

A SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION  
TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED

by the

99th General Assembly

Second Regular Session



2018

Prepared by the  
Divisions of Research, Computer Information Systems  
and Administration  
of the  
MISSOURI SENATE

SPONSOR: Emery

HANDLER: Berry

SS#5/SB 564 - This act modifies provisions relating to public utilities.

**RATE ADJUSTMENTS OUTSIDE OF GENERAL RATE PROCEEDINGS (Section 386.266) -**

Currently, gas corporations may apply to the Public Service Commission to approve rate schedules authorizing periodic rate adjustments outside of general rate proceedings due to changes in customer usage due to weather and conservation. Under this act, electrical corporations shall also be able to make such application to the Commission. However, no electrical corporation shall make an application to the Commission if such corporation makes certain deferrals as authorized under this act.

This provision shall apply to electrical corporations beginning January 1, 2019, and shall expire on January 1, 2029.

This provision is similar to SB 642 (2018).

**SURVEILLANCE MONITORING REPORT (Section 386.266) -** Under this act, public utilities that utilize a rate schedule authorizing periodic rate adjustments outside of a general rate proceeding due to changes in customer usage shall file a quarterly surveillance monitoring report. Such report shall consist of 5 parts, including a rate base quantifications report, a capitalization quantifications report, an income statement, a jurisdictional allocation factor report, and financial data notes, as set forth in this act.

This provision shall expire on January 1, 2029.

This provision is similar to a provision contained in SB 972 (2018).

**COMPLAINT PROCEDURE (Section 386.390) -** Currently, certain organizations may make a complaint against a public utility by setting forth any act committed or omitted by a public utility, including any rule, regulation or charge established by the Public Service Commission in violation of any law, rule, order, or decision. Under this act, the complaint shall set forth the act committed or omitted by the public utility in violation of any provision of law subject to the Public Service Commission's authority, or of any rule, utility tariff, order, or decision of the Commission.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision contained in SCS/HB 1800 (2018).

**2017 TAX CUT AND JOBS ACT (Section 393.137) -** Under this act, if an electrical corporation's rates have not been adjusted to reflect the federal 2017 Tax Cut and Jobs Act, the Public Service Commission shall have a one-time authority to adjust such corporation's rates prospectively. The Public Service Commission shall also require such corporation to defer to a regulatory asset the financial impact of such federal act for the period of January 1, 2018, through the date the corporation's rates are adjusted, and such asset shall be included in the corporation's revenue requirement in its next general rate proceeding.

Upon good cause shown by the electrical corporation, the Public Service Commission may, in lieu of the one-time rate change and deferral, allow a deferral in whole or in part of such federal act's financial impacts to a regulatory asset starting January 1, 2018, through the effective date of rates in the corporation's next general rate proceeding. Such deferred amounts shall be included in the corporation's revenue requirement in its next general rate proceeding.

This section shall only apply to electrical corporations that do not have a general rate proceeding pending before the Public Service Commission as of the later of February 1, 2018, or the effective date of

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HANDLER: Berry

this section.

This provision contains an emergency clause.

CERTIFICATE OF CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY (Section 393.170) - Currently, no public utility shall begin construction of any plant or system without having first obtained the permission and approval of the Public Service Commission. Under this act, this requirement shall not apply to the construction of an energy generation unit that has a capacity of 1 MW or less.

This provision is similar to a provision contained in SCS/SB 1028 (2016).

PLANT-IN-SERVICE ACCOUNTING (Section 393.1400) - This act requires electrical corporations that notify the Public Service Commission to defer and recover 85% of all depreciation expense and return for qualifying electric plant recorded to plant-in-service on the utility's books. An electrical corporation's election shall allow it to make such deferrals until December 31, 2023, unless the corporation requests, and the Public Service Commission approves, continuation of such deferrals until December 31, 2028. The balance in the associated deferred regulatory asset account, except any prudence disallowances, shall be included in determining the electrical corporation's rate base during subsequent general rate proceedings. Further, such regulatory asset balances shall include carrying costs at the electrical corporation's weighted average cost of capital as set forth in this act, plus taxes, and shall be amortized and recovered in rates over a period of 20 years.

This provision expires on December 31, 2028, except that an electrical corporation shall obtain an order from the Public Service Commission to continue to utilize plant-in-service accounting from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2028. The Commission shall have the authority to grant or deny such approval based upon the Commission's evaluation of the costs and benefits of such deferrals and the continuing need of the corporation, but shall not be authorized to condition such approval or modify any deferrals or discounts authorized under this act.

Under this act, no electrical corporation shall notify the Public Service Commission to defer and recover such depreciation expense and return authorized under this act if such corporation has been approved by the Commission to make periodic rate adjustments outside of general rate proceedings due to changes in customer usage due to weather and conservation.

This provision is similar to provisions contained in SB 310 (2015), HB 925 (2015), SB 909 (2014), and HB 2024 (2014).

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN (Section 393.1400) - Beginning in 2019, this act requires electrical corporations that defer depreciation expense and return to file with the Public Service Commission a 5-year capital investment plan, and a specific capital investment plan for the following year, on February 28 of each year setting forth capital expenditures the corporation will pursue in furtherance of replacing, modernizing, and securing its infrastructure. For each of the first five years that an electrical corporation defers depreciation expense and return, the purchase and installation of smart meters shall constitute no more than 6% of capital expenditures during any given year under the plan. Further, at least 25% of the cost of each year's plan shall be comprised of grid modernization projects, as set forth in this act.

Within 30 days of submitting such investment plan to the Public Service Commission, the electrical corporation shall hold a public stakeholder meeting to answer questions and receive feedback on the plan.

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After feedback is received, the electrical corporation may file a notice with the Commission to make modifications to the investment plan that it has accepted. Further, changes to the plan shall not constitute evidence of imprudence, and submission of the plan shall not affect the Public Service Commission's authority to grant or deny any certificate of convenience and necessity. This act also requires electrical corporations, in every year that such corporation submits a capital investment plan, to submit a report to the Commission detailing actual capital investments made the previous year.

This provision expires on December 31, 2028.

This provision is similar to provisions contained in SCS/SB 1028 (2016), and SS/HCS/HB 2689 (2016).

**INVESTMENTS IN SMALL SCALE AND PILOT PROJECTS (Section 393.1610)** - This act allows the Public Service Commission to approve investments in small scale or pilot projects if the project is designed to advance the electrical corporation's knowledge of deploying certain technologies, including gaining operating efficiencies that result in customer savings and benefits.

**DISCOUNTED ELECTRIC RATES (Section 393.1640)** - This act requires electrical corporations to make available discounted rates for qualifying customers upon application and upon a public announcement of a growth project through December 31, 2023, unless requested and approved by the Public Service Commission to offers such discounts through December 31, 2028. Any customer that receives local, regional, or state economic development incentives, that adds incremental load with average monthly demand of at least 300kW and a load factor of at least 55% within 2 years, and that meets criteria set forth in the electrical corporation's economic development rider tariff sheet, shall qualify for a 40% discount average for up to 5 years on all base rate components, and an additional 10% discount for 1 year after the expiration of the initial discount if the customer takes service from an under-utilized circuit.

This act requires the cents per kilowatt-hour realization from such discounted rate to be higher than the electrical corporation's variable cost to serve such accounts, and requires the discounted rate to make a positive contribution to fixed costs associated with such service. If in a subsequent general rate proceeding, the Public Service Commission determines the discounted rate is not adequate to cover such costs, the Commission will increase the rate prospectively to the extent necessary to do so. Any reduced revenues arising from the discounted rate shall be borne by all of the electrical corporation's customer classes.

This provision expires on December 31, 2028, except that an electrical corporation shall obtain an order by the Public Service Commission to continue to utilize plant-in-service accounting from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2028, in order to continue to provide the discounts allowed under this act from such dates.

This provision is similar to a provision contained in SS/HCS/HB 2689 (2016).

**CONTRACTOR PRE-QUALIFICATION PROCESS (Section 393.1650)** - This act requires electrical corporations with more than 1 million Missouri customers to develop a qualification process for contractors seeking to provide construction services for distribution system projects. Contractors shall have the opportunity to register on the electrical corporation's vendor registration site and be evaluated for bid opportunities. The electrical corporation may specify the eligibility requirements that the

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contractor shall meet in order to qualify to participate in the competitive bidding process, and the electrical corporation shall not weight any contractor favorably or unfavorably due to an affiliation with a union, except when work is being performed under a project labor agreement. Contractors that meet the eligibility requirements shall be able to participate in the competitive bidding process, and the contractor making the lowest and best bid shall be awarded such contract.

Within 30 days of the effective date of this act, the electrical corporation shall file a verified statement with the Public Service Commission stating that it has in place a pre-qualification process. Any general rate proceeding filing thereafter shall be accompanied with a verified statement that the electrical corporation is using a competitive bidding process for installing no less than 10% of combined external installation expenditures in Missouri for construction services on distribution system projects. Nothing in this act shall require an electrical corporation to use a qualified contractor or competitive bidding process in the case of an emergency, or to terminate any existing contract prior to its expiration.

Under this act, the Public Service Commission shall prepare a report for the General Assembly annually, with the first report being submitted by December 31, 2020, on the process established under this act.

This section is similar to a provision contained in SS/HCS/HB 2689 (2016).

**RATE BASE INCREASE REGULATORY LIABILITY AND LIMITATIONS (Section 393.1655)** - This act requires an electrical corporation that elects to defer certain depreciation and return for electric plant placed-in-service, to hold constant the corporation's base rates for 3 years for electrical corporations with more than 200,000 Missouri customers, except such rate may not be maintained if the Public Service Commission determines that a force majeure event has occurred. This limitation shall not affect the electrical corporation's ability to adjust its non-base rates that arise from Commission-approved rate adjustment mechanisms during such 3 year period.

For electrical corporations that have a general rate proceeding pending before the Public Service Commission, if the difference between the corporation's average overall rate at any point, and the corporation's average overall rate as of the date new base rates are set in the corporation's most recently completed general rate proceeding completed prior to the electrical corporation electing to make such deferrals, reflects a growth rate of more than 3%, the corporation shall not recover any amount in excess of 3% as a performance penalty. For electrical corporations that do not have a general rate proceeding pending before the Public Service Commission, if the difference between the corporation's average overall rate at any point, and the average of (1) the corporation's average overall rate as of the date new base rates are set in the corporation's most recently completed general rate proceeding completed prior to the electrical corporation electing to make such deferrals, and (2) the corporation's average overall rate set due to the implementation of the federal 2017 Tax Cut and Jobs Act, reflects a growth rate of more than 2.85%, the corporation shall not recover any amount in excess of 2.85% as a performance penalty. Additionally, if a change in rates charged under any existing Commission-approved rate adjustment mechanism would cause the corporation's rate to exceed the 3% or 2.85% limitation, respectively, the corporation shall reduce the rates charged under that adjustment mechanism in an amount to ensure such limitation is not exceeded, and defer any unrecovered amounts to a regulatory asset to be recovered and amortized in base rates.

Further, if the difference between the electrical corporation's class average overall rate while this

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section applies to the electrical corporation, and the class average overall rate of the date new rates are set in the corporation's most recently completed general rate proceeding completed prior to the electrical corporation electing to make such deferrals, reflects a growth rate of more than 2% for the large power service rate class, such increase shall be limited to 2%, with such reduced revenues arising from limiting the large power service rate class to be allocated to all other customers.

UTILITY-OWNED SOLAR FACILITIES (Section 393.1665) - This act requires electrical corporations to invest in utility-owned solar facilities. Electrical corporations with more than 1 million Missouri customers shall invest \$14 million, corporations with less than 1 million but more than 200,000 customers shall invest \$4 million, and corporations with 200,000 or fewer customers shall invest \$3.5 million in utility-owned solar facilities located in Missouri or an adjacent state between the effective date of this act and December 31, 2023. If the rate impact of investment in such facilities would cause the electrical corporation to exceed a 1% maximum average retail rate increase, such excess costs shall be deferred to a regulatory asset, including carrying costs at the electrical corporation's weighted average cost of capital, and shall be recovered in rates.

Under this act, an electrical corporation's decision to invest in utility-owned solar facilities shall be deemed prudent, and permission from the Public Service Commission for construction of such facilities shall not be required.

This section shall expire on December 31, 2023, except that any regulatory asset balance created under this section shall be recoverable after such date.

SOLAR REBATES (Section 393.1670) - Beginning January 1, 2019, this act requires electrical corporations to make available solar rebates in amounts set forth in this act. Such rebates shall apply to new or expanded solar electric systems up to 25 kW for residential customers, and up to 150 kW for nonresidential customers. Such rebates shall also not exceed certain limitations set forth in this act, including that electrical corporations with more than 1 million Missouri customers shall not be obligated to pay rebates exceeding \$5.6 million per year, or \$28 million in the aggregate from 2019 to 2023. Electrical corporations less than 1 million but more than 200,000 customers shall not be obligated to pay rebates exceeding \$1.6 million per year, or \$8 million in the aggregate from 2019 to 2023. Electrical corporations with 200,000 or less Missouri customers shall not be obligated to pay solar rebates exceeding \$1.4 million per year, or \$7 million in the aggregate.

Under this act, electrical corporations shall be permitted to recover the cost of all solar rebate payments through rates, and shall be permitted to defer and amortize the recovery of such costs, including interest at the corporation's short-term borrowing rate, with such recovery not to exceed 5 years. If recovery of such costs would cause the electrical corporation to exceed a 1% maximum average retail rate increase, such excess costs shall be deferred to a regulatory asset, including carrying costs at the electrical corporation's weighted average cost of capital, and shall be recovered in rates.

Any reductions in electrical corporation loads as a result of the installation of solar systems not owned by the electrical corporation shall constitute conservation.

This section shall expire on December 31, 2023, except that any regulatory asset balance created under this section shall be recoverable after such date.

This section is similar to a provision contained in SS/SB 1028 (2016).

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This act contains a non-severability clause.

This act is similar to SB 572 (2018), HB 1575 (2018), HB 2265 (2018), SB 190 (2017), SCS/SB 242 (2017), HB 628 (2017), SCS/HCS/HB 661 (2017), and HCS/HB 747 (2017).

KAYLA HAHN

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**\*\*\* SB 568 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Fraker

SS/SCS/SB 568 - This act modifies provisions relating to salaries of county officials.

This act provides that a county salary commission may increase the base salaries of all county office holders, other than the sheriff and full-time prosecutor, by up to \$2,000, so long as the increase in pay applies to all such positions.

The salary of the county sheriff may have a base increase of up to \$6,000 subject to the approval of the county salary commission.

Currently, salary commissions may only meet in odd-numbered years. This act authorizes a commission to meet in even-numbered years.

This act is similar to HCS/HB 2038 (2018).

MIKE WEAVER

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**\*\*\* SB 573 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Wallingford

HANDLER: Davis

SB 573 - This act modifies several provisions relating to the armed services.

**INCOME TAX DEDUCTION FOR NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVES**

This act allows members of the National Guard or reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States to deduct such military income from his or her Missouri adjusted gross income to determine such taxpayer's Missouri taxable income. The percentage of such income that may be deducted shall be phased in between tax years 2020 and 2024 in twenty percent increments.

The income tax deduction authorized by this act shall apply to income received as salary or compensation in performance of Inactive Duty for Training (IDT) of the National Guard, Annual Training Status (AT) of the National Guard, or in reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States. The deduction shall not apply to income received while engaging in civilian federal service, including civil service positions requiring the wearing of military uniform and military affiliation. (Section 143.175)

This provision is substantially similar to SB 144 (2017).

**DISPLAY OF POW/MIA FLAG**

This act requires, rather than allows, all state buildings to display the POW/MIA flag. This act also requires the Board of Public Buildings to reach out to local veterans organizations to obtain a donated

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HANDLER: Davis

flag if a state building does not possess a flag. (Sections 8.012, 253.048)

This provision is identical to HB 1290 (2018) and HCS/HB 817 (2017).

#### LINKED DEPOSIT PROGRAM

This act allows veteran-owned small businesses to participate in the Missouri Linked Deposit Program, and requires eligible lending institutions to give priority to veteran-owned small businesses when considering which eligible small businesses should receive reduced-rate loans. (Section 30.750)

This act also requires a veteran who has received a small business loan through the Linked Deposit Program to complete a boots-to-business program and to be assigned a mentor for one year following approval of the loan. (Section 620.3250)

These provisions are identical to HB 1503 (2018).

#### SHOW-ME HEROES PROGRAM

This act modifies the Show-Me Heroes program by extending the period of time in which a family may receive services under the program from one year following discharge from deployment to five years.

This act also repeals a provision requiring the Department of Economic Development to structure contracts under the program such that payment is based on delivering services as well as performance. (Section 620.515)

This provision is identical to HB 1492 (2018) and HB 1040 (2017).

#### HIRING AND PROMOTION PREFERENCE

This act allows any private employer to grant preference in hiring and promotion to any veteran, spouse of a disabled veteran who has a service-connected permanent and total disability, or to a surviving spouse of a deceased veteran. (Section 285.250)

This provision is identical to HB 1257 (2018) and HB 1742 (2018), and is substantially similar to SB 864 (2018).

#### VETERANS' BILL OF RIGHTS

This act establishes the Veterans' Bill of Rights, which provides certain rights to Missouri veterans, as described in the act. (Section 42.380)

This provision is identical to HB 2193 (2018).

#### MISSOURI MILITARY COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT

This act creates the "Missouri Military Community Reinvestment Program" within the Department of Economic Development to assist military communities in supporting and sustaining their installations, to encourage communities to initiate coordinated response programs and action plans in advance of federal government realignment and closure decisions, and to support community efforts to attract new or expanded military missions.

The Department and the Missouri Military Preparedness and Enhancement Commission shall invite public comments on the administration of the program and jointly develop and establish procedures for



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implementation of the program. The Department shall evaluate each application and make recommendations to the Commission, which will approve or reject any recommended application. Upon approval, the Department will administer grant awards. The aggregate amount of grants shall not exceed \$300,000 per year. Eligible amounts for grants include certain match requirements based on an applicant's years in operation. Applications shall include a coordinated program of work or a plan of action specifying how the project will be administered and accomplished, including a plan for ensuring cooperation between civilian and military authorities in the conduct of activities, and a plan for public participation. The grants may be used for public-to-public partnerships with military installations, local or regional marketing to communicate the value of military installations and military service, programs to assist with the diversification of the economy of the community, performing research regarding factors that affect attractiveness of the community for future military investments, programs to develop or improve the quality of life in military communities, and developing plans to reuse closed or realigned military installations or facilities. (Sections 41.1010, 620.3300)

This provision is identical to HB 2339 (2018).

JOSHUA NORBERG

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**\*\*\* SB 581 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Libla

HANDLER: Cross

HCS/SB 581 - This act provides that in civil actions seeking rent and possession of a property brought by a landlord against a tenant, the aggrieved party has a right to a trial de novo.

The act also repeals provisions of law which require a landlord to keep all security deposits in a trust account and prohibits commingling of the security deposit with other funds of the landlord.

This provision is similar to HB 1901 (2018) and SCS/SB 234 (2017).

JESSI JAMES

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**\*\*\* SB 590 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Rehder

CCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 590 - This act modifies several provisions relating to historic buildings.

Currently, the Department of Economic Development (DED) shall not approve tax credits for the rehabilitation of historic structures which, in the aggregate, exceed \$140 million, increased by any amount of tax credits for which approval shall be rescinded for any reason. For each fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2018, the act reduces the aggregate cap to \$90 million. DED shall authorize up to an additional \$30 million in Historic Preservation tax credits above the \$90 million cap provided that any such tax credits are authorized solely for projects located in a qualified census tract, which is defined as a census tract with a 20% poverty rate or higher as determined by a map published by DED, as described in the act. If the \$90M cap and the \$30M supplemental cap are both authorized in a fiscal year, the \$90M cap shall be adjusted by the percent increase in inflation. Only one such adjustment shall be made for each instance in which the inflation adjustment is triggered.

Current law exempts projects approved or applied for prior to January 1, 2010, from the authorization cap on the amount of tax credits that may be authorized. This act changes such date to October 1, 2018. (Section 253.550)

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Rehder

This act also modifies the Historic Preservation Tax Credit by requiring DED to consider additional factors prior to determining whether a credit shall be awarded, including the projected net fiscal benefit of the project, the overall size and quality of the project, the level of economic distress in the area, and input from the local elected officials in the local municipality as to the importance of the project to the municipality. Such additional factors shall not apply to projects receiving less than \$250,000 in tax credits. (Section 253.559.3)

All taxpayers with applications receiving approval on or after July 1, 2019, shall submit evidence of the capacity of the applicant to finance the cost and expenses for the rehabilitation of the eligible property, as described in the act. (Section 253.559.7)

This act requires that a taxpayer receiving approval for tax credits shall commence rehabilitation within nine months, rather than two years, of the date of approval. (Section 253.559.8)

Current law allows DED to charge a fee of 2.5% on the amount of tax credits issued by the Department. This act allows the Department to charge a fee of 4% on the amount of Historic Preservation tax credits issued by the Department.

37.5% of the revenue generated by the 4% fee rate shall be appropriated from the Economic Development Advancement Fund for business recruitment and marketing. (Section 620.1900)

This act is identical to provisions contained in CCS/HCS/SB 773 (2018), is substantially similar to provisions contained in HCB 18 (2018), and is similar to, HB 1239 (2018), SCS/SB 6 (2017), and SB 1112 (2016), and to a provision contained in SB 545 (2018).

JOSHUA NORBERG

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Shaul

SS/SCS/SB 592 - This act modifies several provisions relating to elections.

#### BALLOT QUESTION ON ABOLISHING TOWNSHIP FORM OF GOVERNMENT (SECTIONS 65.610 65.620)

This act specifies that ballot questions to abolish the township form of government in a county shall also provide for a countywide tax for road and bridge purposes.

This provision is identical to SB 940 (2018) and provisions in SCS/HB 1442 (2018) and the truly agreed to CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1291 (2018).

#### MUNICIPALLY-OWNED UTILITIES (SECTION 88.770)

Currently, cities of the fourth classification may only sell their interest in a municipally-owned utility when ratified by a 2/3 vote. This act lowers the voter-approval threshold for the sale of a water or wastewater system, or a gas plant, by such cities to a majority vote. The Board of Aldermen shall hold a public meeting at least 30 days prior to any such vote. The municipality in question shall notify its customers of the meeting through radio, TV, newspaper, regular mail, e-mail, or any other combination thereof at least 15 days prior to the meeting.

This provision is substantially similar to SCS/SB 658 (2018) and provisions contained in SCS/HB

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1442 (2018), HCS/HB 1947 (2018), the perfected HCB 23 (2018), CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 11 (2017), HCS/HB 247 (2017), and HCS/SB 30 (2017).

#### ELECTIONS TO AUTHORIZE SALES TAXES FOR PUBLIC SAFETY (SECTION 94.900)

This act adds the City of Centralia and the City of Lebanon to the list of cities authorized to propose a sales tax for the purposes of improving public safety. Such sales tax, if approved by the voters, would be at a rate of 0.5%.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 885 (2018) and provisions contained in SCS/HB 1442 (2018) and the truly agreed to CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1291 (2018). The provision is additionally similar to HCS/HB 2186 (2018), HB 2712 (2018), and a provision contained in the perfected HCB 23 (2018).

#### ELECTION COSTS (SECTIONS 115.061, 115.063, 115.065, 115.077)

##### Payment of Election Costs

Current law provides that the state shall not be liable for any costs of a general or primary election held in an even-numbered year. This act repeals that provision. (Section 115.063.3). This provision is identical to a provision in HB 1284 (2018).

The definition of "election costs" is modified to include the rental of any electronic voting machine or electronic poll book. (Section 115.065.4)

The act modifies the process for how costs for elections for which the state is liable are determined and deposited with election authorities. For such elections, the SOS shall pay a reasonable estimate of the costs of the election no later than the 7th Tuesday prior to the election. The reasonable estimate of the costs shall be determined by the SOS in consultation with the LEA using a method determined by the SOS in consultation with the LEA. (Section 115.077.2)

Within two weeks of receipt of the actual cost and required documentation of actual expenses from the LEA, the state, political subdivision, or special district shall approve for payment the difference between the amount deposited and the cost of conducting the election. The SOS shall notify the LEA no later than 11 weeks prior to any election for which the state is required to pay election costs what documentation will be required to show the costs that have been incurred in conducting such an election. (Section 115.077.5)

The state is not liable for, and shall not be considered to have willfully failed to make payment of, an election cost if there is not sufficient cash or appropriation authority to make payment. (Section 115.077.7)

#### OVERPAYMENT OR UNDERPAYMENT OF ELECTION COSTS (Section 115.077.4)

Under current law, whenever the amount paid to an LEA to conduct an election by the state, political subdivision, or special district exceeds the cost of conducting the election the LEA shall "promptly" repay the excess amount. This act requires excess election costs to be repaid not later than the 10th Tuesday following an election.

Current law requires that when the amount paid to an LEA to conduct an election for the state, political subdivision, or special district is less than the cost of conducting the election, the state, political subdivision, or special district shall pay the LEA the difference no later than the 5th Tuesday following

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the election. This act requires LEA's to submit, no later than the 10th Tuesday following the election, a request for the state, political subdivision, or special district to pay the difference.

#### RENTING AND LEASING OF ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINES (SECTION 115.077.9)

The act permits an LEA to rent or lease out any electronic voting machines purchased by the LEA.

#### STATE ELECTION FUNDS (Section 115.077.8 and Section 115.078)

The act transfers all unobligated funds of the State Election Subsidy Fund to the Election Administration Improvement Fund on January 1, 2019. Furthermore, the responsibility for making payments of election costs to LEAs as required under this act, is transferred from the State Election Subsidy Fund to the Election Administration Improvement Fund.

These provisions have an effective date of January 1, 2019.

#### NON-ELECTIONS (SECTION 115.124)

Under current law, any municipality with less than 1,000 inhabitants may adopt a proposal allowing for the waiver of any election to a nonpartisan office if the number of candidates for the office is equal to the number of positions available and if no ballot measure is placed on the ballot. This act increases the population threshold to 2,000.

This provision is identical to SB 876 (2018) and provisions contained in SCS/HB 1442 (2018) and the truly agreed to SS/SCS/HB 1446 (2018).

#### NOTICE OF ELECTION AND BALLOTS (SECTIONS 115.125 AND 115.127)

Current law provides that the officer or agency calling a special election to fill a vacancy shall certify a sample ballot to the election authorities responsible for conducting the election no later than the 4th Tuesday prior to the election. This act changes that to the 6th Tuesday prior to the election.

Current law allows for a late notice of election by the political subdivision or special district no later than the 6th Tuesday before the election, with certain qualifications. This act permits late notice no later than the 8th Tuesday prior to an election.

Current law prohibits a court from ordering an individual or issue to be placed on a ballot less than 6 weeks prior to an election. This act extends that prohibition to 8 weeks prior to the election.

Current law provides that no candidate's name or ballot issue that appears on the sample ballot or official printed ballot shall be stricken or removed from the ballot except on death of a candidate or by court order. This act adds to that prohibition by stipulating that in no case shall a candidate or issue be removed less than 8 weeks prior to the election.

#### PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF ABSENTEE VOTER RECORDS (SECTION 115.157)

Under this act, the Secretary of State shall furnish records of absentee ballot applications to a candidate, the duly authorized representative of a campaign committee, or a political party committee upon request. The records shall show the names, addresses, and voter identification numbers of voters within the jurisdiction of the election authority who requested an absentee ballot in any specific election involving a ballot measure or an office required to file the declaration of candidacy with the Secretary of State. The records shall be in an electronic format unless specifically requested in printed form.

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A fee shall be charged by the Secretary of State for the records. The fee may be determined by the Secretary of State but may not exceed the amount permitted by law relating to fees for copying public records.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/HB 1446 (2018) and substantially similar to SCS/SB 702 (2018).

#### COMPLAINTS - ELECTIONS DIVISION (SECTIONS 115.155, 115.287, AND 115.429)

The act permits complaints to be filed with the Elections Division of the Secretary of State's office by the following persons:

- A person who has been determined by an election authority to not be entitled to register to vote;
  - A person who has been deemed not entitled to vote by absentee ballot by an election authority;
- and
- A person who has not been permitted to vote by the election judges because of doubt as to his or her identity or qualifications to vote.

#### ABSENTEE VOTING (SECTIONS 115.279, 115.284, 115.287, 115.299, AND 115.910)

The act permits election authorities to accept applications for absentee ballots by email.

Current law requires an application for absentee ballot not made in person or an application for military-overseas ballot be made by 5 PM on the Wednesday immediately prior to the election. This act requires such applications to be made by 5 PM on the 2nd Wednesday immediately prior to the election.

Current law permits any voter who has become hospitalized or otherwise confined to a specified health care facility on the Wednesday prior to an election, to cast an absentee ballot upon delivery by the election authority. This act extends that provision to the 2nd Wednesday prior to the election.

#### SPECIAL ELECTIONS - STATE REPRESENTATIVE AND STATE SENATOR (SECTIONS 115.329 AND 115.373)

The act provides that when a special election to fill a vacancy is called to fill an unexpired term for state representative or state senator, the secretary of state shall not accept any petition for the formation of a new party or for the nomination of an independent candidate after 5:00 PM on the 21st day after the writ of election is issued. Furthermore, political party nominating committees are required to file the name of its nominee for such election no later than 5 PM on the 21st day after the issuance of the writ of election.

#### PETITIONS FOR NEW PARTIES AND INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES (SECTION 115.335)

Under current law, when the Secretary of State verifies signatures on a petition for the formation of a new party or for an independent candidate, copies of the petition pages may be sent to the appropriate election authorities and communication between the Secretary of State and the election authority must be by certified mail. This act repeals the certified mail requirement.

Furthermore, current law stipulates that the Secretary of State may not designate a deadline for returning verification of a petition less than 10 or more than 40 days. This act changes that provision so that the Secretary shall not designate a deadline which is less than 7 days after the petition has been received by the election authority.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDACY (SECTIONS 115.359 AND 115.361)

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Shaul

Current law permits a candidate who has filed for an office or who has been nominated for an office to withdraw as a candidate under certain circumstances no later than 6 weeks prior to the election. This act permits withdrawal no later than 8 weeks prior to the election.

Under current law, if a candidate for nomination to an office in which the candidate is the incumbent or the only candidate dies, withdraws, or is disqualified after 5:00 p.m. on the last day in which a person may file as a candidate for nomination, and at or before 5:00 p.m. on the 8th Tuesday prior to any primary election, filing for the office shall be reopened for a period of 5 working days. This act moves that deadline up to 5 PM on the 10th Tuesday prior to the election.

Under current law, if a candidate for nomination to an office in which the candidate is the only candidate dies, withdraws, or is disqualified after 5:00 p.m. on the 6th Tuesday prior to a primary election, the election and canvass shall not proceed, and a vacancy shall exist on the general election ballot. This act extends that deadline to the 10th Tuesday prior to the election.

#### POLITICAL PARTY NOMINATING COMMITTEE PROCEDURES (SECTION 115.363)

The act provides that if there are no candidates for a primary, general, or special election due to death, disqualification, or withdrawal of a candidate after the last day for filing, the political party nominating committees may appoint a candidate at or before 5 PM on the 10th Tuesday prior to the election.

#### DEATH AND DISQUALIFICATION OF CANDIDATES (SECTIONS 115.373 AND 115.379)

The act stipulates that whenever a candidate for nomination or election to an office at a primary, general, or special election to fill a vacancy dies or is disqualified after 5:00 p.m. on the 8th Tuesday, rather than the 4th or 6th Tuesday, prior to the election, his or her name shall be printed on the ballot.

#### ELECTION OFFENSES (SECTION 115.637)

Under current law, it is a class 4 election offense to conduct exit polling, surveying, sampling, electioneering, distributing election literature, posting signs, or placing vehicles bearing signs with respect to any candidate or question to be voted on at an election on election day inside the building in which a polling place is located or within twenty-five feet of the building's outer door closest to the polling place. This act extends that requirement to within 100 feet of the building's outer door closest to the polling place.

#### INVESTIGATION OF ELECTION OFFENSES (SECTION 115.642)

The act requires any person making a complaint regarding violation of election offenses to do so under penalty of perjury.

Furthermore, the act requires the SOS to dismiss any frivolous complaint alleging an election offense. Any person who makes frivolous complaints shall be liable for actual and compensatory damages to the alleged violator for holding the alleged violator before the public in a false light.

#### ATTACHMENT OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS (SECTION 162.441)

Under current law, in order for a school district to become attached to a community college district, a petition must be submitted to the school board of the school district signed either by voters of the district equal in number to ten percent of those voting in the last school election at which school board members were elected or by a majority of the voters of the district, at which point an election must be called. This act provides that a community college district may, by a majority vote of its board of trustees, propose a

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Shaul

plan to the voters of the school district to attach the school district to the community college district, levy a tax rate equal to the rate applicable to the community college district at the time of the vote of the board of trustees, and call an election upon the question of such plan. The community college district shall be responsible for the costs associated with the election.

This provision is identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed to SS/HB 1744 (2018), the truly agreed to CCS/HCS/SCS/SBs 807 & 577 (2018), and the truly agreed to SCS/SB 990 (2018). It is substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed to CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1291 (2018).

**MISCELLANEOUS**

The act repeals numerous obsolete provisions and erroneous intersectional references.

Several provisions in this act are identical or substantially similar to those found in HCS/HB 1857 (2018).

This act has varying effective dates.

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Wieland

HANDLER: Shull

SS/SCS/SB 593 - This act enacts provisions relating to financial solvency of insurance companies, effective January 1, 2019.

**INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTIONS (Sections 375.1025, 375.1052, 375.1053, 375.1056, and 375.1058)**

This act requires certain insurers and insurance groups to establish an internal audit function.

An insurer is exempt from internal audit requirements if the insurer: (1) has a direct written and unaffiliated assumed premium totaling less than \$500 million, including international direct and assumed premium but excluding premiums reinsured with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and Federal Flood Program, and (2) is a member of a group of insurers that has annual direct written and unaffiliated assumed premium totaling less than \$1 billion, including international direct and assumed premium but excluding premiums reinsured with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and Federal Flood program.

Insurers and groups of insurers who were previously exempt but lose their exemption have one year after the year the threshold was exceeded to come into compliance.

The insurer or group of insurers' auditing committee is responsible for overseeing the internal audit function and for granting a person or persons suitable authority and resources to fulfill the responsibilities required under this act. The internal audit function shall provide independent, objective, and reasonable assurance to the audit committee and insurer management regarding the insurer's governance, risk management, and internal controls. The internal audit function shall be provided by performing audits, reviews, tests, and other techniques as necessary to protect assets, evaluate control effectiveness and efficiency, and evaluate compliance with policies and regulations.

Internal audit functions shall be organizationally independent, though this does not preclude dual-reporting relationships.

The head of the internal audit function shall report to the audit committee at least annually.

SPONSOR: Wieland

HANDLER: Shull

These provisions are similar to SB 427 (2017) and to provisions in HCS/HBs 337, 259, & 575 (2017).

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OF INSURANCE COMPANIES (Sections 382.600, 382.605, 382.610, 382.615, 382.620, 382.625, 382.630, 382.635, and 382.640)

This act requires Missouri insurance companies to file a "Corporate Governance Annual Disclosure" (CGAD) with the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration (DIFP) prior to June first of each calendar year. Other insurers must file the same upon the Director's request. Insurers that are part of insurance groups shall submit this report to the Director or commissioner of insurance for the lead state for the insurance group once that state has adopted the National Association of Insurance Commissioners Corporate Governance Annual Disclosure Model Act and National Association of Insurance Commissioners Corporate Governance Annual Disclosure Model Regulations, or June 1, 2020, whichever is earlier.

CGADs must include a statement, signed by the CEO or corporate secretary, that the insurer has implemented the corporate governance practices and that a copy of the disclosure has been provided to the board of directors or appropriate committee thereof. Information provided to the state in other filings can be incorporated by reference in the CGAD. A CGAD shall contain the information necessary to permit the Director to understand the company's governance structure, policies, and practices. The Director of DIFP may request additional information if needed. Documentation and supporting information shall be maintained and made available on the Director's request.

Insurers and insurance groups may provide information on their corporate governance at the ultimate controlling person level, the intermediate holding company level, or the individual entity level, depending on how the insurer or insurance group is structured. The insurer or insurance group is encouraged to make this determination based on certain criteria, and shall indicate which criteria were used to determine how the report would be made. Insurers and insurance groups shall explain subsequent changes in their reporting.

Documents, materials, and other information provided to the DIFP pursuant to this act shall be recognized by this state as proprietary and containing trade secrets. The documents, materials, and other information shall be confidential and privileged, but may be used in regulatory or legal proceedings brought by the Director. No one with whom documents, materials, or other CGAD-related information has been shared shall testify in any private civil action concerning any of the documents, materials, and other information.

In order to assist in the performance of his or her regulatory duties, the Director of DIFP may share and receive confidential or privileged documents, materials, and other information with other state, federal, and international financial regulatory agencies. Sharing such information shall not constitute waiver of the confidentiality or privilege.

The Director of DIFP may retain, at the insurer's expense, third-party consultants as may be reasonably necessary to review the CGAD. Such third parties shall verify they are free from a conflict of interest and have internal procedures to monitor compliance with a conflict and with confidentiality and privilege requirements.

Written agreements with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners or a third-party consultant governing sharing and use of information provided pursuant to this act shall require the written



SPONSOR: Wieland

HANDLER: Shull

consent of the insurer prior to making public any information provided pursuant to this act, and shall contain certain other provisions.

This act provides that insurers failing to timely file a CGAD commit a level two regulatory violation for each day's delay, but sets a \$5,000 maximum fine.

These provisions are similar to SCS/SB 304 (2017), HB 259 (2017), and HB 337 (2017).

**INSURANCE HOLDING COMPANIES INVOLVED IN AGRICULTURE (Section 382.278)**

This act also repeals the exemption for certain insurance holding companies involved in agricultural operations from certain reporting and examination requirements.

This provision is identical to SB 502 (2017), and HB 1070 (2017).

This act is similar to HB 1381 (2018).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

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SPONSOR: Wieland

HANDLER: Engler

SB 594 - This act exempts certain lines and endorsements of commercial insurance from requirements to file rates, rate plans, modifications, and manuals with the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions, and Professional Registration, and specifies that filings for other commercial lines and endorsements shall be filed for informational purposes within 10 days of their use.

This act specifies that the commercial policies' forms are exempt from filing requirements if the commercial policyholder's annual commercial premiums total at least \$100,000 and the policyholder employs a full time risk manager or has retained a licensed insurance producer to negotiate on its behalf.

Policies exempt from these filing requirements shall include a notice that the policy may include rates or forms exempt from filing with the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions, and Professional Registration.

Insurers renewing policies exempt from form filing requirements shall give notice at least 10 days prior to the policy's expiration date if, after renewal, there will be a material change in coverage not specifically requested by the insured, required by law, or based on change to the risk insured.

These exemptions apply to policies issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2019.

This act is similar to HB 1287 (2018), SCS/HCS/HB 741 (2017), to provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 334 (2017), and to provisions in HCB 10 (2017). This act is similar to SB 386 (2017).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

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SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Korman

HCS/SCS/SB 598 - This act requires that the Department of Transportation utility corridor be up to 12 feet wide, with the location of such corridor determined by the State Highways and Transportation

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Korman

Commission. This act also requires the Commission to promulgate rules setting forth a system for requesting and issuing variances to requirements.

This act is identical to a provision contained in HCS#2/SS#2/SCS/SB 1050 (2018), and is similar to a provision contained in HCS/SS/SB 881 (2018), SCS/HCS/HB's 2277 & 1983 (2018), HB 2486 (2018), SB 380 (2017), and HB 1310 (2015).

KAYLA HAHN

SPONSOR: Onder

HANDLER: Spencer

CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 603, 576 & 898 - This act modifies provisions relating to virtual education.

**MISSOURI COURSE ACCESS AND VIRTUAL SCHOOL PROGRAM:**

This act changes the Missouri Virtual Instruction Program (MOVIP) to "The Missouri Course Access and Virtual School Program" and allows any eligible student to enroll in program courses of his or her choice to be paid by the school district or charter school, if the student has been enrolled full-time in a public school, including a public charter school, for at least one semester immediately prior to enrolling in the program, and the course is approved by the student's school district or charter school through a procedure described in the act. A student with a documented medical or psychological condition that prevented the student from attending school during the previous semester shall be exempt from the requirement that a student is enrolled full-time in and attended a public school for at least one semester in order to enroll in Missouri Course Access and Virtual School Program courses.

A school district or charter school shall pay, for any single, year-long course for a student, the market necessary costs or 14% of the state adequacy target as calculated at the end of the most recent school year. A school district or charter school shall pay no more than 7% of the state adequacy target as calculated at the end of the most recent school year for any single, semester-long course. School districts and charter schools may negotiate with the course providers for a lower cost. Payment for a full-time virtual school student shall not exceed the state adequacy target, unless the student receives additional federal or state aid.

If a student who is a candidate for A+ tuition reimbursement enrolls in a course under the act, the school shall attribute no less than 95% attendance to any such student who has completed such course.

Individual learning plans shall be developed for all students enrolled in more than 2 full-time program courses.

School districts and charter schools shall adopt a policy that delineates the process by which a student may enroll in program courses. If a district or charter school disapproves a student's enrollment request, such request shall be for "good cause" as set forth in the act. In cases of denial, a process is established for a student and his or her family to appeal such denial.

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall establish an authorization process for course providers and authorize those providers that submit all necessary information and offer courses that align to state academic standards.

The Department shall publish the authorization process along with deadlines and guidance applicable to the submission process. If there are insufficient funds to evaluate and authorize course providers, the

SPONSOR: Onder

HANDLER: Spencer

Department may charge applicant course providers a fee to ensure that evaluation occurs. The authorization process shall provide for continuous monitoring of course providers and courses. The Department shall revoke, suspend, or take other corrective action if a provider or individual course no longer meets the requirements of the program. A provider shall be given a reasonable time period to take corrective action to avoid such revocation or suspension. Authorization renewal shall take place at least once every two years.

The Department shall publish an annual report on the state of the program that includes information as set forth in the act. Additionally, the Department shall create a course catalog for the program with information about courses authorized and available to students in the state.

The act requires the State Board of Education to: ensure that multiple learning management systems are provided for, provide an easily accessible link for course vendors on the program website, allow anyone to submit course for approval, and require vendors to accept monthly payments for students enrolled in their courses.

Courses already approved through MOVIP by August 28, 2018, shall automatically be authorized to participate in the program. Additionally, any online course or virtual program offered by a school district or charter school which meets the requirements of provisions of law relating to state funding for virtual schools shall automatically be approved to participate in the Missouri Course Access and Virtual School Program. Such course or program shall be subject to periodic renewal. A school district or charter school offering such a course or program shall be deemed an approved provider. (Section 161.670)

The act repeals provisions establishing circumstances under which a student may be enrolled in the Missouri Virtual Instruction Program. (Section 167.121)

These provisions are identical to the truly agreed SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018), similar to HCS/HB 1408 (2018), SCS/HCS/HB 138 (2017), SCS/SBs 327, 238 & 360 (2017), HB 970 (2017), and HB 2123 (2016).

#### ACCESS MISSOURI FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM:

This act also allows students enrolled in approved virtual institutions, as defined in the act, to participate in the Access Missouri Financial Assistance Program.

A virtual institution is required to continuously maintain certain specified requirements to be considered an approved virtual institution.

These provisions are identical to SB 682 (2018) and SCS/SB 188 (2017), substantially similar to HB 1267 (2018), and similar to HCS/HB 411 (2017) and SCS/HB 1716 (2016).

Additionally, the act makes technical changes to provisions of law relating to education grants for survivors of war veterans and the Vietnam Veterans Survivors Scholarship Program. (Sections 173.234 & 173.616)

JAMIE ANDREWS

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Rhoads

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Rhoads

criminal conduct occurs on the property.

Under current law a land owner is not liable for the death or injury of a trespasser, when the trespasser is substantially impaired by alcohol or illicit controlled substances, unless the land owner acted with negligence or willful and wanton misconduct. This act removes that the property owner may be held liable when he or she acts with negligence.

This act creates the Business Premises Safety Act, which provides that a business only has the duty to guard against criminal or harmful acts occurring on the business's premises when the business knows or has reason to know that such acts are being committed or are reasonably likely to be committed in a particular area of the premises, and there is sufficient time to prevent such injury. If the business had a duty to guard against criminal or harmful acts, the business can claim the following as affirmative defenses: (1) the business has implemented reasonable security measures; (2) the claimant was a trespasser attempting to or committing a felony; and (3) the acts occurred while the business was closed.

JESSI JAMES

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**\*\*\* SB 623 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Plocher

HCS/SCS/SB 623 - Under current law, any surplus proceeds from a foreclosure sale of real estate are placed in the county treasury, for a term of three years, in trust for the publicly recorded owner of the property at the time of the delinquent land tax auction. This act modifies that provision such that surplus funds shall be distributed first to any recorded lien holders prior to being distributed to the owner. If after three years any funds have not been distributed such funds shall become a permanent school fund for the county. Furthermore, the term for which the proceeds shall stay in the county treasury is modified to be the lesser of 3 years or 90 days following the expiration of the redemption period.

The act provides a process for recorded lien holders and owners to show proof of their claims prior to receiving any funds. Furthermore, if more than one party makes a claim to the surplus funds and they cannot come to an agreement satisfactory to the county commission, the county commission shall petition the circuit court for interpleader.

This act is identical to SCS/HCS/HB 1251 (2018) and substantially similar to HCS/HB 649 (2017).

SCOTT SVAGERA

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**\*\*\* SB 627 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Houghton

SS/SCS/SB's 627 & 925 - This act modifies provisions relating to agriculture.

URBAN AND COMMUNITY GARDENS (Sections 137.016, 137.021, and 137.115) - This act provides that urban and community gardens, as defined in the act, shall be classified as agricultural and horticultural property for the purposes of property taxation.

Urban and community gardens shall be graded as grade #4 under the rule promulgated by the State Tax Commission for establishing land values for agricultural land.

A taxpayer may apply to the county assessor, or, if not located within a county, then the assessor of

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Houghton

such city, if the use or purpose of the taxpayer's real property has changed the subclass under which the real property is classified. If the assessor determines that the property shall be reclassified, he or she shall determine the assessment based on the percentage of the tax year that such property was classified in each subclassification.

LIVESTOCK (Sections 144.010, 262.900, 265.300, 267.565, 276.606, and 277.020) - Currently, livestock is defined to include buffalo. This act adds the word "bison" to this definition.

This provision is identical to HB 1827 (2018), SB 307 (2017), and HB 975 (2017), is substantially similar to SCS/SB 703 (2016), and is similar to SB 55 (2015).

This act also modifies the definition of "livestock" to include honey bees for the purposes of the state sales tax law.

This provision is identical to SB 472 (2017).

YIELD TAX ON FOREST CROPLANDS (Sections 254.075, 254.150, 254.160, 254.170, 254.180, and 254.210) - Current law provides for a yield tax on certain cuttings made on forest croplands. This act repeals such yield tax.

This provision is identical to SB 1006 (2018), and is similar to HB 2480 (2018) and provisions contained in HCS/HB 2540 (2018).

MEAT (Sections 265.300, 265.490, and 265.494) - For purposes of the Meat Inspection Program administered by the Missouri Department of Agriculture, this act modifies the definitions of "meat" and "meat product" to include captive cervids. Further, this act modifies the definition of "commercial plant" to include an establishment in which captive cervids are slaughtered, and modifies the definition of "unwholesome" to include captive cervids which have died other than by slaughter.

This provision is identical to SB 938 (2018) and HCB 16 (2018).

Currently, no person advertising, offering for sale, or selling a carcass shall engage in any misleading or deceptive practice including misrepresenting the cut, grade, brand or trade name, or weight or measure of any product. This act also prohibits misrepresenting a product as meat that is not derived from harvested production livestock or poultry.

This provision is identical to SB 977 (2018), HB 2607 (2018), and HCB 16 (2018).

SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS (Section 266.600) - This act prohibits political subdivisions from adopting or enforcing ordinances, rules, or regulations relating to the labeling, cultivation, or use of seeds or fertilizers. This act shall not apply to any ordinance enacted prior to August 28, 2018, and this act shall not apply to rice seed.

This act is identical to SCS/SB 1018 (2018), HCS/HB 1614 (2018), and HCB 16 (2018), and is similar to SB 77 (2017), HB 175 (2017), HCS/HB 1729 (2016), and SB 769 (2016).

FUEL STANDARDS (Section 414.032) - Currently, all fuels shall meet American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards, in addition to rules promulgated by the Director of the Department of

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Houghton

Agriculture. Under this act, the Director may waive specific requirements, or establish temporary alternative requirements in the event of an extreme and unusual fuel supply circumstance. Such waiver shall be as limited in scope and applicability as necessary, and shall apply equally and uniformly to all persons and companies in the impacted fuel supply and distribution system.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 998 (2018), HCS/HB 2452 (2018), and a provision contained in SCS/HCS/HB's 2277 & 1983 (2018), and HCB 16 (2018), and is similar to a provision contained in SS/SCS/HB 1355 (2018), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1364 (2018), and HCS#2/SS#2/SCS/SB 1050 (2018).

KAYLA HAHN

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**\*\*\* SB 629 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Miller

SCS/SB 629 - Current law caps the annual amount of new state revenues that may be appropriated to the Missouri Supplemental Tax Increment Financing Fund for redevelopment projects under the Real Property Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act at \$32 million. This act excludes from this cap any plan or project involving a health information technology employer employing over 7,000 employees in the state which is estimated to create in excess of 15,000 new jobs with an average annual wage of more than \$75,000, and that is listed by name in an appropriations bill.

This act also reduces the Supplemental Tax Increment Financing Fund appropriation cap from \$32 million to \$10 million for redevelopment plans or projects approved on or after August 28, 2018, and before August 28, 2028. For projects approved prior to August 28, 2018, which are expanded with buildings of new construction, the originally approved amount shall not be increased by more than \$3 million annually. For redevelopment plans or projects approved on or after August 28, 2028, the cap shall increase to \$20 million.

This act also provides that, for redevelopment plans or projects approved prior to August 28, 2018, which are expanded with buildings of new construction, and for all redevelopment plans or projects approved after August 28, 2018, no single redevelopment plan or project shall receive an appropriation that exceeds three million dollars annually.

This act is similar to SB 199 (2017).

JOSHUA NORBERG

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**\*\*\* SB 644 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Pfautsch

SCS/SB 644 - Under this act, any person who enters into an agreement to recover or assist in the recovery of unclaimed property for compensation who has not registered with the State Treasurer for such purpose shall be guilty of an infraction for a first offense and a Class A misdemeanor for all subsequent offenses. Furthermore, the Treasurer is permitted to prohibit the registration of any person convicted of violating this provision.

Furthermore, current law permits any person claiming an interest in any moneys or property delivered to the state to file a claim for such property on a form prescribed by the Treasurer. This act requires that form to contain the following statement: "Any person who assists in the recovery of property for a fee without being registered with the State Treasurer will be subject to penalties."

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Pfautsch

The act permits the Treasurer to review any claim for unclaimed property. The Treasurer is additionally permitted to withhold any claim until he or she is reasonably satisfied that the claim is legitimate and that the person making the claim is aware of the nature and potential value of his or her claim.

This act is substantially similar to HB 1422 (2018), HB 1525 (2018), SCS/SB 470 (2017), and HB 985 (2017).

SCOTT SVAGERA

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**\*\*\* SB 652 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Nasheed

HANDLER: Engler

SS/SCS/SB 652 - This act modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs.

**COUNTY SHERIFFS (SECTION 57.117)**

This act establishes that a sheriff may hire an under sheriff or deputy sheriff who is a resident of an adjoining state.

This provision is identical to HB 1892 (2018) and a provision of SS/SCS/SB 966 (2018).

**SHERIFF'S OFFICE OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS (SECTION 57.450)**

This act specifies that the office of the sheriff of the City of St. Louis is a law enforcement agency, and that the sheriff and sworn deputies of that office are to be considered law enforcement officers who may be eligible for training and licensure by the peace officer standards and training (POST) commission.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 451 (2017) and is similar to a provision of HCS/HB 878 (2017).

MIKE WEAVER

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**\*\*\* SB 655 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Sifton

HANDLER: Bahr

CCS/HCS/SB 655 - This act increases the minimum age for marriage from 15 to 16 years, modifies the sex offender registry system, and eliminates the statute of limitations for sexual offenses committed against minors.

**SEX OFFENDER DATABASE AND REGISTRATION**

(Sections 43.650, 589.400, 589.401, 589.402, 589.403, 589.404, 589.405, 589.407, 589.414)

This act provides that the State Highway Patrol's online sex offender database which is available to the public shall include the offender tier level established in this act.

This act establishes that a juvenile offender who is 14 or older at the time of an offense equal to or more severe than aggravated sexual abuse under federal law shall be exempt from public notification to include any adjudications from another state, territory, the District of Columbia, or foreign country or any federal, tribal, or military jurisdiction.

Currently, individuals who are required to register with the Missouri Sexual Offender Registry must

SPONSOR: Sifton

HANDLER: Bahr

register within three days of adjudication, release from incarceration, placement on probation, or, for juveniles, within three days of adjudication or release from commitment to the Division of Youth Services, the Department of Mental Health, or other placement. This act provides that the offender must register within three business days. This act sets out and defines different tiers for offenses, which carry different reporting and registration requirements. The different tier registration requirements include registration duration and provisions for registration for duration reduction. The act also specifies which individuals are exempt from the registration requirements.

Certain individuals on the sex offender registry may file a petition for removal, according to the procedures established in the act, in the circuit in which the qualifying offense was committed. Individuals seeking removal who were required to register in Missouri because of an offense committed in another state must file for removal based on the laws of the jurisdiction in which the offense was adjudicated. Once the petition for removal is granted in the other jurisdiction, the judgment may be registered in Missouri in the county in which the individual is required to register.

The court shall not deny the petition unless the petition violated the requirements specified in the act or the prosecuting attorney provided evidence demonstrating the petition should be denied. Individuals who are required to register but who have committed certain specified offenses are exempt from the public notification requirements if they satisfy specified elements. Juveniles required to register shall be exempt from public notification.

Individuals who are released from a correctional facility, mental health institution, private jail, released on probation, discharged upon payment of a fine, confinement in a county jail, or any other private facility recognized or contracted with the Department of Corrections shall be informed of his or her duty to register, and the official in charge shall complete the initial registration notification at least seven days before an offender's release. The official shall also forward the offender's registration within three business days of the offender's release to the State Highway Patrol and the chief law enforcement official where the offender is expected to reside. The act specifies requirements for registration, including a photograph of the offender, updated at regular intervals as specified in the act. If the offender refuses to complete and sign the registration information as outlined or fails to register with the chief law enforcement official within three business days as directed, the offender commits the offense of failure to register.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision of SCS/HCS/HB 2042 (2018).

#### MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE (Section 451.090)

Under current law, no recorder shall issue a marriage license authorizing the marriage of a person under 15 without a court order for good cause shown. This act raises the minimum age of marriage to 16 and removes the discretion for the court to issue a license to anyone under the minimum age.

Additionally, no license shall be issued for the marriage of a person 21 years or older if the other party is less than 17 years of age. Applicants for a marriage license shall provide proof of age to the recorder in the form of a certified copy of a birth certificate, passport, or other government-issued identification.

This provision is similar to HB 1630 (2018), HB 2665 (2018), HB 2742 (2018), HB 270 (2017), and to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 124 (2017).



SPONSOR: Sifton

HANDLER: Bahr

**STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS (Section 556.037)**

This act provides that there is no statute of limitations for sexual offenses for which registration is required which involve a person eighteen years of age or younger.

This provision is identical to a provision of HB 1590 (2018), and is similar to a provision of HCS/HBs 1987 & 2185 (2018), SS/SCS/HB 1633 (2018), SCS/SB 352 (2017), SB 696 (2016), and SB 467 (2015).

MIKE WEAVER

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Redmon

HCS/SB 659 - This act modifies provisions relating to the department of natural resources.

STATE PARKS (Section 253.147) - This act requires the Department of Natural Resources to submit a report to the General Assembly by January 1, 2019, and annually thereafter, regarding the maintenance, repair, and construction at state parks and historic sites. The report shall include certain information as set forth in this act.

This provision is identical to HB 2538 (2018).

COAL ASH (Section 260.242) - Currently, all fly ash produced by coal combustion generating facilities located in Kansas City is exempt from all solid waste permitting requirements. This act repeals this exemption.

This act gives the Department of Natural Resources the authority to promulgate rules for the management, closure, and post-closure of coal combustion residual (CCR) units. Under this act, "CCR unit" means a surface impoundment, utility waste landfill, or a CCR landfill. Certain rules relating to surface impoundments, utility waste, and CCR landfills are required to be promulgated by December 31, 2018. Until the Department has an approved program for solid waste disposal facilities under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Department may issue guidance and enter into agreements with site owners to establish risk-based target levels using the Missouri risk-based corrective action program for closure and corrective action at CCR units. The Department shall not apply standards to certain landfills, as set forth in this act.

Beginning January 1, 2019, the Department of Natural Resources shall require each owner, operator, or permittee of a CCR unit to pay certain fees. Units that have not closed shall pay a \$62,000 enrollment fee, units that have completed closure shall pay a \$48,000 enrollment fee, and all CCR units shall be subject to an annual fee of \$15,000. All fees shall be credited to the Coal Combustion Residuals Subaccount created under this act. Interest shall be imposed on moneys due to the Department at a rate of 10% annually, and the Department may pursue penalties for failure to submit fees on time.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 782 (2018), and is similar to SB 917 (2018) and HCS/HB 2041 (2018).

LEAD-ACID BATTERY FEE (Section 260.262) - Currently, a person selling lead-acid batteries at retail shall collect at the time of sale a fee of 50 cents for each lead acid battery sold, with such fee being credited to the Hazardous Waste Fund. This requirement to collect such fee is set to expire on December

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Redmon

31, 2018. This act extends this fee expiration to December 31, 2023.

This provision is identical to SB 706 (2018), HB 1607 (2018), a provision contained in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 782 (2018), SB 525 (2017), and HB 1168 (2017).

**RADIOACTIVE WASTE INVESTIGATION FUND** (Sections 260.391 & 260.558) - This act establishes the "Radioactive Waste Investigation Fund", which shall be used solely by the Department of Natural Resources to investigate concerns of exposure to radioactive waste. Under this act, the Fund may receive up to \$150,000 from the Hazardous Waste Fund, and any funds remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall revert to the credit of the Hazardous Waste Fund.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 782 (2018), and is similar to a provision contained in SS/SCS/HB 1355 (2018), and HCS/HB 1804 (2018).

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION CORPORATION ACT** (Section 260.1150) - This act establishes the Environmental Restoration Corporation Act.

This act allows a public benefit nonprofit corporation to hold, manage or own environmentally impaired property that is subject to ongoing cleanup or remedial action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Law, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or the Missouri Clean Water Law for the purpose of facilitating efforts to restore and redevelop such property. This act shall only apply to property located in Jefferson County, Washington County, St. Francois County, Iron County, Reynolds County, and Wayne County.

Such nonprofit corporation shall have certain powers, and be managed by a board, as set forth in this act. If any such corporation receives public funds with restoration activity, the corporation shall also allow for reasonable periodic audits and shall provide an annual report to the General Assembly concerning the receipt and use of such public funds.

Prior to acquiring any interest in real property, such nonprofit corporation shall undertake all reasonable and appropriate due diligence activities in accordance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations in order to qualify as a purchaser. If such nonprofit qualifies as a purchaser, such corporation shall be immune from any liability under the Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Law, provisions relating to solid waste, or the Missouri Clean Water Law for any conditions that may exist on such property. Such corporation shall also have no duty of care or liability for any trespasser on such property.

This provision is similar to SB 978 (2018) and HB 2306 (2018).

**PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK INSURANCE FUND** (Sections 319.129 & 319.140) - Currently, the Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund is set to expire on December 31, 2020, after which claims made prior to such date may continue to be paid. This act extends such expiration to December 31, 2025.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1364 (2018), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 782 (2018), and HCS#2/SS#2/SS/SB 1050 (2018), and is similar to SB 961 (2018), the perfected HB 1607 (2018), and HB 2257 (2018).

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Redmon

This act establishes the Task Force on the Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund. The Task Force shall be composed of 8 members, with 3 being from the House of Representatives, 3 being from the Senate, and 2 being industry stakeholders. The Task Force shall conduct research and compile a report, by December 31, 2018, on certain topics relating to the Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund as set forth in this act.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1364 (2018), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 782 (2018), and HCS#2/SS#2/SS/SB 1050 (2018).

FUEL STANDARDS (Section 414.032) - Currently, all fuels shall meet American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards, in addition to rules promulgated by the Director of the Department of Agriculture. Under this act, the Director may waive specific requirements, or establish temporary alternative requirements in the event of an extreme and unusual fuel supply circumstance. Such waiver shall be as limited in scope and applicability as necessary, and shall apply equally and uniformly to all persons and companies in the impacted fuel supply and distribution system.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SS/SCS/HB 1355 (2018) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1364 (2018), and is similar to HCB 16 (2018), HCS/HB 2452 (2018), SCS/SB 998 (2018), SS/SCS/SB's 627 & 925 (2018), and SCS/HCS/HB's 2277 & 1983 (2018).

GRANTS FOR UTILITY PROJECTS (Section 640.620) - Currently, grants in aid are made available by the Department of Natural Resources to assist in financing certain utility projects, with such grants being limited to \$1,400 per connection. This act instead limits such grants to \$3,000 per connection.

This provision is identical to the perfected SS/SCS/SB 782 (2018), HB 1977 (2018), and SB 528 (2017).

KAYLA HAHN

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Fitzwater

CCS/HCS/SB 660 - This act modifies provisions relating to mental health, including: (1) "Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Day"; (2) Department of Mental Health contracts; (3) psychologist training; (4) the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact; (5) Department of Mental Health standing in certain hearings; (6) Department of Mental Health inspections; (7) working hours in certain mental health facilities; and (8) mental health professionals.

POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AWARENESS DAY (Section 9.270)

This act establishes June 27 of each year as "Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Day".

This provision is identical to the perfected HB 1375 (2018).

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH CONTRACTS (Section 208.217)

Current law permits the Department of Social Services to enter into contracts with an entity for the provision of the medical insurance information of certain persons applying for or receiving MO HealthNet benefits. Such information is limited to those insurance benefits that could have been claimed and paid by an insurance policy or are otherwise covered by MO HealthNet. Under this act, the Department of Mental Health may enter into such contracts for the medical insurance information of persons receiving Department of Mental Health services.

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Fitzwater

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018), SB 1083 (2018), and HB 2716 (2018).

#### PSYCHOLOGIST TRAINING (Sections 337.025, 337.029, and 337.033)

This act provides that a doctoral degree in psychology from a program accredited, or provisionally accredited, by the Psychological Clinical Science Accreditation System is acceptable to meet various requirements for licensure as a psychologist if the degree program meets certain requirements as set forth in the act.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018), the perfected HB 1419 (2018), the perfected HB 1629 (2018), and the perfected HB 1896 (2018), substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1719 (2018), SCS/HCS/HB 2127 (2018), HCS/SB 796 (2018), and the perfected HB 1896 (2018) and similar to SCS/HCS/HB 316 (2017), HB 2639 (2016), and HB 1083 (2015).

#### PSYCHOLOGY INTERJURISDICTIONAL COMPACT (Sections 337.100 to 337.165)

This act establishes a new psychology interjurisdictional compact for the practice of telepsychology. The compact does not apply to permanent in-person practice, but regulates the temporary practice of psychology and the day to day practice of telepsychology.

Psychologists licensed in a home state are allowed to practice telepsychology into other receiving states where the psychologist is not licensed under an authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology. In order to obtain this authority, the psychologist must meet certain educational, licensure, background, and other requirements as specified in the act. The psychologist shall be subject to the receiving state's scope of practice requirements.

The compact creates the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission. Each compact state's psychology regulatory authority shall appoint one delegate to serve as a commissioner. The delegate will have the authority to act on behalf of the compact state. The Commission must meet once a year and all meetings are open to the public. The Commission may close a meeting to discuss certain matters as established in the compact. All documents of a closed meeting will remain closed unless a majority of the commissioners vote to release such records or upon court order. The Commission may also collect an annual fee from each compact state to cover the cost of operations.

When a home state takes adverse action against a psychologist's license, the psychologist's authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology or temporary authorization to practice is terminated and his or her E. Passport or IPC is revoked. A compact state must report actions against a licensee to the Commission. When a complaint is filed against a licensee for conduct occurring in a receiving state, the licensee's home state psychology regulatory authority must investigate and take appropriate action as if the conduct had occurred within the home state. In such cases, the home state's law shall be used to determine any adverse action against the psychologist's license.

The compact shall go into effect after seven states have enacted the compact legislation.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1719 (2018), HCS/SB 796 (2018), the perfected HB 1419 (2018), the perfected HB 1629 (2018), and the

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Fitzwater

perfected HB 1896 (2018) and substantially similar to SB 462 (2017), HB 227 (2017), and provisions in HCS/SB 125 (2017).

**DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH STANDING IN CERTAIN HEARINGS (Section 552.020)**

This act provides that after a person accused of committing a crime has been committed to the Department of Mental Health due to lack of mental fitness to stand trial, the legal counsel for the Department shall have standing to participate in hearings regarding involuntary medications for the accused and motions to proceed.

This provision is identical to HB 1970 (2018) and substantially similar to SCS/SB 661 (2018).

**DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH INSPECTIONS (Section 630.745)**

This act removes the requirement that a written correction order be sent, by certified mail, to the head of a facility or program inspected by the Department of Mental Health. Instead, the correction order shall be sent to the facility or program at the facility or program's address. Additionally, this act changes the time period for a reinspection from 55 days after the original inspection to 60 days after the original inspection.

This provision is identical to SB 1095 (2018), HB 2611 (2018), and SB 532 (2017).

**WORKING HOURS IN CERTAIN MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES (Section 630.945)**

This act exempts the first Sunday of November each year when Daylight Saving Time ends from current law requirements that limit the number of hours a state employee may work in a 24 hour period in certain secured mental health facilities.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 229 (2017).

**MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS (Section 632.005)**

The act adds psychiatric physician assistants, psychiatric advanced practice registered nurses, and psychiatric assistant physicians to the definition of mental health professionals for the purposes of provisions of law relating to alcohol and drug abuse and comprehensive psychiatric services and adds a definition for each term.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018), SCS/HCS/HB 2127 (2018), and HB 1719 (2018), substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 846 (2018), and similar to HB 2295 (2018).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Kolkmeier

SB 683 - This act provides that the Highways and Transportation Commission shall issue single-use special permits for or upon request of the equipment owner annual permits for the transportation of cranes. The Commission shall also set parameters for the transportation of cranes under this act.

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Rowland

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Rowland

CCS/HCS/SB 687 - This act modifies provisions relating to student transportation.

Currently, school districts are required to allocate 1% of moneys received under the school foundation formula to the professional development committee of the district. Under this act, school districts may, by majority vote of the board, allocate less than 1% but no less than .5% when such district is appropriated less than 25% of the allowable costs of providing pupil transportation under the school foundation formula. A school district may appropriate money in such manner until the end of fiscal year 2024. (Section 160.530)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018).

The act also exempts drivers who are at least 70 years of age or older from the pre-trip inspection portion of the annual CDL skills test in order to retain authority to drive a school bus. (Section 302.272)

This provision is identical to HB 1676 (2018) and HCS/HB 560 (2017), and to a provision contained in the truly agreed SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018), and HCS#2/SS#2/SCS/SB 1050 (2018).

The act authorizes the Kansas City Public Schools school board to contract with any municipality, bi-state agency, or other governmental entity to transport high school children. The contract shall be for additional transportation services and shall not replace or fulfill any of the school district's obligations to transport students to and from school. The school district may notify students of the option to use district contracted transportation services. (Section 304.060)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SCS/HB 1442 (2018), SCS/HCS/HBs 2277 & 1983 (2018), HCB 23 (2018), the truly agreed SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018), the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 743 (2018), HCS#2/SS/SB 704 (2018), and HCS#2/SS#2/SCS/SB 1050 (2018).

JAMIE ANDREWS

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Bondon

SS/SB 705 - This act modifies provisions relating to rate adjustments outside of general rate proceedings for certain public utilities.

RATE ADJUSTMENTS OUTSIDE OF GENERAL RATE PROCEEDINGS (Section 386.266) - This act allows water corporations with more than 8,000 customers to make an application to the Public Service Commission to approve rate schedules outside of a general rate proceeding to ensure that revenues billed for services equal the revenue requirement for such services due to changes in customer usage.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision contained in SCS/HB 2216 (2018).

COMPETITIVE BIDDING (Section 393.358) - This act requires water corporations with more than 1,000 customers to develop a qualification process for contractors seeking to provide construction services for planned infrastructure projects on the water corporation's distribution system. The water corporation shall specify qualification requirements and goals for contractors seeking to perform such work. Contractors that meet the eligibility requirements shall be able to participate in the competitive bidding process, and the contractor making the lowest and best bid shall be awarded such contract. For contractors not qualifying through the competitive bid process, the water corporation shall provide, if requested, information as to how to be better positioned to qualify for such bid opportunities in the future.

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Bondon

Nothing in this act shall be construed to require any water corporation to use third parties instead of its own employees for such work, in the case of an emergency project, or to terminate any contract.

Within 30 days of the effective date of this act, the water corporation shall file a statement with the Public Service Commission stating that it has established a qualification process, and that such process is used for no less than 10% of such planned infrastructure projects.

Further, this act requires the Public Service Commission, by December 31, 2020, to submit a report to the General Assembly on the effects of this section.

This act is substantially similar to the perfected HCS/HB 1999 (2018).

KAYLA HAHN

SPONSOR: Schatz

HANDLER: Engler

CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 707 - This act modifies provisions relating to vehicle sales.

The act increases, from \$25,000 to \$50,000, the bond required for licensure as a motor vehicle dealer.

This act also requires motor vehicle dealer license applicants to submit their regular business hours, and a phone number and email address where the applicant can be contacted during regular business hours. Applicants shall maintain a working telephone number during the entire registration year which will allow the public, the Department of Revenue, and law enforcement to contact the applicant during regular business hours, and shall maintain an email address that may be used for official correspondence with the department.

The act increases, from 6 to 8, the number of vehicle sales required as evidence a person is engaged in the motor vehicle business and eligible for licensure or renewal.

Upon the sale of a currently licensed motor vehicle dealership, if the new owner does not wish to retain the selling dealer's license number, the Department shall issue to the new owner a new dealer's license number and an equal number of plates or certificates as the selling dealer had been issued.

Currently, motor vehicle dealers shall receive one dealer license plate upon application for a dealer's license, and may be issued two additional plates. Thereafter, dealers may be issued an additional plate for each 10 additional vehicles sold. This act specifies that motor vehicle dealers shall receive one plate and may receive a second upon application for a license, and may obtain additional plates beginning at 15 vehicle sales.

This act modifies the classifications of vehicle dealers to which the Department of Revenue shall assign certain distinctive dealer license numbers.

The act specifies that motor vehicle dealer licenses may, rather than shall, be suspended or revoked following a hearing on allegations of certain violations of the dealer licensure law.

This act modifies the law with regard to off-premise vehicle shows and sales. The act leaves in place existing requirements that the vehicles sold be used and titled solely in the seller's ordinary course of business, and that the sales be held in conjunction with a credit union or other financial institution. Motor

SPONSOR: Schatz

HANDLER: Engler

vehicle dealers may participate in up to two motor vehicle sales or shows annually and conduct sales away from the dealer's registered place of business, which for purposes of this section shall be considered "off-premise events" under certain circumstances. Such events shall be conducted for not more than 5 consecutive days, the event shall not require an unreasonably prohibitive participation fee, a majority of the dealers within a class located within a certain distance of the event participate or are notified at least 45 days in advance and have the opportunity to participate, and the organizer of the event provides a copy of the notice to the Director of the Department of Revenue. No dealer shall participate in an off-premise event more than 10 miles from its licensed location. Recreational vehicle dealers may participate even if a majority of recreational vehicle dealers in the city or town do not.

These provisions are substantially similar to the Senate Substitute, and similar to provisions in SB 492 (2017), HCS/SCS/SB 399 (2017), and HB 1034 (2017).

Currently, to transfer most vehicles' registration to a new owner, the vehicle must undergo a safety inspection not more than 60 days prior to the date of the application for vehicle registration. Under the act, if a vehicle is purchased from a motor vehicle dealer and a valid inspection has been made within 60 days of the purchase date, the new owner may utilize an inspection performed within 90 days prior to the application for registration or transfer.

This provision is identical to provisions in the House perfected HB 2122 (2018), HCS/SS/SB 881 (2018), and to HB 2487 (2018).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Schatz

HANDLER: Fitzpatrick

SB 708 - This act enacts provisions relating to motor vehicle financial responsibility.

MINIMUM LIMITS OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (Sections 105.1073, 303.020, 303.022, 303.030, 303.120, 303.190, and 303.240)

This act increases, from ten thousand dollars to twenty-five thousand dollars, the minimum motor vehicle liability coverage a person must carry for others' property when operating a motor vehicle under the Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law.

The act similarly amends a statute requiring minimum coverage limits for state-controlled motor vehicles, aircraft, and marine vessels.

This act increases, from sixty thousand dollars to seventy-five thousand dollars, the total amount required to be deposited with the state to receive a certificate of financial responsibility from the State Treasurer.

These provisions apply only to policies and certificates issued on or after July 1, 2019.

These provisions have a delayed effective date of July 1, 2019.

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/SB 223 (2017) and provisions in SCS/HB 256 (2017), and similar to provisions in HB 900 (2017).

REDUCTIONS IN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE (Sections 379.110 and 379.118)



SPONSOR: Schatz

HANDLER: Fitzpatrick

Currently, automobile insurance policies in this state can not be renewed with types or limits of coverage that are not at least equal to those in the existing policy – the existing policy must be cancelled and a new policy issued in its place.

The act removes this restriction for reductions that do not apply to all insureds with the same policy form, but requires written notice of the reduction in coverage to be provided to the insured no less than 15 days prior to the effective date of the proposed reduction. Such notice may be provided at the same time as written notice of policy renewal.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 955 (2018).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Eigel

HANDLER: Rhoads

CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 - This act modifies provisions relating to health care.

The act designates the month of November as Diabetes Awareness Month. (Section 9.158)

This provision is identical to HB 1247 (2018), and to a provision contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018).

The years of 2018-2028 shall be designated as the Show-Me Freedom from Opioid Addiction Decade. (Section 9.192)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/HB 2105 (2018), the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018), and HCB 15 (2018).

**MEDICAL RECORDS:**

For the purposes of furnishing a copy of a patient's health history or health records upon request, such request may be satisfied if a statement or record is retained that no such health history or treatment record responsive to the request exists. (Section 191.227)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 826 (2018) and substantially similar to a provision contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018).

**CAREGIVER, ADVISE, RECORD, AND ENABLE (CARE) ACT:**

This act creates the "Caregiver, Advise, Record, and Enable (CARE) Act," which requires a hospital or ambulatory surgical center to provide each patient or patient's legal guardian with an opportunity to designate a caregiver prior to the patient's discharge. Such caregiver designation, or lack thereof, shall be documented by the hospital or ambulatory surgical center. The hospital or ambulatory surgical center shall notify a patient's caregiver of the patient's discharge or transfer as soon as practicable. Hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, or employees or contractors of such entities shall not be liable in any way for the actions of a caregiver. This act shall not interfere with the rights of an attorney-in-fact under a durable power of health care.

The Department of Health and Senior Services shall provide a standard form that can be used to satisfy the requirements of the CARE Act. However, a hospital or ambulatory surgical center can continue to use their current forms to satisfy these requirements if the form is compliant with Centers for

SPONSOR: Eigel

HANDLER: Rhoads

Medicare and Medicaid Services standards.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 2293 (2018).

**ADVERSE ACTIONS AGAINST CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS OR ENTITIES:**

The act specifies that no individual or health care entity shall be subject to adverse action by the state if the individual or health care entity, acting in its normal course of business, acts in good faith upon an order relating to the medical use of hemp extract. (Section 192.947)

This provision is substantially similar to a provision contained in HCS/SCS/SB 953 (2018), HB 1440 (2018), and HB 1441 (2018).

**DRUG TAKE-BACK PROGRAM:**

The act allows unused controlled substances to be accepted from the public through collection receptacles, drug disposal boxes, and other means provided through drug take back programs by a drug enforcement agency authorized collector in accordance with federal regulations, regardless of whether or not the authorized collector originally dispensed the drug. The act requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to develop an education and awareness program about drug disposal by August 28, 2019. (Sections 195.070 and 195.265)

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 1618 (2018), to the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018), to the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 826 (2018), and similar to provisions contained in HCS/HB 2105 (2018).

**ADVISORY COUNCIL ON RARE DISEASES AND PERSONALIZED MEDICINE:**

The act establishes an "Advisory Council on Rare Diseases and Personalized Medicine" in the MO HealthNet Division to assist the Drug Utilization Review Board when making recommendations or determinations regarding prior authorization and reauthorization criteria for rare disease drugs and other topics relating to rare diseases. The act specifies the Council's membership and requires the Council to meet no later than February 28, 2019. The Council's recommendations to the Board shall be in writing. All members of the Council shall sign a conflict of interest statement each year and at least 20% of the members shall not have a conflict of interest with any insurer, pharmaceutical benefits manager, or pharmaceutical manufacturer. (Section 208.183)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 826 (2018) and substantially similar to a provision contained in the truly agreed SS/HB 1953 (2018).

**EYE DROPS FOR NEWBORN INFANTS:**

The administration of eye drops to a newborn infant is not required if a parent or legal guardian objects to the treatment because it is against the religious beliefs of the parent or guardian. The act repeals a provision requiring the physician, nurse, or midwife to report in writing his or her compliance in administering the eye drops. (Section 210.070)

This provision is identical to HB 2117 (2018), SB 960 (2018), to a provision contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 826 (2018), and similar to a provision contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018).

SPONSOR: Eigel

HANDLER: Rhoads

#### ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS:

This act changes the examination requirement for an assistant physician to require that an assistant physician complete Step 2 instead of Step 1 and Step 2, of the United States Medical Licensing Examination within a three-year period before applying for licensure but in no event more than three years after graduation from a medical college.

An assistant physician licensure fee cannot be more than the licensure fee for a physician assistant. Additionally, no rules can require an assistant physician to complete more hours of continuing medical education than a licensed physician.

The act repeals the requirement that an assistant physician has to enter into a collaborative practice agreement within six months of initial licensure.

A health carrier shall reimburse an assistant physician on the same basis that it covers a service when it is provided by another comparable mid-level provider.

No rule or regulation shall require the collaborating physician to review more than ten percent of the assistant physician's patient charts or records during the one-month period that the physician is continuously present while the assistant physician is practicing medicine.

An assistant physician may prescribe buprenorphine for up to a 30-day supply without refill in certain circumstances.

An assistant physician who is providing opioid addiction treatment can receive a certificate of prescriptive authority without having completed 120 hours of practice in a four month period with a collaborating physician.

(Sections 334.036 & 334.037)

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018), and similar to provisions contained in SCS/HCS/HB 2127 (2018) and SCS/HCS/HB 1574 (2018).

**COLLABORATIVE PRACTICE AND SUPERVISORY AGREEMENTS:** Current law authorizes physicians to enter into a collaborative practice agreement with 3 advanced practice registered nurses (APRN) and 3 assistant physicians, and a supervising agreement with 3 licensed physician assistants. This act authorizes physicians to enter into a collaborative practice agreement or a supervising agreement with 6 APRNs, assistant physicians, licensed physician assistants, or any combination thereof.

The limitation on collaborative practice agreements and supervision agreements shall not apply to the supervision of certified registered nurse anesthetists in the provision of anesthesia services under the supervision of an anesthesiologist or other physician, dentist, or podiatrist who is immediately available if needed.

Current law also states that a physician and a physician assistant in a supervisory agreement shall practice no further than 50 miles by road from each other. This act repeals the 50 mile limitation and states that the physician assistant shall practice within a geographic proximity to be determined by the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts.

SPONSOR: Eigel

HANDLER: Rhoads

No supervision requirements in addition to the minimum federal law shall be required for a physician-physician assistant team working in a certified community behavioral health clinic or a federally qualified health center.

Advanced practice registered nurses and physician assistants may prescribe buprenorphine for up to a 30-day supply without refill in certain circumstances. (Sections 334.037, 334.104, 334.735, & 334.747)

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018), and similar to SCS/HCS/HB 2127 (2018), SCS/SB 745 (2018), SCS/HCS/HB 1574 (2018), HCS/HB 2233 (2018), and HB 244 (2017), and HB 1697 (2016).

#### PSYCHOLOGISTS:

The act provides that a doctoral degree in psychology from a program accredited, or provisionally accredited, by the Psychological Clinical Science Accreditation System is acceptable to meet various requirements for licensure as a psychologist if the degree program meets certain requirements as set forth in the act. (Sections 337.025, 337.029, & 337.033)

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in: HCS/SB 796 (2018), the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018), the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 660 (2018), the truly agreed CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1719 (2018), SCS/HB 1419 (2018), and SCS/HB 1629 (2018).

#### MAINTENANCE MEDICATION:

Current law provides that dispensing of maintenance medication based on refills authorized by the physician or prescriber on the prescription be limited to no more than a 90 day supply of the medication and the patient shall have already been prescribed the medication for 3 months. This act provides that the supply limitations shall not apply if the prescription is issued by a practitioner located in another state or dispensed to a patient who is a member of the United States Armed Forces serving outside the United States. (Section 338.202)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 826 (2018) and similar to HB 1837 (2018).

#### PATIENT SATISFACTION SCORES:

The act specifies that patient scoring of pain control shall not be required when defining data standards for quality of care and patient satisfaction. Beginning August 28, 2018, the Director of the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration shall discontinue the use of patient satisfaction scores. (Section 374.426)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SCS/HCS/HB 2105 (2018), and in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018).

#### HEALTH INSURANCE:

The act requires every insurance company and health service corporation to offer, in all insurance policies, coverage for medication-assisted treatment for substance use disorders. (Section 376.811)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018), and similar to a provision contained in HB 1636 (2018) and a provision contained in HCB 15 (2018).

SPONSOR: Eigel

HANDLER: Rhoads

Current law that requires health carriers to provide coverage for early refills of an eye drop prescription is set to expire on January 1, 2020. This act repeals the expiration date. (Section 376.1237)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 826 (2018).

The act also modifies the definition of "mental health condition" for purposes of health insurance coverage by removing chemical dependency from the definition. (Section 376.1550)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018), HB 2384 (2018), and SB 1098 (2018).

**IMPROVED ACCESS TO TREATMENT FOR OPIOID ADDICTIONS ACT:**

The act creates the "Improved Access to Treatment for Opioid Addictions Program," (IATOA), which shall disseminate information and best practices regarding opioid addiction, subject to appropriations. Assistant physicians who participate in the IATOA program shall complete the requirements to prescribe buprenorphine within 30 days of joining the program. The Department of Mental Health may develop curriculum, examinations, and certification on the subject of opioid addiction and treatment. An assistant physician in the IATOA program may serve several functions. When an overdose survivor comes to an emergency room, an assistant physician shall provide treatment options and support to the survivor, when reasonably practicable. (Section 630.875)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018), and substantially similar to a provision in SCS/HCS/SB 2105 (2018) and HCB 15 (2018).

**MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS:**

The act adds psychiatric physician assistants, psychiatric advanced practice registered nurses, and psychiatric assistant physicians to the definition of mental health professionals for the purposes of provisions of law relating to alcohol and drug abuse and comprehensive psychiatric services and adds a definition for each term. (Section 632.005)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed SS/SCS/HB 1719 (2018), the truly agreed and similar to HB 2295 (2018).

This act contains an emergency clause for certain sections relating to opioids.

JAMIE ANDREWS

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Redmon

CCS/HCS/SB 743 - This act modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education.

**SCHOOL CALENDAR:**

Currently, public schools are required to be in session for a minimum of 174 days and 1,044 hours a year. Beginning in the 2019-2020 school year, this act changes the requirement to a minimum of 1,044 hours of actual pupil attendance with no minimum number of required school days except for kindergarten pupils who shall be provided a minimum of 522 hours of actual pupil attendance with no minimum number of days.

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Redmon

Beginning in the 2019-2020 school year, when determining the amount of state aid to the Division of Youth Services in the Department of Social Services for educational services to elementary and secondary students who have been assigned to the Division by the courts and who have been determined as inappropriate for local public school attendance, the number of full-time equivalent students shall be determined by dividing the number of student-hours by 1,044 hours. A student hour shall mean one hour of education services provided for one student.

Beginning in the 2019-2020 school year, each school calendar shall include 36 make-up hours for possible loss of attendance due to inclement weather. A school district may be exempt from the requirement to make up school lost or canceled due to inclement weather when the district has made up the required 36 hours and half the number of additional lost or canceled hours up to 48 hours, resulting in no more than 60 total make-up hours. The Commissioner of Education may provide, upon request, a waiver for any school district to be excused from the 1,044 hours of actual pupil attendance requirement. (Sections 160.011, 160.041, 163.021, 163.073, 171.031, & 171.033)

Provisions of law allowing a school district to establish a four-day school week are repealed effective July 1, 2019. (Section 171.029)

These provisions are identical to perfected HB 1573 (2018) and to provisions contained in the truly agreed SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018) and similar to HB 677 (2017).

#### CHARTER SCHOOLS:

The act allows charter schools to give preference for admission to high-risk students when the school targets these students through its proposed mission, curriculum, teaching methods, and services. (Section 160.410)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/HB 2247 (2018).

#### ACT ASSESSMENT:

This act provides students the opportunity to choose between the ACT WorkKeys assessment or ACT assessment, including ACT Plus Writing, in any school year in which the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education directs a state-funded census administration of the ACT assessment, or in which a school district directs the administration of the ACT assessment. (Section 160.572)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018), the truly agreed SS/HB 1415 (2018), and HB 1677 (2018), and is similar to SB 696 (2018), HCB 4 (2017), and HB 94 (2017).

#### STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION:

This act also requires the Governor to appoint a teacher representative to the State Board of Education. The teacher representative shall attend all Board meetings and participate in deliberations. However, the teacher representative shall not have the right to vote on any matter or be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum.

The teacher representative shall be an active classroom teacher, as described in the act, and have written support of his or her local school board.

The teacher representative's term shall be for four years and subsequent appointments shall be made

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Redmon

in rotation from each Congressional District, beginning with the First Congressional District and continuing in numerical order. In the event of a vacancy in the position of teacher representative, the Governor shall appoint a replacement by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. If the General Assembly is not in session at the time for making an appointment, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next session of the General Assembly, when the Governor shall nomination a person to fill the position of teacher representative.

These provisions expire on August 28, 2025. (Section 161.026)

The teacher representative shall not participate in closed meetings of the Board. (Section 161.072)

These provisions are similar to HCS/SB 695 (2018), HB 1373 (2018), the truly agreed SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018), and HB 67 (2017).

#### CAREER AND TECHNICAL STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS:

This act specifies that the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall be responsible for the receipt and disbursement of funds from career and technical student organizations. (Section 161.106)

This provision is identical to HB 1348 (2018), to provisions contained in the truly agreed SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018), and to provisions contained in the truly agreed HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 894 & 921 (2018).

#### EARLY LEARNING QUALITY ASSURANCE REPORT PROGRAM:

This act extends the sunset for the early learning quality assurance report pilot program from three years after August 28, 2016, to three years after August 28, 2019. (Section 161.217)

This provision is identical to HB 1420 (2018).

#### SEVEN-DIRECTOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS:

Current law requires the treasurer of a seven-director school district, when entering into a bond to the state, to do so with two or more sureties. This act authorizes the treasurer to use one or more sureties. (Section 162.401)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018), HCS/SCS/SBs 300 & 306 (2017) and SCS/HB 587 (2017), and substantially similar to HB 2192 (2018).

#### GIFTED EDUCATION:

This act requires any school district with an approved gifted education program to have a policy, which shall be approved by the district's board of education, that outlines the procedures and conditions under which parents or guardians may request a review of the decision that determined their child did not qualify to receive services through the district's gifted education program.

School districts and school and school district employees shall be immune from liability for any and all acts or omissions relating to the decision that a child did not qualify to receive services through the district's gifted education program. (Section 162.720)

This act also allows for the subject or whole grade acceleration of any student who demonstrates certain characteristics described in the act. (Section 162.722)

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Redmon

These provisions are identical to SCS for HB 1421 and HB 1371 (2018), the truly agreed to SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018), and similar to SB 648 (2018) and HCS/HB 670 (2017).

#### EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION:

The act states that if a pupil between the ages of 3 and 5 who is eligible for free and reduced price lunch attends an early childhood education program operated by and in a district or charter school that has declared itself as a local educational agency and subsequently leaves such program, the district or charter school shall be allowed to fill the vacant enrollment spot with another eligible pupil without affecting the district's or charter school's calculation of average daily attendance.

(Section 163.018)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018).

#### TAX RATES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS:

This act states that when revising a school district's tax rate each year, the aggregate increase in valuation of property assessed by the State Tax Commission for the current year over the previous year shall be considered new construction and improvements. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and any other government agency involved in the tax rate process shall update all necessary forms, reports, and documents. (Section 164.011).

This provision is identical to SB 905 (2018) and SB 2169 (2018), and is similar to a provision contained in HCS/SCS/SBs 300 & 306 (2017) and HCS/SB 434 (2017).

#### DATA ON NEGLECTED OR DELINQUENT CHILDREN:

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education is prohibited from creating any report relating to the Missouri School Improvement Program in which data from a district's regularly enrolled students is aggregated with data from students residing in facilities that serve neglected or delinquent children. The Department shall aggregate all students residing in such facilities and issue reports as if the students and facilities were their own separate local educational agency.

(Section 167.128)

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 2625 (2018).

#### INSTRUCTION IN BRAILLE:

This act requires a student to receive instruction in Braille reading and writing as part of his or her individualized education plan (IEP) unless the IEP team determines that instruction in Braille or the use of Braille is not appropriate for the child. The act modifies the definition of "student".

(Section 167.225)

This provision is identical to HCS/SB 681 (2018), HCS/HB 2555 (2018), to a provision contained in the truly agreed SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018), and is similar to SB 362 (2017), HB 2569 (2016), and HCS/HB 1003 (2015).

#### INFORMATION ON CAREERS:

This act requires the Department of Economic Development to annually identify occupations in which a critical need or shortage of trained personnel exists in the state, and provide such information to the State Board of Education. The State Board and the Department shall then compile certain data and information relating to post-secondary education and careers, as set forth in the act.



SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Redmon

The information compiled under the act shall be distributed to each high school in this state. Each high school shall provide its students with such information before November 1st of every school year. (Section 167.902)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/HB 1455 (2018), the truly agreed SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018), and is similar to HCS/HB 953 (2017).

TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT: This act also allows a teacher to count hours spent in a local business externship as contact hours of professional development. (Section 168.024)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018), the truly agreed SS/HB 1415 (2018), and HCB 4 (2017).

**SCHOOL LIBRARIANS:**

The act requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to develop a process for recognition of a school district's school library information and technology program before July 1, 2019. (Section 168.770)

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 2411 (2018).

**SHELTERED WORKSHOPS:**

The act provides that the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall pay monthly, out of appropriated funds for that purpose, to each sheltered workshop a sum determined by specified criteria, but no less than \$21 per day for each handicapped employee. (Section 178.931)

The act also repeals provisions of law relating to the computation of state aid to sheltered workshops. (Section 178.930)

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed SS/HB 1415 (2018) and HB 2644 (2018).

**STUDENT TRANSPORTATION:**

The act states that the Kansas City Public School school board may contract with any municipality, bi-state agency, or other governmental entity to transport high school children. The contract shall be for additional transportation services and shall not replace or fulfill any of the school district's obligations to transport students to and from school. The school district may notify students of the option to use district contracted transportation services. (Section 304.060)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SCS/HB 1442 (2018), SCS/HCS/HBs 2277 & 1983 (2018), HCB 23 (2018), the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 687 (2018), the truly agreed SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018), HCS#2/SS/SB 704 (2018), and HCS#2/SS#2/SCS/SB 1050 (2018).

JAMIE ANDREWS

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Berry

SB 768 - This act modifies several provisions relating to the taxation of telecommunications companies.

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Berry

**PROPERTY TAX ASSESSMENT OF TELEPHONE COMPANIES**

Beginning January 1, 2019, this act allows telephone companies to make a one-time election of whether to have their property assessed in the same manner as railroads, as in current law, or in the same manner as railroads for property consisting of land and buildings and under a depreciation schedule for all other forms of property, as described in the act.

If a school district whose operating levy is at the tax rate ceiling receives less tax revenue from a specific telephone company as a result of such telephone company selecting the alternate assessment method, it may by resolution impose a fee to be paid by the telephone company until such time as the school district receives voter approval to raise its tax operating levy. The fee shall be calculated as described in the act. A school district's receipt of such fee shall not be used in determining the amount of state aid that a district receives under the school foundation formula, in determining the amount that may be collected under a property tax levy, or for any other purpose.

The provisions of this act shall expire when no school district is eligible to collect a fee. (Section 153.030)

The State Tax Commission shall include information in its annual report on the difference in assessed value for any telephone company that is assessed under the provisions of this act. The Commissioner of Education shall transmit such information to each school district. (Section 138.445)

These provisions are identical to HB 1464 (2018), are substantially similar to SB 257 (2017), HCS/HB 142 (2017), and HCS/HB 1898 (2016), and are similar to SB 305 (2015) and HCS/HB 857 (2015), and to provisions contained in SCS/HCS/HB 299 (2015) and SS/SB 339 (2015).

**SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES**

This act provides that, for the purposes of sales and use tax exemptions for certain manufacturing and the use or consumption of energy for manufacturing, the term "product" shall include telecommunications services and the term "manufacturing" shall include the production, or production and transmission, of telecommunications service.

This act also provides that such definitions were the original legislative intent and abrogates the Missouri Supreme Court's decision in *IBM Corporation v. Director of Revenue*, 491 S.W.3d 535 (Mo. banc 2016) to the extent that such decision is inconsistent with such definitions and the Court's decisions in *DST Systems, Inc. v. Director of Revenue*, 43 S.W.3d 799 (Mo. banc 2001), *Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. v. Director of Revenue*, 78 S.W.3d 763 (Mo. banc 2002), and *Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. v. Director of Revenue*, 182 S.W.3d 226 (Mo. banc 2005). (Sections 144.030 and 144.054)

These provisions are identical to HCS#2/HB 1802 (2018), are substantially similar to SB 625 (2018), and are similar to HB 2149 (2018), SB 247 (2017), HB 682 (2017), and to a provision contained in HB 992 (2017).

JOSHUA NORBERG

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Fraker

HCS/SCS/SB 769 - This act modifies several provisions relating to financial transactions.

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Fraker

#### SECURITY-COLLATERAL LIST (Sections 30.270 and 95.530)

Under current law, the State Treasurer and the Treasurer of the City of St. Louis are limited in the types of securities they may require as collateral from banks or financial institutions selected and approved for the safekeeping and payment of deposits. This act adds brokered or negotiable certificates of deposit that are fully insured by the FDIC or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund to the collateral list.

#### INVESTMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS (Section 67.085)

Under current law, any public entity or political subdivision may invest public deposits if, among other things, on the same date that the public funds are deposited the financial institution also receives an amount of deposits from other financial institutions equal to the amount of the public funds deposited. This act repeals this requirement.

#### DEPOSITARIES FOR PUBLIC FUNDS (Section 110.010)

Current law provides restrictions on the security of the public funds of specific political subdivisions. This act stipulates that the requirements apply to all political subdivisions of the state. Furthermore, the act also allows banks serving as a depository for public funds to invest in the same manner as the State Treasurer is constitutionally permitted.

#### CERTIFIED CHECK REQUIREMENTS (Sections 110.080, 110.140, 165.221, 165.231, and 165.271)

Current law requires certain bids made by banks, associations, or trust companies to be accompanied by a certified check. This act repeals those requirements.

#### CORPORATE TAX FILINGS (Section 143.433)

The act provides that any entity not subject to certain corporate taxes shall not be required to complete or file any document or return related to corporate income taxes.

#### FINANCIAL INSTITUTION TAX REDUCTIONS (Section 148.720)

The act provides that in each year in which there is a reduction in the rate of taxes applied to corporations, there shall be a corresponding and proportional reduction in the rate of taxes applicable to banks, credit institutions, and credit unions and savings and loan associations.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/SS#2/SB 674 (2018).

#### DORMANT BANK ACCOUNTS (Section 447.200)

Under this act, whenever a consumer deposit account with a banking organization or financial organization has been inactive for 12 months or more and inactivity fees apply to the account, the organization is required to notify the account holder of such inactivity through first class mail postage prepaid marked "Address Correction Requested" or through electronic notice if the consumer has agreed to receive such notices under the federal Truth in Savings Act. Additionally, the bank is required to send annual statements for such account and charge a fee up to \$5 per statement. Such fee shall be withdrawn from the inactive account.

The act also stipulates that the funds of any bank account which has been inactive for a period of five years shall be remitted to the Abandoned Fund Account administered by the State Treasurer.

Several provisions in this act are identical or substantially similar to the truly agreed to CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1879 (2018).

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Swan

CCS/HCS/SB 773 - This act modifies several provisions relating to taxation.

#### LOCAL SALES TAX REPEAL

This act extends the date by which a local taxing jurisdiction shall place a question on the ballot regarding the repeal of a local sales tax on certain motor vehicles purchased from out-of-state dealers from November 2018 to November 2022. (Section 32.087)

#### DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE REPORT

This act requires the Department of Revenue to annually issue a report containing certain information on all sales and use tax levies imposed in this state. (Section 32.315)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SS/SCS/HB 1446 (2018).

#### AMATEUR SPORTING EVENT TAX CREDIT

This act modifies several provisions related to tax credits for amateur sporting events.

The definition of "eligible costs" is modified to include bid fees and financial guarantees pledged to a site selection organization. The definition of "site selection organization" is also modified to include several additional organizations, as described in the act.

Currently, an applicant is required to submit eligible costs and documentation to the Department of Economic Development no more than thirty days following the conclusion of the sporting event. This act changes such deadline to ninety days. Documented eligible costs paid may be paid either by the applicant or an entity co-hosting the event with the applicant.

This act requires, rather than allows, the Department of Economic Development to determine the total number of tickets sold to the event, or, if such event is participant-based with no admission tickets, the total number of paid participant registrations.

This act also requires, rather than allows, the Department to issue a tax credit pursuant to the provisions of the program. For the purposes of calculating the amount of the tax credit, an applicant shall be allowed \$10 for every paid participant registration if the event is participant-based with no paid admission tickets.

The aggregate amount of tax credits issued under this program is limited to \$3 million per fiscal year. This act implements a fiscal year cap of \$2.7M for all events located in Jackson or St. Louis Counties or St. Louis City.

Collegiate football bowls and other neutral-site games with at least one out-of-state team shall be exempt from the competitive bid requirements of the program.

Currently the Department is prohibited from accepting applications for this tax credit program after August 28, 2019. This act extends the program until August 28, 2024. (Section 67.3000)

This act also extends the sunset for a tax credit for contributions to a local organizing committee or certified sponsor from August 28, 2019, to August 28, 2024. (Section 67.3005)

This provision is substantially similar to HB 1438 (2018) and to a provision contained in

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Swan

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1388 (2018) and HCS/SCS/SBs 632 & 675 (2018).

#### ATHLETES AND ENTERTAINERS TAX

Currently, the revenue generated from an income tax on certain nonresident athletes and entertainers is distributed among several funds. Such distributions will currently end on December 31, 2020. This act extends the distributions until December 31, 2030. (Section 143.183)

This provision is identical to HB 1897 (2010), and is substantially similar to a provision contained in SS#2/SCS/SBs 617, 611, & 667 (2018).

#### CORPORATE INCOME APPORTIONMENT

This act provides that intercompany transactions between corporations that file a consolidated return shall not be included in the definition of sales for the purposes of income apportionment. (Section 143.451)

This provision is identical to HB 2638 (2018) and is similar to a provision contained in SS#2/SCS/SBs 617, 611, & 667 (2018).

#### HISTORIC PRESERVATION TAX CREDITS

This act modifies several provisions relating to historic buildings.

Currently, the Department of Economic Development (DED) shall not approve tax credits for the rehabilitation of historic structures which, in the aggregate, exceed \$140 million, increased by any amount of tax credits for which approval shall be rescinded for any reason. For each fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2018, the act reduces the aggregate cap to \$90 million. DED shall authorize up to an additional \$30 million in Historic Preservation tax credits above the \$90 million cap provided that any such tax credits are authorized solely for projects located in a qualified census tract, which is defined as a census tract with a 20% poverty rate or higher as determined by a map published by DED, as described in the act. If the \$90M cap and the \$30M supplemental cap are both authorized in a fiscal year, the \$90M cap shall be adjusted by the percent increase in inflation. Only one such adjustment shall be made for each instance in which the inflation adjustment is triggered.

Current law exempts projects approved or applied for prior to January 1, 2010, from the authorization cap on the amount of tax credits that may be authorized. This act changes such date to October 1, 2018. (Section 253.550)

This act also modifies the Historic Preservation Tax Credit by requiring DED to consider additional factors prior to determining whether a credit shall be awarded, including the projected net fiscal benefit of the project, the overall size and quality of the project, the level of economic distress in the area, and input from the local elected officials in the local municipality as to the importance of the project to the municipality. Such additional factors shall not apply to projects receiving less than \$250,000 in tax credits. (Section 253.559.3)

All taxpayers with applications receiving approval on or after July 1, 2019, shall submit evidence of the capacity of the applicant to finance the cost and expenses for the rehabilitation of the eligible property, as described in the act. (Section 253.559.7)

This act requires that a taxpayer receiving approval for tax credits shall commence rehabilitation within nine months, rather than two years, of the date of approval. (Section 253.559.8)

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Swan

Current law allows DED to charge a fee of 2.5% on the amount of tax credits issued by the Department. This act allows the Department to charge a fee of 4% on the amount of Historic Preservation tax credits issued by the Department.

37.5% of the revenue generated by the 4% fee rate shall be appropriated from the Economic Development Advancement Fund for business recruitment and marketing. (Section 620.1900)

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in CCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 590 (2018), are substantially similar to provisions contained in HCB 18 (2018), and are similar to, HB 1239 (2018), SCS/SB 6 (2017), and SB 1112 (2016), and to a provision contained in SB 545 (2018).

JOSHUA NORBERG

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**\*\*\* SB 775 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Fitzpatrick

CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 775 - This act extends the sunsets from September 30, 2018, to September 30, 2019, for the Ground Ambulance, Nursing Facility, Medicaid Managed Care Organization, Hospital, Pharmacy, and Intermediate Care Facility for the Intellectually Disabled Reimbursement Allowance Taxes.

Additionally, this act repeals existing provisions of law regarding hospital reimbursement allowance calculations and alternative reimbursements for outpatient services. Instead, each state fiscal year, the amount of federal reimbursement allowance levied under the Hospital Reimbursement Allowance Tax shall not exceed 45% of the total payments to hospitals from the Federal Reimbursement Allowance Fund and associated federal match, including payments made to hospitals from state-contracted managed care organizations that are attributable to the reimbursement fund and associated federal match. By October 1 of each subsequent state fiscal year, the Department of Social Services shall report this calculation and the underlying data to the House budget committee and the Senate appropriations committee as specified in the act. Additionally, the Department shall disclose the amount of hospital payments made by the Department and the amount of hospital payments made by each of the managed care plans as specified in the act.

This act is similar to SB 638 (2018), SB 932 (2018), HB 1410 (2018), and HB 1747 (2018).

SARAH HASKINS

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**\*\*\* SB 782 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Wiemann

HCS/SS/SCS/SB 782 - This act modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources.

FENCE MAINTENANCE ALONG THE HISTORIC MISSOURI ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CORRIDOR (Section 253.175) - This act requires the Division of State Parks within the Department of Natural Resources to maintain the fence coinciding with the boundary between individual landowner property and the historic Missouri Rock Island railroad corridor, with costs being paid by the State Park Earnings Fund. Nothing in this act shall be construed to require an individual landowner to locate a fence on his or her own property.

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Wiemann

This provision is identical to SB 866 (2018), and is similar to SCS/SB 251 (2017).

COAL ASH (Section 260.242) - Currently, all fly ash produced by coal combustion generating facilities located in Kansas City is exempt from all solid waste permitting requirements. This act repeals this exemption.

This act gives the Department of Natural Resources the authority to promulgate rules for the management, closure, and post-closure of coal combustion residual (CCR) units. Under this act, "CCR unit" means a surface impoundment, utility waste landfill, or a CCR landfill. Certain rules relating to surface impoundments, utility waste, and CCR landfills are required to be promulgated by December 31, 2018. Until the Department has an approved program for solid waste disposal facilities under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Department may issue guidance and enter into agreements with site owners to establish risk-based target levels using the Missouri risk-based corrective action program for closure and corrective action at CCR units. The Department shall not apply standards to certain landfills, as set forth in this act.

Beginning January 1, 2019, the Department of Natural Resources shall require each owner, operator, or permittee of a CCR unit to pay certain fees. Units that have not closed shall pay a \$62,000 enrollment fee, units that have completed closure shall pay a \$48,000 enrollment fee, and all CCR units shall be subject to an annual fee of \$15,000. All fees shall be credited to the Coal Combustion Residuals Subaccount created under this act. Interest shall be imposed on moneys due to the Department at a rate of 10% annually, and the Department may pursue penalties for failure to submit fees on time.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/SB 659 (2018), and is similar to SB 917 (2018) and HCS/HB 2041 (2018).

SPONSOR: Wallingford

HANDLER: Schroer

HCS/SB 793 - This act modifies provisions relating to juvenile court proceedings, sex trafficking, and judicial positions.

JUVENILE COURT ELIGIBILITY (Sections 211.021, 211.031, 211.032, 211.033, 211.041, 211.061, 211.071, 211.073, 211.081, 211.091, 211.101, 211.161, 211.181, 211.321, 211.421, 211.425, 211.431, 211.435, 221.044, 488.315, 558.003)

Under current law, children who are 17 years of age are prosecuted for criminal offenses in courts of general jurisdiction. This act provides that, unless the child is certified as an adult or is being prosecuted for a traffic or curfew violation, children who are 17 years of age must be prosecuted in the juvenile court system. The expanded service of the juvenile court system shall not be effective until sufficient funds are appropriated.

This act repeals a provision of current law making certain amendments to definitions relating to juvenile courts effective upon appropriations by the General Assembly for juvenile officers.

Under current law, children between the ages of 12 and 17 who are alleged to have committed certain offenses can be prosecuted in a court of general jurisdiction rather than in juvenile court. Under this act, this age range is changed to a range between 12 and 18 years.

SPONSOR: Wallingford

HANDLER: Schroer

Current law allows offenders who are under 17 and a half years of age and have been certified as adults to be eligible for dual jurisdiction of both the juvenile and adult criminal codes. Dual jurisdiction allows an offender who has been found guilty in an adult court to complete a juvenile sentence in a Division of Youth Services facility. This act provides that offenders under the age of 18 are eligible for the program.

Under this act, no person under the age of 18 may be detained in an adult jail, unless the person has been certified as an adult.

This act creates the "Juvenile Justice Preservation Fund" as well as a surcharge of \$3.50 to be assessed on all civil actions filed in Missouri, a surcharge of \$2.00 on all traffic violations of any county ordinance or any violation of state traffic laws, as well as a fine of up to \$500, issued at a prosecutor's discretion, against offenders convicted of an offense against a child. The proceeds from such surcharges and fines shall be payable to the Fund and used for the administration of the juvenile justice system. The Fund will sunset on August 28, 2024.

These provisions have an effective date of January 1, 2021.

These provisions are substantially similar to the truly agreed and finally passed HCS/SB 800 (2018), and similar to HCS/HB 1255 (2018), HB 2301 (2018), HCS/SB 693 (2018), SB 40 (2017), HB 274 (2017), SB 685 (2016), HB 1812 (2016), SB 213 (2015), and HB 300 (2015).

#### CIRCUIT JUDGES (Sections 478.375, 478.625)

The act provides that Cole County shall have two associate circuit judges, with the second associate judge also being elected in 2020.

The act repeals a provision authorizing a new circuit judicial position in the Sixth Judicial Circuit when a new jail is constructed.

This provision is identical to a provision of HCS/SB 871 (2018) and identical to HCS/HB 2410 (2018) and similar to HB 2203 (2018).

#### SEX TRAFFICKING (Sections 567.020, 567.030, 567.050, 567.060, 589.400, 610.131)

This act provides that being under the age of 18 and acting under the coercion of an agent is an affirmative defense to the prosecution of the offense of prostitution.

This act raises the offense of patronizing prostitution from a Class A misdemeanor to a Class E felony when the individual who the offender patronizes is less than 18 but more than 14 years of age, and from a Class E felony to a class D felony when the individual who the offender patronizes is 14 years of age or younger. Any person convicted of patronizing a prostitute, when the person patronized is under the age of 18, shall register as a sex offender.

The act raises the penalty for promoting prostitution in the first degree of a person under the age of sixteen from a Class B felony to a Class B felony punishable by a term of imprisonment no less than 10 years, and raises the penalty for promoting prostitution of a person of age 16 or age 17 to the offense of second degree prostitution, a class D felony.

This act creates a process to expunge the criminal records of persons who have pled guilty to, or been



SPONSOR: Wallingford

HANDLER: Schroer

convicted of, the offense of prostitution while under the coercion of an agent. Upon the determination of the court that the person was acting under the coercion of an agent when he or she committed the offense of prostitution, the person's criminal record relating to the offense of prostitution shall be expunged.

These provisions are similar to HB 1526 (2018) and HB 1628 (2018).

MIKE WEAVER

SPONSOR: Libla

HANDLER: Corlew

HCS/SB 800 - This act modifies several provisions relating to juvenile court proceedings, including: (1) raising the age to try children as adults; (2) juvenile court orders; (3) petitions for adoption; and (4) termination of parental rights.

RAISING THE AGE TO TRY CHILDREN AS ADULTS (Sections 211.021, 211.031, 211.032, 211.033, 211.041, 211.061, 211.071, 211.081, 211.091, 211.101, 211.161, 211.181, 211.321, 211.421, 211.425, 211.431, 221.044, and Section 1)

Under current law, children who are 17 years of age are prosecuted for criminal offenses in courts of general jurisdiction. This act provides that, unless the child is certified as an adult or is being prosecuted for a traffic or curfew violation, children who are 17 years of age must be prosecuted in the juvenile court system. Expanded services shall not be effective until sufficient funds are appropriated.

Under current law, children between the ages of 12 and 17 who are alleged to have committed certain offenses can be prosecuted in a court of general jurisdiction rather than in juvenile court. Under this act, this age range is changed to a range between 12 and 18 years.

Current law allows offenders who are under 17 and a half years of age and have been certified as adults to be eligible for dual jurisdiction of both the juvenile and adult criminal codes. Dual jurisdiction allows an offender who has been found guilty in an adult court to complete a juvenile sentence in a Division of Youth Services' facility. This act provides that offenders under the age of 18 are eligible for the program.

Finally, no person under the age of 18 may be detained in an adult jail unless the person has been certified as an adult.

These provisions shall become effective on January 1, 2021.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 793 (2018), HCS/SB 693 (2018), and HB 1255 (2018) and similar to provisions in HB 2301 (2018), SB 792 (2018), SB 40 (2017), HB 274 (2017), SB 685 (2016), HB 1812 (2016), SB 213 (2015), and HB 300 (2015).

JUVENILE COURT ORDERS (Section 211.093)

Under current law, any order or judgment entered by a court concerning child protection takes precedence over any previous court order concerning the status or custody of a child for as long as the new court order remains in effect. This act adds orders of guardianships to the list of prior orders concerning the status or custody of a child over which a new court order shall take precedence.

Additionally, any court exercising jurisdiction over a child in specified cases shall have the authority

SPONSOR: Libla

HANDLER: Corlew

to: (1) enter an order regarding the custody of the child, (2) enter a child support order, (3) establish rights of visitation, and (4) establish paternity. Any custody, support, or visitation order entered by the court shall remain in effect after the termination of the underlying juvenile court proceeding unless the order expressly states otherwise. If the court terminates jurisdiction without entering a continuing custody, support, or visitation order, then the child shall be returned to a parent, custodian, or legal guardian who exercised custody prior to the court's assumption of jurisdiction and any custody or visitation orders in effect at the time the court assumed jurisdiction shall be restored.

The juvenile court shall not hear any modification motions or other actions to rehear any order entered under this act after the court terminates jurisdiction.

Finally, this act requires the Children's Division to make all reasonable efforts to establish paternity within 60 days of the court assuming jurisdiction over the child in specified cases.

These provisions are identical to HB 1728 (2018), substantially similar to SB 851 (2018), and similar to HCB 11 (2018), SB 1110 (2016), and HB 2624 (2016).

#### PETITIONS FOR ADOPTION (Section 211.444)

This act permits a private attorney filing a petition for adoption to petition the juvenile court to terminate the rights of a parent or to receive specific consent to adopt or waiver of consent to adopt. This act also repeals existing provisions relating to the form and manner of the consent to adopt or waiver of consent to adopt.

This provision is identical to HB 2504 (2018) and substantially similar to SB 992 (2018), HB 2426 (2018), and HCB 12 (2018).

#### TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS (Section 211.447)

Under this act, a court may terminate the parental rights of a biological father if he is an alleged perpetrator of forcible rape or rape in the first degree that resulted in the conception and birth of the child if the court finds: (1) by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence that the biological father committed the act against the biological mother; (2) by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence that the child was conceived as a result of that act; and (3) by the preponderance of the evidence that the termination of parental rights is in the best interests of the child.

In any action to terminate the parental rights of a father under this act, the court may order, with the mother's consent, that the mother and child are entitled to obtain from the father payment for the reasonable expenses of pregnancy, childbirth or early child care; child support; inheritance rights under the probate code; the designation of the child as beneficiary of the father's life insurance; or any other reasonable payments. The father shall not be entitled to any custody, guardianship, visitation, or other parent-child relationship. No state agency shall require the mother to seek child support if the mother declines to do so under this act and such refusal shall not render the mother or child ineligible to receive public assistance benefits.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 795 (2018) and are similar to HB 1399 (2017) and HB 1087 (2017).

#### JUVENILE JUSTICE PRESERVATION FUND (SECTIONS 211.435, 488.315, and 558.003)

This act creates the "Juvenile Justice Preservation Fund", as well as a surcharge of \$3.50 to be

SPONSOR: Libla

HANDLER: Corlew

assessed on all civil actions filed in Missouri, a surcharge of \$2.00 on all traffic violations of any county ordinance or any violation of traffic laws, and a fine of up to \$500, issued at a prosecutors discretion, against offenders convicted of an offense against a child. The proceeds from such surcharges and fines shall be payable to the fund and used for the administration of the juvenile justice system. The fund will expire on August 28, 2024.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 793 (2018).

SARAH HASKINS

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**\*\*\* SB 802 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Nasheed

HANDLER: Evans

SS#2/SCS/SB 802 - This act permits the Commissioner of Administration to designate a non-profit organization a minority business enterprise or a women's business enterprise for the exclusive purpose of competing in other states.

This act is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2140 (2018).

SCOTT SVAGERA

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**\*\*\* SB 806 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Neely

CCS/HCS/SB 806 - This act modifies provisions regarding when a deceased person owes money to the state and guardianship and conservatorship proceedings.

**DEBTS OWED TO THE STATE FROM A DECEDENT**

The act specifies that debt owed to the state for medical assistance shall be sixth in the list of priority of claims paid from the estate of the deceased. Currently, claims against an estate for payments made under MO HealthNet or the State Children's Health Insurance Program are allowed upon the showing of proof of moneys expended. This act removes a certified statement from the Treasurer as substantial evidence of such payment.

**GUARDIANSHIP AND CONSERVATOR PROCEEDINGS**

This act modifies various provisions regarding guardianship and conservator proceedings.

The act defines the term "conservator ad litem" as someone appointed by the court on behalf of a minor, a disabled person, or an unborn person in a proceeding regarding the management of such person's financial resources. The act defines the term "interested persons", and also modifies the definitions for the terms "disabled", "guardian ad litem", "habilitation", "incapacitated person", "least restrictive", and "partially disabled person", and "partially incapacitated person".

Under current law in guardianship and conservator proceedings the court is to consider the suitability of a list of persons for appointment. This act provides that such persons are listed in the order of priority. The act removes the requirement that a durable power of attorney nominating a guardian or conservator must be executed five years before the hearing at a time when the person was able to make and communicate a reasonable choice. The court may not appoint an unrelated third party unless there is no relative suitable and willing to serve, or if the appointment of a relative or a nominee is not in the best

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Neely

interest of the incapacitated or disabled person. If the incapacitated or disabled person is a minor entering adult guardianship or conservatorship and under the care of the Children's Division, then there is a rebuttable presumption that there is not a suitable and willing relative to serve.

Certain persons who are seeking appointment to serve as guardian or conservator and have a fiduciary responsibility to the ward, incapacitated person, or disabled person shall submit to a background check at their own expense. Persons seeking appointment as a conservator must also submit to a credit history investigation. The results of the background check and credit history investigation shall be filed with the court ten days prior to the appointment hearing. An individual certified by a national accrediting organization as a guardian may submit proof of such certification in lieu of the background check.

Currently, any person may file a petition with the court to be appointed as a guardian of a minor or incapacitated person. This act states that if the person is requesting the appointment of co-guardians, then the petition must include a statement of reasons why such appointment is sought, whether the co-guardians are to act independently or together, and that written consent has been obtained from any person who is to be appointed as co-guardian. The petition shall also include whether the petitioner knows of any other court having jurisdiction over the minor.

When the court assigns an attorney for a person who has petitioned the court for the appointment of a conservator for him or herself or a petition is made on the person's behalf with such person's consent, the assigned attorney shall advise the person of his or her rights and the consequences of the appointment of the conservator.

Notice of a petition to appoint a guardian or conservator for a minor must be served to the person or entity nominated to serve as guardian or conservator.

Currently, when the petition for the appointment of a guardian or conservator is filed based on grounds other than minority, then certain interested persons shall be served notice of the hearing. This act adds any person proposed to serve as guardian or conservator and any cotenants or codepositors of the respondents are also to be served notice. The notice shall state the time and place for the hearing and the name and address of the attorney appointed to represent the respondent. If the public administrator is nominated, the public administrator shall receive certain documents such as the petition and medical opinions and shall have an opportunity to be heard at the hearing. If the court appoints an attorney for the respondent, the order shall specify that the attorney has the right to obtain the respondent's medical and financial information. The court appointed attorney shall visit the respondent at least twenty-four hours prior to the hearing, unless the court finds good cause to waive this requirement. Currently, the court appointed attorney is allowed to withdraw if the respondent employs a private attorney. The act states that the appointed attorney may withdraw only if the court permits the withdrawal. A private attorney shall not also serve as guardian ad litem or conservator ad litem and shall not be nominated by the petitioner.

Under current law, the court may direct the respondent to be examined by a physician, psychologist, or other appropriate professional designated by the court, and such health care professional shall then submit a report to the court and to the attorneys of the parties. This act provides that the other appropriate professional is allowed if such professional has experience or training in the alleged mental, physical, or cognitive impairment of the respondent. The act removes the requirement that the court appointed health care professional is to explain to the respondent incapacity or disability as defined in law. If parties object to the report submitted by the health care professional, the court may order a hearing for

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Neely

determining whether the court shall admit the report.

The respondent's attorney must inform the respondent of his or her rights, as provided under current law, which includes the right to appeal the court's decision. Before appointing a guardian or conservator, the court shall consider whether the respondent's needs may be met by a less restrictive alternative than appointing a guardian or conservator. The act adds to the findings of fact that are required to be in the court order: whether the respondent retains the right to vote or marry and whether the respondent is allowed to drive.

When a petition alleges that an emergency exists that presents harm to the respondent, the court may appoint an emergency guardian ad litem or conservator ad litem for a period not to exceed ninety days, rather than thirty days as provided under current law. The hearing shall be held within five days of the petition being filed. If a petition for guardianship or conservatorship is not filed within the first ninety days of the emergency appointment, then the court may terminate the authority granted under the emergency appointment upon a finding that doing so would not be manifestly contrary to the respondent's interests.

A court may order that the respondent retains the right to vote, drive, or marry, even though he or she is adjudicated totally incapacitated.

The court may appoint a guardian or conservator if the respondent's needs cannot be met by a less restrictive alternative. A public administrator cannot be appointed, unless the public administrator has received notice, as provided in the act, and had the opportunity to participate in the hearings.

Currently, the court shall annually inquire into the status of every adult ward and protectee and guardians are required to file with the court a report concerning the status of the ward. This act states that the report shall include plans for future care, a summary of the guardian's visits, the extent to which the ward has participated in decision-making, any changes in the ward's condition since the last report, and a summarized plan for the coming year.

The authority of a guardian terminates if the court determines that the guardian is unable to provide the necessary services due to the ward's absence from the state or other particular circumstances of the ward.

A petition to the court to restore the ward or protectee, to decrease the powers of the guardian or conservator, or restore rights to the ward may be in the form of an informal letter. The court on its own motion may set a hearing if the court believes that powers of a guardian or conservator or rights of the ward should be increased or decreased. In determining whether to terminate or modify the guardianship or conservatorship, the court may require a report by a health care professional.

When a guardian is appointed for a minor because his or her parents are unwilling, unable, or adjudged unfit, then a parent may be granted visitation if it is in the best interests of the child.

The act repeals provisions allowing the court to take certain steps to keep a protectee's estate from being "substantially depleted" by federal estate taxes. Instead, the act states that following the express authorization of the court and notice to interested persons, a conservator may: make gifts that would reduce federal estate taxes; convey interests in property; exercise a power of appointment; create a trust of the estate property; change beneficiaries under insurance policies or surrender the policies for cash

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Neely

value; and exercise any right to an elective share in the estate of the protectee's deceased spouse. When approving the conservator's actions, the court must consider the decision that the protectee would have made, as well as other factors, as provided in the act.

A guardian must make decisions regarding the adult ward's support, care, education, health, and welfare. A guardian shall exercise authority only as necessitated by the adult ward's limitations and encourage the adult ward to participate in decisions.

The act adds that prior to a court order for the management of the estate of a protectee, in setting the amount of support allowance for the protectee or other persons entitled to such support, the court must consider the previous standard of living of the spouse or family, composition of the estate, income and other assets, and expenses.

When managing the estate of a protectee, the conservator shall use reasonable efforts to ascertain the protectee's income, assets, liabilities, needs and preferences, coordinate with the protectee's guardian, prepare a management plan, and provide oversight for the protectee's income and assets.

Current law states that a conservator may settle certain claims against the protectee and the estate and sell personal property without court approval if such actions do not exceed one thousand dollars. The act increases this amount to five thousand dollars. The act also adds to the functions a conservator may perform without court approval.

The act provides that the inventory of the protectee's estate required when a conservator has been appointed must disclose any nonprobate transferees designated to receive nonprobate transfers after the protectee's death.

A protectee shall receive ten days' notice prior to a required court hearing on a petition for the sale of the protectee's real or tangible personal property. However, the protectee is not entitled to notice of a hearing on the petition for the sale of intangible personal property.

The annual settlement of the conservator's accounts shall be filed sixty days after the anniversary of the appointment of the conservator, rather than thirty days after. The act also adds information that must be included in the settlement, which includes an opinion of the conservator as to the need for the conservatorship, compensation requested, and a plan for the coming year. If the protectee's assets are controlled by another fiduciary, the court may waive the requirements of the annual settlement.

Currently, a conservator has sixty days to make final settlement of the conservatorship. The act states that the conservator has ninety days to make the final settlement and makes an exception to the ninety day requirement for when the protectoree has died and the court has ordered that no letters of administration are to be granted.

A transaction entered into by the conservator for the conservator's personal gain or in which a conflict of interest exists is voidable, unless the transaction falls into one of the four exceptions as provided in the act. A public administrator serving as conservator is prohibited from entering into transactions for personal gain. A conservator is prohibited from combining personal property and estate property. The conservator shall cause the estate property to be designated so that any ownership appears in records maintained by a financial institution or party other than the conservator or protectee.

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Neely

A guardian is not obligated to use personal financial resources to support the ward. A guardian may not seek admission of the ward to a mental health facility for more than thirty days without court order. Only the director of a social service agency serving as a guardian is legally authorized to act on behalf of a ward and the social service agency must notify the court within fifteen days of a change in the person responsible for the providing the guardianship services.

The act states that the probate division of a circuit court has the jurisdiction over issues of the adjudication of incapacity, partial incapacity, disability, or partial disability and the appointment of a guardian or conservator of an adult over the age of eighteen whose parents have a child custody of visitation case pending. The court with the authority to enter the child support order, shall enter the order only after the adjudication and appointment of a guardian by the probate court.

Finally, the act lays out the rights of an incapacitated person in a guardianship. An adult ward may petition the court for various reasons, as provided in the act, which includes the right to contract to marry, consent to medical treatment, and drive a motor vehicle. The appointment of a guardian is not a determination that the ward lacks testamentary capacity.

These provisions are similar to SB 465 (2017).

JESSI JAMES

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Lichtenegger

CCS/HCS/SCS/SBs 807 & 577 - This act modifies provisions relating to higher education.

**STATE PURCHASES:**

The act states that the application of the laws pertaining to state purchases do not apply to public institutions of higher education. (Section 34.010)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1879 (2018) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2140 (2018).

**A+ SCHOOLS PROGRAM:** This act modifies the A+ Schools Program by removing the requirement that the student's attendance at a public high school in the state be the three years immediately prior to graduation. The act also adds that a student shall have graduated from such public high school. (Section 160.545)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed SS/HB 1744 (2018), HB 599 (2017), and is similar to SB 650 (2016).

**ATTACHMENT OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS:**

Under current law, in order for a school district to become attached to a community college district, a petition shall be submitted to the school board of the school district signed either by voters of the district equal in number to 10% of those voting in the last school election at which school board members were elected or by a majority of the voters of the district, at which point an election shall be called. This act provides that a community college district may, by a majority vote of its board of trustees, propose a plan to the voters of the school district to attach the school district to the community college district, levy a tax rate equal to the rate applicable to the community college district at the time of the vote of the board of trustees, and call an election upon the question of such plan. The community college district shall be

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Lichtenegger

responsible for the costs associated with the election.  
(Section 162.441)

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to SCS/SB 990 (2018), a provision in the truly agreed to SS/HB 1744 (2018), and a provision in SCS/HB 1442 (2018). It is also substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/SB 592 (2018) and a provision in the truly agreed to CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1291 (2018).

#### CIVICS ACHIEVEMENT EXAMINATION:

The act requires any student attending a public institution of higher education in the state to score at least 70% on the Missouri Higher Education Civics Achievement Examination as a condition of graduation. The exam shall consist of 50 to 100 questions similar to the questions in the United States citizenship exam. (Section 170.013)

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 1528 (2018).

#### DEGREE OFFERINGS AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION:

This act provides that community colleges may grant baccalaureate degrees if authorized by the Coordinating Board for Higher Education. The West Plains Campus of Missouri State University and the State Technical College of Missouri may also offer baccalaureate degrees if authorized by the Coordinating Board. The University of Missouri is the only state college or university authorized to offer doctor of philosophy degrees or first-professional degrees.

The Coordinating Board may approve, not approve, or provisionally approve proposed new degree programs offered by state institutions of higher education. The Coordinating Board may authorize a degree program outside of an institution's Coordinating Board-approved mission only when certain requirements are met as described in the act.

The governing board of each public institution of higher education in the state have the power and authority to confer degrees in chiropractic, osteopathic medicine, and podiatry only in collaboration with the University of Missouri if the collaborative agreement is approved by the governing board of each institution. In such instance the University of Missouri shall be the degree granting institution. If the University of Missouri declines to collaborate, institutions may seek approval of the program with the Coordinating Board through the Board's review process.

The board of regents of each state college and each state teachers college have authority to confer additional degrees when authorized by the Coordinating Board, in circumstances as described in the act. An institution may be authorized to offer nonresearch doctoral degrees in allied health professions independently if collaboration with another institution would not increase the quality of the program. The boards of state colleges and state teachers colleges have the power and authority to confer degrees in engineering only in collaboration with the University of Missouri if the collaborative agreement is approved by the governing board of each institution. In such instance the University of Missouri shall be the degree granting institution. If the University of Missouri declines to collaborate, institutions may seek approval of the program with the Coordinating Board through the Board's review process.

Prior to January 1, 2020, the Coordinating Board for Higher Education shall set forth reasonable standards and regulations for student counseling facilities, as defined in the act, at public institutions of higher education that relate to mental health problems within the academic community. After such



SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Lichtenegger

standards are established, the Coordinating Board shall develop a process for measuring an institution's ability to meet student mental health needs.

Beginning with the 2020-2021 school year, each public institution of higher education shall publish a report that measures compliance with the standards for student counseling facilities, with details as set forth in the act.

No state college or university may seek the land grant designation held by Lincoln University and the University of Missouri or the research designation currently held by the University of Missouri.

This act repeals provisions relating to Missouri Southern State University's ability to offer specific programs and degrees in collaboration with the University of Missouri and provisions granting authority to Missouri Southern State University and Missouri Western State University to offer master's level degree programs in accountancy. (Sections 163.191, 172.280, 173.005, 174.160, 174.225, 174.231, 174.251, 174.251, 174.324, 174.500, 178.636)

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions contained in the truly agreed SS/SCS/HB 1465 (2018), and similar to SCS/SB 328 (2017) and HB 758 (2017).

#### PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE SURVIVOR GRANT:

This act adds several professions, including air ambulance pilots, air ambulance registered professional nurses, air ambulance registered respiratory therapists, uniformed employees of the Office of the State Fire Marshal, and specified emergency medical technicians, to the list of professionals whose children and spouses are eligible to receive a public safety officer or employee survivor grant from the Coordinating Board for Higher Education within the Department of Higher Education. (Section 173.260)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HB 2360 (2018).

#### TUITION AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION:

The act changes the cap on tuition increases at public institutions of higher education in the state. Currently, tuition increases are capped at the rate of inflation. The act permits institutions to increase their tuition by inflation plus an amount, but not more than 5%, that would produce an increase in net tuition revenue, as defined in the act, no greater than the amount by which state operating support was reduced in the previous fiscal year. (Section 173.1003)

This provision is similar to HB 2649 (2018).

#### ACCESS MISSOURI FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM:

This act allows students enrolled in approved virtual institutions, as defined in the act, to participate in the Access Missouri Financial Assistance Program.

A virtual institution is required to continuously maintain certain specified requirements to be considered an approved virtual institution. (Sections 173.1101-173.1107)

These provisions are identical to SB 682 (2018), SCS/SB 188 (2017), and to provisions contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 603, 576 & 898 (2018). They are also substantially similar to HB 1267 (2018) and similar to HCS/HB 411 (2017) and SCS/HB 1716 (2016).

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Lichtenegger

**COLLEGE CREDIT DISCLOSURE ACT:**

The act also establishes the College Credit Disclosure Act, which requires a higher education institution that grants college level credit but is not accredited by a federally recognized regional accreditor to disclose, during the admission application process, that the institution is not accredited. The institution shall provide such disclosure in writing to an enrolling student before the student registers for any class that grants credit, and the student shall sign the disclosure.

The act exempts any institution that is affiliated with a religious organization if such institution is accredited by a federally recognized faith-related accreditor.  
(Section 173.1450)

This provision is identical to HB 1811 (2018).

**MENTAL HEALTH AT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES:**

Beginning in the 2020-2021 school year, and each year thereafter, each public institution of higher education shall publish a report relating to mental health services provided on college campuses. (Section 173.2530)

This provision is similar to HCS/HB 2354 (2018).

JAMIE ANDREWS

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**\*\*\* SB 814 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Rowland

SCS/SB 814 - This act changes, from "J88" to "DHH", the notation on a person's driver's license that indicates the person has a diminished capacity to discriminate speech when spoken in a normal conversational tone. The Department of Revenue may, by rule, elect to use the phrase "deaf or hard of hearing" in lieu of the "DHH" notation.

This act also requires the Missouri Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing to make an informational video in American Sign Language explaining deaf or hard of hearing license notations. A QR code linking to the video shall be posted conspicuously in every license office in the state.

This act is identical to HCS/HB 1572 (2018).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

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**\*\*\* SB 819 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Neely

CCS/SB 819 - This act modifies provisions relating to the protection of children, including: (1) the Social Innovation Grant Program; (2) physician referrals of children exposed to drugs or alcohol; (3) vital records; (4) immunizations; (5) the Missouri Children's Service Commission; (5) assessment and treatment services and case management; (6) the "Supporting and Strengthening Families Act"; (7) records of child abuse and neglect investigations; (8) foster care background checks; (9) adoption and foster care records; (10) the Trauma-Informed Care for Children and Families Task Force; (11) termination of parental rights; (12) minor bank accounts; (13) post adoption contact agreements; and (14) statute of limitations for certain offenses.

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Neely

**SOCIAL INNOVATION GRANT PROGRAM (Section 37.940)**

This act establishes the "Social Innovation Grant Program" within the Office of Administration, with an executive director to establish and oversee the program. The executive director shall establish a "Social Innovation Grant Team" comprised of specified individuals with relevant expertise for any critical state concern for which a social innovation grant is being utilized. A "critical state concern" is defined as an instance or circumstance in which Missouri is currently, or will likely be in the future, responsible for the costs associated with a particular act of the state through annual appropriations. Such areas of concern include families in generational child welfare, opioid-addicted pregnant women, and children in residential treatment with behavioral issues. A "social innovation grant" is defined as a grant awarded to a non-profit organization to design a short-term demonstration project that can be replicated to optimize state funding and services for a critical state concern.

The grant team shall: (1) formulate a request for proposals for social innovative grants; (2) evaluate responsive proposals and select those bids for demonstration projects that provide the greatest opportunity for addressing the critical state concern in a cost-effective and replicable way; and (3) monitor demonstration projects and evaluate them on specified criteria. Upon the conclusion of a demonstration project, the grant team shall submit a report to the General Assembly evaluating the project, assessing the likely ease of statewide deployment, analyzing the cost of statewide deployment, and identifying funding strategies for statewide deployment. The grant team shall identify methods to fund the grant program, including state partnerships with nonprofit organizations and foundations. All social innovation grants shall be subject to appropriation.

This provision shall expire August 28, 2024.

This provision is identical to SCS/HB 2238 (2018) and substantially similar to SB 839 (2018), SB 473 (2017), and HB 828 (2017).

**PHYSICIAN REFERRALS OF CHILDREN EXPOSED TO DRUGS OR ALCOHOL (Sections 191.737 and 191.739)**

Under current law, any physician or health care provider may refer a family in which a child may have been exposed to a Schedule I, II, or III controlled substance or alcohol to the Department of Health and Senior Services. This act permits the physician or health care provider instead to refer the family to the Children's Division. Additionally, this act repeals the requirement that the Department of Health and Senior Services offer service coordination services to the family and initiate such services within 72 hours of notification.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 913 (2018) and HCB 11 (2018) and substantially similar to HB 2164 (2018).

**VITAL RECORDS (Section 193.265)**

Under this act, no fee shall be required or collected for a birth, death, or marriage certificate if the request is made by the Children's Division, the Division of Youth Services, the guardian ad litem, or the juvenile officer on behalf of a child under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 827 (2018), HCS/SB 850 (2018), HCB 11 (2018), and HB 1470 (2018).

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Neely

#### IMMUNIZATIONS (Section 210.003)

Under this act, a child who has not completed all immunizations appropriate for his or her age may enroll in a public, private, or parochial day care center, preschool or nursery school if the child is homeless or in the Children Division's custody and cannot provide satisfactory evidence of the required immunizations. Satisfactory evidence shall be presented within 30 days of enrollment. If the child has begun the process of immunization, he or she may continue to attend as long as the process is accomplished as specified in the act.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCB 11 (2018) and HB 2139 (2018).

#### MISSOURI CHILDREN'S SERVICE COMMISSION (Sections 210.101, 210.102, and 210.103)

This act repeals the Missouri Children's Service Commission and moves the Coordinating Board for Early Childhood from the Commission to the Department of Social Services.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCB 11 (2018) and HB 2098 (2018).

#### ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT SERVICES AND CASE MANAGEMENT (Sections 210.110 and 210.112)

This act modifies the definition of "assessment and treatment services for children under ten years old" to remove the requirement that the assessment and screening be conducted every six months for a child under the custody of the state. Instead, the assessment and screening shall be conducted in accordance with the periodicity schedule of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 913 (2018) and HCB 11 (2018).

Under current law, contracts entered into by the Children's Division with qualified children's services providers and agencies shall require that a case management plan be developed for each child no later than fourteen days after an initial investigation or referral. This act changes that time frame to thirty days.

Additionally, by December 1, 2018, the Division shall convene a task force to review the recruitment, licensing, and retention of foster and adoptive parents statewide and shall submit recommendations to the General Assembly, the Joint Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect, and the Governor by December 1, 2019.

#### THE "SUPPORTING AND STRENGTHENING FAMILIES ACT" (Sections 210.115, 475.600, 475.602, 475.604, and 475.024)

This act establishes the "Supporting and Strengthening Families Act". A parent or legal custodian of a child may delegate to an attorney-in-fact, without compensation, any powers regarding the care and custody of a child for a period not to exceed one year, unless an exception applies as specified in the act. Such delegation does not change parental or legal rights established by a court order or deprive the parent or legal custodian of any rights regarding child custody, visitation, or support.

A parent who intentionally uses a power of attorney to permanently avoid legal responsibility for the care of the child is guilty of violating current law on transferring child custody without a court order. A child subject to the power of attorney shall not be considered placed in foster care, and the parties shall not be subject to any licensing regulations for foster care or community care for children.

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Neely

The use of a power of attorney by a parent who uses a community service program to assist in the delegation of the custody of a child shall not constitute abandonment, abuse, or neglect. Community service programs for families in crisis must conduct a background check of an attorney-in-fact and any adult members of his or her household prior to the placement of the child. Community service programs may not place a child with an attorney-in-fact who has committed a felony or is on either the child abuse and neglect registry or sex offender registry. If the community service program has reasonable cause to suspect that a parent is using a power of attorney to permanently avoid legal responsibility for the care of the child, then the program shall report the parent to the Children's Division, who shall conduct an investigation. Personnel and volunteers of a community service program are required to report to the Children's Division if he or she suspects that a child is being abused or neglected.

An attorney-in-fact must make arrangements to ensure that the child attends classes at an appropriate school based upon the residency requirements of the school, and the child's school shall be notified of the existence of the power of attorney and be provided a copy of the power of attorney. The delegation of care under the act shall not modify a child's eligibility for benefits, such as free or reduced lunch, that the child is receiving at the time of the execution of the power of attorney.

Finally, this act specifies the information to be included on a form delegating any powers regarding the care and custody of a child under this act.

This provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 672 (2018) and are substantially similar to provisions in SB 195 (2017), CCS/SCS#2/SB 128 (2017), SB 801 (2016), HB 1433 (2016), and HB 684 (2015).

#### RECORDS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT INVESTIGATIONS (Sections 210.145 and 210.152)

Under this act, the Children's Division may accept a report for a child abuse or neglect investigation or family assessment if the child or alleged perpetrator resides in Missouri, may be found in Missouri, or if the incident occurred in Missouri. If the Division receives a report in which neither the child nor the perpetrator lives in Missouri or may be found in Missouri and the incident did not occur in Missouri, the Division shall document the report and communicate it and relevant information and records to the appropriate agencies in the state where the child is believed to be located.

The Division shall be permitted to co-investigate a report of child abuse or neglect, as well as share records and information with child welfare, law enforcement, or judicial officers in Missouri or another state, territory, or nation when the Division determines it is appropriate to do so.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SB 850 (2018) and SCS/SB 858 (2018).

Currently, the Children's Division is required to retain or remove identifying information contained in a child abuse or neglect investigation report according to specified time lines depending on the type of report. This act requires the Division to retain or remove all information in a report, including identifying information, and modifies the retention time lines. Investigation reports where the Division finds insufficient evidence of abuse or neglect shall be retained for ten years following the end of the investigation. Reports where the Division is unable to locate the child alleged to have been abused or neglected shall be maintained for eighteen years from the date of the report.

This provision is similar to SB 850 (2018).

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Neely

**FOSTER CARE BACKGROUND CHECKS (Section 210.487)**

This act modifies the current law regarding background checks for persons in an applicant foster parent's home prior to licensing. The Division shall obtain fingerprints from specified individuals in the applicant's household and the Highway Patrol shall assist the Division in providing a criminal fingerprint background check in compliance with existing state law. After the initial background check has been completed, the Highway Patrol shall provide ongoing electronic updates to the background check. These ongoing checks shall end when the applicant ceases to be a licensed foster parent.

**ADOPTION AND FOSTER CARE RECORDS (Sections 210.498, 453.121, and 610.021)**

Under this act, records relating to foster home or kinship placements of children in foster care shall be considered closed records under state law. Such records may be disclosed as provided for in this act. A parent or legal guardian of a child in foster care may have access to investigation records kept by the Children's Division regarding the denial, suspension, or revocation of the license of a foster home in which the child was placed. The Division's response to a request for the release of such information shall not include financial, medical, or other personal information relating to the foster home provider and the foster home provider's family, unless the Division determines that the information is directly relevant to the disposition of the investigation and report.

The Division may disclose or utilize information and records relating to foster homes in its discretion and as needed for the administration of the foster care program. The Director of the Department of Social Services shall authorize the disclosure of such information in cases of child fatalities or near-fatalities to courts, juvenile officers, law enforcement agencies, and prosecuting and circuit attorneys upon written request and as related to their duties under law. Finally, the Division may disclose such information and records to specified individuals that have a need for the information to conduct their lawful duties.

This act also provides that all papers, records, and information known to or in the possession of an adoptive parent or adoptive child that pertain to an adoption may be disclosed by the adoptive parent or adoptive child. Nothing in this act shall be construed to create a right to have access to information not otherwise allowed under existing state law concerning information in adoption records.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in SB 850 (2018) and SCS/SB 715 (2018).

**THE TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES TASK FORCE (Section 210.1030)**

This act creates the "Trauma-Informed Care for Children and Families Task Force", which shall promote the healthy development of children and families by promoting comprehensive trauma-informed support systems and interagency cooperation. The act specifies task force membership and meeting requirements. The task force shall examine early identification of children and families at risk of experiencing trauma, referral of such children and families to appropriate trauma-informed support services, and implementation of trauma-informed approaches and interventions in schools, organizations, homes, and other settings. The task force shall submit a report and any recommendations to the General Assembly and the Joint Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect by January 1, 2019.

This provision is similar to SB 1004 (2018) and HB 2217 (2018).

**TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS (Section 211.447)**

Under current law, a juvenile officer or the Children's Division may file a petition for involuntary termination of the parental rights of a child's parent when the parent has been found guilty of or pled

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Neely

guilty to certain felonies involving sexual offenses when the child or any child in the family was a victim. This act makes filing a petition in such instances mandatory and adds felony pleas or convictions of child pornography and genital mutilation to the list of mandatory conditions for filing a petition.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 890 (2018) and SB 1008 (2018).

#### MINOR BANK ACCOUNTS (Section 431.056)

Under this act, a minor who is 16 years or older and in the legal custody of the Children's Division may contract with a bank to open a checking or savings account. The minor shall be responsible for all costs and penalties associated with the account.

Additionally, a minor shall be able to contract for admission to a rape crisis center if the minor is qualified as specified in the act.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 805 (2018).

#### POST ADOPTION CONTACT AGREEMENTS (Sections 453.015, 453.030, and 453.080)

Under current law, written consent to an adoption shall be required from (1) the mother of the child and (2) the presumptive or putative father or the child's current adoptive parents or other legally recognized mother and father. This act requires written consent from all three categories of individuals. Additionally, a birth father or the current adoptive parents of a child may execute a written consent to adoption before or after the birth of the child and before or after the commencement of adoption proceedings. Properly executed consent to adoption under this provision is irrevocable. The consent shall be signed in the presence of two adult witnesses, one of whom may be the attorney representing the party executing the consent. The court shall receive and acknowledge a properly executed consent to adoption if such consent is in the best interests of the child.

This act permits out of state adoptive petitioners to appear by their attorney or by telephone or video conference rather than in person.

This act removes a requirement that a court consider whether the adoption would be in compliance with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act.

Finally, this act permits adoptive parents and the birth parents of a child to enter into a written post adoption contact agreement to allow contact, communication, and the exchange of photographs after the adoption between the parties. Any agreement shall be voluntary, contain provisions specified in the act, be in writing, signed by the parties to the agreement, and approved by the court. The court shall enforce an agreement unless doing so would not be in the best interest of the child.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in SB 850 (2018) and SB 992 (2018).

#### STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR CERTAIN OFFENSES (Sections 556.036 and 556.037)

Currently, there are various time periods during which the statute of limitations for prosecutions is tolled. This act adds to the various time periods any period of time after which a DNA profile is developed from evidence collected in relation to the commission of a crime and included in a published laboratory report until the date upon which the accused is identified by name based upon a match between the DNA evidence profile and the known DNA profile of the accused.

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Neely

This provision is identical to HB 1590 (2018).

In addition, current law provides that prosecutions for certain unlawful sexual offenses involving a person 18 years of age or younger must be commenced within 30 years of the victim turning 18. This act provides that such prosecutions may be commenced at any time for offenses committed after August 28, 2018.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 655 (2018).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Ross

CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 826 - This act modifies provisions relating to health care, including: (1) health care records; (2) limitations on prescribing opioids; (3) the disposal of unused controlled substances; (4) the Advisory Council on Rare Diseases and Personalized Medicine; (5) long-acting reversible contraceptives; (6) newborn eye drops; (7) vaccine protocols; (8) prescriptions; (9) maintenance medication; (10) pharmacy benefit managers; and (11) prescription eye drops.

#### HEALTH CARE RECORDS (Section 191.227)

Currently, patients may request copies of health history or treatment records from providers. This act specifies that a response to such request may include a statement or record that no such health history or treatment record responsive to the request exists.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018) and substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018).

#### LIMITATIONS ON PRESCRIBING OPIOIDS (Sections 195.010 and 195.080)

This act limits certain initial prescriptions of opioid controlled substances to no more than a 7-day supply for the treatment of acute pain. Prior to prescribing the opioid, a practitioner shall consult with the patient regarding the quantity of the opioid and the patient's option to fill the prescription in a lesser quantity, as well as inform the patient of the risks associated with the prescribed opioid. If, in the practitioner's medical judgment, more than a 7-day supply is required to treat the patient, the practitioner may issue a prescription for the quantity needed after noting in the patient's medical record the condition triggering the necessity for a greater quantity and that a nonopioid was not appropriate. The provisions of this act shall not apply to prescriptions for a patient who is currently undergoing treatment for cancer, is receiving hospice care or palliative care, is a resident of a long-term care facility, or is receiving treatment for substance abuse or opioid dependence.

No pharmacy or pharmacist shall be liable or subject to disciplinary action for dispensing or refusing to dispense medication in good faith pursuant to an otherwise valid prescription that exceeds these prescribing limits.

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/SB 825 (2018).

#### DISPOSAL OF UNUSED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES (Sections 195.070 and 195.265)

Under this act, a Drug Enforcement Agency-authorized collector, in accordance with federal



SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Ross

regulations, may accept unused controlled substances from ultimate consumers, even if the authorized collector did not originally dispense the drug. This provision shall supercede and preempt any local drug disposal ordinance or regulation.

Additionally, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall develop an education and awareness program regarding drug disposal, including the development of a web-based resource and promotional activities.

These provisions have an emergency clause.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018) and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018) and substantially similar to provisions in SS/HCS/HB 1618 (2018), HB 2105 (2018), and HCB 15 (2018).

#### ADVISORY COUNCIL ON RARE DISEASES AND PERSONALIZED MEDICINE (Section 208.183)

This act establishes an "Advisory Council on Rare Diseases and Personalized Medicine" in the MO HealthNet Division to assist the Drug Utilization Review Board when making recommendations or determinations regarding prior authorization and reauthorization criteria for rare disease drugs and other topics relating to rare diseases. The act specifies the council's membership and requires the council to meet no later than February 28, 2019. The council's recommendations to the board shall be in writing. All members of the council shall sign a conflict of interest statement each year and at least 20% of the members shall not have a conflict of interest with any insurer, pharmaceutical benefits manager, or pharmaceutical manufacturer.

This provision is identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 1953 (2018), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018), SCS/SB 995 (2018), and a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1618 (2018) and substantially similar to HB 2407 (2018).

#### LONG-ACTING REVERSIBLE CONTRACEPTIVES (Section 208.1070)

Under this act, any long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC) prescribed to and obtained for a MO HealthNet participant may be transferred to another MO HealthNet participant if the LARC was not delivered to, implanted in, or used on the original participant, as specified in the act.

This provision is identical to HB 1499 (2018).

#### NEWBORN EYE DROPS (Section 210.070)

This act modifies existing law regarding the administration of prophylactic eye drops to newborns after delivery by repealing the requirement that the administration of eye drops be reported within 48 hours to the local board of health or county physician. Instead, this act provides that administration of such eye drops shall not be required if a parent or legal guardian objects on grounds that doing so is against the religious beliefs of the parent or legal guardian.

This provision is identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018), SB 960 (2018), and HB 2117 (2018).

#### VACCINE PROTOCOLS (Section 338.010)

This act modifies the minimum age for the administration of certain vaccines, including viral

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Ross

influenza, from twelve years of age to at least seven years of age or the age recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, whichever is higher.

Additionally, a pharmacist shall inform the patient that the administration of the vaccine will be entered into the ShowMeVax system. The patient shall attest to the inclusion of such information in the system by signing a form provided by the pharmacist or may indicate that he or she does not want such information entered into the system.

These provisions are similar to SCS/SB 776 (2018).

#### PRESCRIPTIONS (Section 338.056)

This act modifies current law regarding written prescriptions to permit a pharmacist who receives a prescription for a brand name drug or biological product to select a less expensive generically equivalent drug or interchangeable biological product unless requested otherwise by the patient or prescribing practitioner who indicates that substitution is prohibited, as specified in the act. If an oral prescription is involved, the practitioner or practitioner's agency shall instruct the pharmacist if a generic drug or interchangeable biological product may be substituted.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1618 (2018) and HB 2395 (2018).

#### MAINTENANCE MEDICATIONS (Section 338.202)

Current law provides that dispensing of maintenance medication based on refills authorized by the physician or prescriber on the prescription be limited to no more than a 90 day supply of the medication and the patient must have already been prescribed the medication for 3 months. This act provides that the supply limitations shall not apply if the prescription is issued by a practitioner located in another state or dispensed to a patient who is a member of the United States Armed Forces serving outside the United States.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018).

#### PHARMACY BENEFIT MANAGERS (Section 376.387)

Under this act, no pharmacy benefits manager (PBM) shall include in a contract entered into or modified after August 28, 2018, with a pharmacist or pharmacy a provision requiring a covered person to make a payment for a prescription drug at the point of sale in an amount that exceeds the lesser of the co-payment under the health benefit plan or the amount an individual would pay if payment was in cash. A pharmacy or pharmacist shall have the right to provide to a covered person information regarding the amount of the covered person's cost share for a prescription and other information specified in the act. Additionally, no PBM shall, directly or indirectly, charge or hold a pharmacist or pharmacy responsible for any fee amount related to a claim that is not known at the time of adjudication, unless the amount is the result of improperly paid claims or the charges for administering a plan.

This provision is similar to HB 1542 (2018).

#### PRESCRIPTION EYE DROPS (Section 376.1237)

Current law that requires health carriers to provide coverage for early refills of an eye drop

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Ross

prescription is set to expire on January 1, 2020. This act repeals the expiration date.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Rowden

HANDLER: Bernskoetter

SB 840 - This act modifies provisions relating to professional registration.

**RECIPROCITY WITH OTHER STATES:**

This act requires certain oversight bodies, as defined in the act, that issue professional licenses to grant a Missouri license to an applicant that holds a current, valid license issued by another state and waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements for licensure, if that state's licensure requirements are substantially similar to those of Missouri.

The oversight body shall not waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements for any applicant that is currently under disciplinary action in the other state, or if the oversight body determines that such applicant would endanger the public health, safety, or welfare of Missouri citizens.

The provisions of the act shall not apply to business, professional, or occupational licenses issued or required by political subdivisions.

This act shall not conflict with any interjurisdictional or interstate compact adopted by Missouri statute, as specified in the act and shall not conflict with any reciprocity agreements with other states in effect on August 28, 2018.

Provisions of law relating to policies and procedures for issuing licenses and certificates for applicants who hold a valid license issued by another state or for establishing reciprocity agreements with other jurisdictions are repealed for the following occupations and professions:

- Geologists
- Occupational Therapists
- Licensed Dietitians
- Licensed Interior Designers
- Acupuncturists
- Electrical Contractors
- Private Investigators
- Barbers
- Cosmetology Instructors
- Cosmetologists
- Podiatrists
- Chiropractors
- Embalmers
- Funeral Directors
- Professional Counselors
- Clinical Social Workers
- Social Workers
- Master Social Workers

SPONSOR: Rowden

HANDLER: Bernskoetter

- Baccalaureate Social Workers
- Marital and Family Therapists
- Certified Real Estate Appraisers
- Licensed Real Estate Appraisers
- Nursing Home Administrators
- Speech-Language Pathologists
- Audiologists
- Hearing Instrument Specialists
- Surety Recovery Agents
- Certification training programs for asbestos abatement projects, inspectors, management planners, abatement project designers, or asbestos air samplers
- Lead Inspectors, Risk Assessors, Lead Abatement Supervisors, Lead Abatement Workers, Project Designers, and Lead Abatement Contractors
- Bail Bond Agents
- Installers of manufactured homes

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/HCS/HB 1710 (2018).

**DIETITIANS:**

This act modifies the Dietitian Practice Act to update the terminology for the national organization name change from the American Dietetic Association to the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics. The act also updates the accrediting agency name from the Commission on Accreditation for Dietetics Education to the Accreditation Council for Education in Nutrition and Dietetics. The definitions for "medical nutrition therapy" and "registered dietitian" are modified by adding registered dietitian nutritionists to the definitions.

Additionally, any person who holds a license to practice dietetics may use the abbreviation L.D.N.

These provisions are identical to HB 2706 (2018) and to provisions contained in CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1719 (2018).

JAMIE ANDREWS

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Ross

CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 843 - This act modifies provisions relating to a number of state administrative boards, commissions, and councils.

This act decreases the membership on the Missouri State Capitol Commission from eleven to nine members, by requiring the Governor to appoint two, rather than four, members of the general public. The membership of the Commission is also modified so that the minority leaders of the House and Senate will appoint the minority party members of the Commission.

The Commission shall evaluate and approve projects including the "21st-Century State Capitol Restoration Project" which shall include the development and implementation of a comprehensive master plan for the restoration and preservation of the Capitol building, grounds, and any annex areas. The term "annex areas" will include a building currently occupied by the Missouri Department of Transportation if used to house members or staff of the General Assembly. The Commission shall further exercise ongoing supervision and coordination of the Capitol building, grounds, and any annex areas.

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Ross

The Commission is required to issue an annual report based on the fiscal year and specified appropriation requirements for the Capitol building, grounds, and annex areas on or before October 1 of each year to the General Assembly and the Budget Director. (Sections 8.003 to 8.017). These provisions are similar to SCS/HCS/HB 1605 (2018).

The membership of the Missouri Military Preparedness and Enhancement Commission is modified by requiring the Governor to appoint two additional members. (Section 41.1010).

Currently, the Governor appoints six members to the board of trustees for the Missouri Health Plan. This act removes three of the Governor's appointments and replaces them with two members of the system who are current employees elected by current employees and one retired member of the system who is elected by the retired members. (Section 103.008).

The membership of the State Historical Records Advisory Board is modified by reducing the number of members from twelve to seven. (Section 109.221). The membership of the Missouri Board on Geographic Names is modified by removing one member appointed by the Secretary of State and adding the director of the Department of Agriculture. (Section 109.225). The membership of a local records board is also modified (Section 109.255).

The expiration date for the Foster Care and Adoptive Parents Recruitment and Retention Fund and a tax refund checkoff to such fund are removed and the administration of the Fund is changed from the Foster Care and Adoptive Parents Recruitment and Retention Fund Board, which is repealed by the act, to the Missouri State Foster Care and Adoption Board. (Sections 143.1015 and 453.600).

The act modifies the membership of the Secretary's Council on Library Development by making the legislative members of the Council and the state librarian serve as ex-officio members. (Section 181.022).

The composition of the Missouri Women's Council is modified. The Council is reduced from fifteen to thirteen members with nine, rather than eleven, members appointed by the Governor. Such members shall serve terms of four, rather than three, years and may be reappointed. The Council, rather than the Governor, shall annually elect a chair and vice-chair. (Section 186.007).

The Missouri Area Health Education Centers Council is repealed and the Director of the Department of Health and Senior Services shall assume all duties of the Council. (Section 191.980).

The State Board of Health and the State Board of Senior Services are consolidated into the newly created State Board of Health and Senior Services (Sections 91.640, 189.015 to 189.035, 191.400, 192.005 to 192.710, 192.2030, and 701.040).

The act repeals the State Hospital Advisory Council (Section 192.240).

The Unmarked Human Burial Consultation Committee is repealed and the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation shall assume all duties of the Committee. (Sections 194.400 to 194.409).

The State Board of Health and Senior Services, rather than the Life Sciences Research Board, shall be responsible for overseeing the umbilical cord blood bank grant program (Section 191.756).

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Ross

A subcommittee on the development of a comprehensive entry point system for long-term care within the MO HealthNet Oversight Committee is repealed. (Section 208.955). The Professional Services Payment Committee is also repealed. (Section 208.197).

This act changes the membership of the Board for Certification of Interpreters from five members to three. One of the members shall be deaf, one shall be a certified interpreter, and one shall be either deaf or a certified interpreter. (Sections 209.287 and 209.307).

The act reduces the membership of the Children's Trust Fund Board from twenty-one to seventeen members with eight, rather than twelve, public members appointed by the Governor. The representative categories of membership on the Board are modified. (Section 210.170).

This act modifies the membership of the Task Force on the Prevention of Sexual Abuse of Children to remove members of the General Assembly; add the directors of Children's Division, the Department of Mental Health, and the Children's Trust Fund Board; remove two teachers and add a school principal and a school counselor; and remove the at-large member. Additionally, the act requires the Director of the Department of Social Services to appoint all members currently appointed by the Governor. The act directs the Task Force to focus on the prevention and treatment of child sexual abuse. The Department of Social Services, beginning January 1, 2019, shall work with the Task Force to make yearly reports to the General Assembly. Finally, the Task Force may adopt and submit to the Commissioner of Education and the State Board of Education policy recommendations addressing sexual abuse of children as specified in the act. This provision is identical to SB 845 (2018). (Sections 160.2100, 160.2110, 210.1200, and 210.1210).

The act codifies the creation of the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which was originally created by executive order. The Council shall have authority to review and approve nominations to the National Register, review completed state historic preservation plans, and provide guidance to the state historic preservation officer. (Sections 253.408 and 253.412).

Under this act, state and political subdivision licensing authorities shall waive all occupational fees and any other fees associated with licensing requirements for military families and low-income individuals for a period of two years beginning on the date the application is approved. The waiver shall not apply to fees required to obtain business licenses. (Section 324.015).

The duties of the Interior Design Council are transferred to the Division of Professional Registration. The Council's role shall be to advise, guide, and make recommendations to the Director of the Division. The Director of the Division, rather than the Governor, shall appoint members of the Council. The act repeals a provision of law regarding verification of experience necessary to register as an interior designer. (Sections 324.406 to 324.436).

Currently, the applications for enrollment as a professional land surveyor and a land surveyor-in-training must include three letters of reference. This act removes that requirement. (Sections 327.313 and 327.321).

The composition of the Missouri Film Commission is changed by removing the General Assembly members from the Commission. (Section 620.1200).

This act creates the Missouri Route 66 Centennial Commission Act, which shall consist of eighteen

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Ross

members as outlined in the act. The Commission shall plan and sponsor official Route 66 centennial events and activities, encourage the development of programs to involve citizens in activities that commemorate Route 66 centennial events, and make information available to the public about Route 66 events. The Missouri Route 66 Centennial Commission Fund is created and moneys in the Fund shall be expended solely for the use of the Commission in performing its duties. The Commission shall deliver a final report to the Governor by June 30, 2027, and any moneys remaining in the Fund shall be deposited in the general revenue fund. (Section 620.2200).

This provision shall expire on December 1, 2027. This provision is identical to HB 2039 (2018).

The Director of the Department of Mental Health, rather than the Governor, shall appoint certain members of the Missouri Commission on Autism Spectrum Disorders and such members may be reappointed. (Section 633.200).

Currently, two members of the Elevator Safety Board shall be building officials with responsibility for administering elevator regulations, one from each municipality having a population of at least three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants. This act provides that the two members shall be building officials, with one having responsibility for administering elevator regulations. The requirement that each such member come from a municipality with a certain population is repealed. (Section 701.353).

The Missouri State Penitentiary Redevelopment Commission is repealed. (Sections 217.900 to 217.910).

The act repeals the Missouri State Unemployment Council. (Section 288.475).

Under current law, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints members to the following advisory commissions and committees: the Advisory Commission for Clinical Perfusionists, the Missouri Acupuncturist Advisory Committee, the Advisory Commission for Dental Hygienists, the Advisory Commission for Anesthesiologist Assistants, the Advisory Commission for Physical Therapists, and the Advisory Commission for Physician Assistants. This act transfers such appointment power to the Director of the Division of Professional Registration. (Sections 324.177, 324.180, 324.478, 332.086, 334.430, 334.625, and 334.749). These provisions are identical to SB 844 (2018).

This act modifies membership of the Missouri State Board of Nursing to require that one member be an advanced practice registered nurse. This provision is identical to SB 821 (2018) and similar to SB 536 (2017), HB 1089 (2017), HB 1192 (2017), HB 1220 (2017), and to a provision contained in SCS/HB 815 (2017). (Section 335.021).

This act is similar to SS/SB 848 (2018).

JIM ERTLE

SPONSOR: Schatz

HANDLER: Mathews

SCS/SB 862 - This act modifies provisions relating to electrical contractors.

Electrical contractors who have an occupational or business license for work as an electrical contractor or master electrician issued by any political subdivision in this state shall be eligible for a statewide license if the applicant meets certain requirements as set forth in the act.

SPONSOR: Schatz

HANDLER: Mathews

Any person operating as an electrical contractor in a political subdivision that requires a local license shall not be required to possess a statewide license to continue to operate in such political subdivision.

No political subdivision shall require the holder of a statewide license to obtain a local business or occupational license that requires the passing of any examination or any special requirements to assess proficiency or mastery of the electrical trades. The holder of a statewide license shall be deemed eligible to perform such work from any political subdivision within the state of Missouri.

This act is identical to HCS/HB 2239 (2018) and substantially similar to provisions contained in CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1719 (2018).

JAMIE ANDREWS

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Alferman

CCS/HCS/SS/SB 870 - This act modifies several provisions relating to emergency services, including: (1) the law enforcement mutual aid region; (2) emergency services districts; (3) retirement plan board member training; (4) certain definitions; (5) line of duty death compensation; (6) emergency medical services (EMS) medical directors; (7) EMS training; (8) emergency treatment protocols; (9) disciplinary investigations; (10) EMS records; (11) the EMS Personnel Licensure Interstate Compact; (12) physical restraints used on pregnant or postpartum offenders; (13) fire department and fire protection district protected health information; (14) blood draws by certain medical professionals; and (15) peer counseling for emergency services personnel.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID REGION (Section 44.098)

This act provides that when a law enforcement agency requests assistance from another law enforcement agency under a mutual aid agreement, any law enforcement officer assisting the requesting agency is afforded the same powers of arrest they would have in their own jurisdiction and the same powers of arrest as officers of the requesting entity. Any officer assisting a requesting agency shall enjoy the same legal immunities as an officer of the requesting entity. Such powers shall be limited to the location where provided, for the duration of the specific event requested, and while acting under the direction of the requesting entity.

Any officer assisting a requesting agency shall be deemed an employee of the assisting agency and shall be subject to the workers' compensation, overtime, and expense reimbursement provisions provided as an employee of the assisting agency, including sovereign immunity, official immunity, and the public duty doctrine.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HB 1355 (2018) and substantially similar to a provision in SCS/HB 1442 (2018) and HCS/HB 2062 (2018).

#### EMERGENCY SERVICES DISTRICTS (Sections 99.848, 100.050, 100.059, and 353.110)

Current law provides that ambulance and fire protection districts are entitled to a reimbursement of between 50% and 100% of the amount of the district's tax increment deposited into the Special Allocation Fund of a tax increment financing district. This act provides that ambulance and fire protection districts and counties operating a 911 center providing emergency or dispatch services shall annually set such reimbursement rate prior to the time the assessment is paid into the Fund. If the redevelopment plan, area, or project is amended, the ambulance or fire protection district or the governing body of a county



SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Alferman

operating a 911 center providing emergency or dispatch services shall have the right to recalculate the reimbursement rate.

This act requires plans for Chapter 100 industrial development projects to identify ambulance and fire protection districts that are impacted by such projects, and to include an analysis of the costs and benefits of such projects to such districts.

This act also allows ambulance and fire protection districts and counties operating a 911 center providing emergency or dispatch services to receive a reimbursement of between 50% and 100% of the amount of ad valorem property tax revenues the district or county would have received in the absence of a property tax abatement or exemption provided for under a Chapter 100 industrial development project. Ambulance and fire protection districts and the governing body of a county operating a 911 center providing emergency or dispatch services shall annually set such reimbursement rate prior to the time the assessment is determined by the county assessor. If the redevelopment plan, area, or project is amended, the ambulance or fire protection district or county shall have the right to recalculate the reimbursement rate.

This act also modifies the Urban Redevelopment Corporations Law by allowing ambulance and fire protection districts and counties operating a 911 center providing emergency or dispatch services to receive a reimbursement of between 50% and 100% of the amount of ad valorem property tax revenues the district or county would have received in the absence of the property tax abatement or exemption provided for under current law. Ambulance and fire protection districts and the governing body of a county operating a 911 center providing emergency or dispatch services shall annually set such reimbursement rate prior to the time the assessment is determined by the county assessor. If the redevelopment plan, area, or project is amended, the ambulance or fire protection district or the governing body of a county operating a 911 center providing emergency or dispatch services shall have the right to recalculate the reimbursement rate.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HB 1355 (2018) and SCS/SB 936 (2018).

#### RETIREMENT PLAN BOARD MEMBER TRAINING (Section 105.666)

This act changes the required number of hours for training for certain public employee retirement plan board members. New members shall complete an education program of at least six hours and board members who have served one or more years shall attend at least two hours annually of continuing education programs.

#### CERTAIN DEFINITIONS (Sections 135.090, 190.094, 190.100, 190.103, 190.105, 190.131, 190.143, 190.196, 190.246, and 191.630)

This act changes the term "emergency medical technician-intermediate" to "advanced emergency medical technician".

Additionally, the term "first responder" is replaced by "emergency medical responder".

Finally, the definition of "medical control" is modified to include both online and offline medical control.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed

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SS/SCS/HB 1355 (2018).

#### LINE OF DUTY DEATH COMPENSATION (Sections 173.260 and 287.243)

Currently, the "Public Service Officer's or Employee's Child Survivor Grant Program" and the "Line of Duty Compensation Act" provide for compensation and educational grants for certain surviving family members and other designated individuals of a specified emergency services personnel killed in the line of duty. This act expands the professions covered under this provision.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SBs 807 & 577 (2018) and similar to HB 2360 (2018).

#### EMS MEDICAL DIRECTORS (Section 190.103)

This act requires the state EMS medical director to be elected by the members of the regional EMS medical director's advisory committee, to serve a four-year term, and to coordinate EMS services between the EMS regions, as well as to promote educational efforts for agency medical directors, represent Missouri EMS nationally, and incorporate the EMS system into Missouri's health care system.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HB 1355 (2018).

#### EMS TRAINING (Sections 190.131 and 190.142)

This act modifies education, training, and accreditation requirements for emergency medical technicians and paramedics. Paramedic training programs shall be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP) or hold a CAAHEP letter of review.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HB 1355 (2018).

#### TREATMENT PROTOCOLS (Sections 190.103 and 190.147)

Emergency medical technicians and paramedics shall only perform medical procedures as directed by treatment protocols approved by the regional medical director or as authorized through direct communication with online medical control.

Emergency medical technician paramedics (EMT-Ps) who have completed certain training, received authorization, and whose ambulance service has adopted certain protocols may make a good faith determination that certain behavioral health patients must be placed in a temporary hold for transport to the nearest appropriate facility. Physical restraint of a patient shall be permitted only to provide for bystander, patient, or emergency personnel safety, as approved by local medical control, or in cooperation with on-scene law enforcement. All incidents involving patient restraint shall be reviewed by the ambulance service physician medical director.

This act also specifies that the EMT-Ps who have made such determinations shall no longer rely on the common law doctrine of implied consent and are not to be held civilly liable nor be considered to have waived certain specified defenses if employed by a government employer.

Any ambulance services adopting the authority and protocols under this act shall have a memorandum of understanding with local law enforcement agencies to achieve a collaborative and coordinated response to patients displaying a likelihood of serious harm to themselves or others or significant

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incapacitation by alcohol or drugs.

These provisions are similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HB 1355 (2018).

#### DISCIPLINARY INVESTIGATIONS (Section 190.165)

Under current law, licensed EMS providers who are the subjects of disciplinary investigations are instructed that they are not entitled to have holders of certain certificates, permits, or licenses present at an interview. This act removes this prohibition against holders of certain certificates, permits, or licenses. Additionally, the act provides that the Administrative Hearing Commission shall hear all relevant evidence on remediation activities of the licensee and shall make a recommendation to the Department of Health and Senior Services as to licensure disposition based on such evidence.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HB 1355 (2018).

#### EMS RECORDS (Section 190.173)

This act provides that any information regarding the physical or mailing address, phone number, fax number, or email address of a licensed ambulance service or certified training entity shall not be considered confidential.

Nothing in this provision shall prohibit the Department of Health and Senior Services from releasing certain aggregate information in accordance with state law.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HB 1355 (2018).

#### EMS PERSONNEL LICENSURE INTERSTATE COMPACT (Sections 190.101, 190.142, and 190.900 to 190.939)

This act authorizes Missouri to become a member state of the "Recognition of EMS Personnel Licensure Interstate Compact" and to adopt the provisions of authorization as specified in the act. The purpose of the compact is to facilitate the exchange of information between member states regarding EMS personnel licensure, adverse actions, and significant investigatory information. The State Advisory Council on Emergency Medical Services shall monitor the implementation of the compact and make recommendations regarding Missouri's participation in the compact.

Applicants for initial licensure as an emergency medical technician submitted after the recognition of the compact shall submit to a background check as provided in the act.

A home state's license authorizes an individual to practice in a remote state under the privilege to practice if the home state meets certain requirements, as set forth in the act. In order to exercise the privilege to practice under the terms and provisions of the compact, an individual shall: 1) be at least 18 years of age; 2) possess a current unrestricted license in a member state as an emergency medical technician (EMT), advanced emergency medical technician (AEMT), paramedic, or state-recognized and licensed level with a scope of practice and authority between EMT and paramedic; and 3) practice under the supervision of a medical director.

If an individual's license in any home state is restricted, suspended, or revoked, the individual shall

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not be eligible to practice in a remote state until the individual's home state license is restored. Additionally, if an individual's privilege to practice in any remote state is restricted, suspended, or revoked, the individual shall not be eligible to practice in any remote state until the individual's privilege to practice is restored.

The circumstances under which an individual may practice in a remote state in the performance of emergency medical services are set forth in the act, in conjunction with any rules created by the Interstate Commission for EMS Personnel Practice.

If a member state's governor declares a state of emergency or disaster that activates the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), the terms of EMAC shall prevail over the terms or provisions of the compact with respect to any individual practicing in a remote state in response to such declaration.

A home state shall have exclusive power to impose adverse action against an individual's license issued by the home state. A remote state may take adverse action on an individual's privilege to practice within the remote state.

The Interstate Commission for EMS Personnel Practice has powers as set forth in the act, including the collection of an annual assessment from member states. Missouri shall not authorize an annual assessment greater than \$10,000 or an annual increase equal to the CPI-U. The commission shall meet at least one during each calendar year. The commission may hold closed meetings to discuss matters as specified in the act.

The commission shall prescribe bylaws and rules to carry out the purposes and exercise the powers of the compact. The powers and duties of the commission are set forth in the act.

Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. A member state's withdrawal does not take effect until 6 months after enactment of the repealing statute.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HB 1355 (2018).

#### PHYSICAL RESTRAINTS USED ON PREGNANT OR POSTPARTUM OFFENDERS (Section 217.151)

Under this act, a Department of Corrections correctional center is prohibited from using restraints on a pregnant offender in her third trimester during transportation, medical appointments, labor, or forty-eight hours post delivery, unless extraordinary circumstances exist. Extraordinary circumstances occur when the offender is a substantial flight risk or restraints must be used to ensure the safety of the offender or others. When restraints are used, they must be the least restrictive and reasonable under the circumstances. Additionally, the corrections officer who determined that the restraints were necessary shall document the incident within forty-eight hours. If a health care provider requests for restraints to not be used, then the corrections officer shall remove all restraints.

The Sentencing and Corrections Oversight Commission and the Advisory Committee shall conduct biannual reviews of every report written on incidents where restraints were used by a corrections officer.

Correctional centers shall ensure that employees are trained on the use of restraints for pregnant and postpartum offenders. Furthermore, the facilities must inform female offenders of procedures regarding

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HANDLER: Alferman

care and custody of pregnant offenders and post such procedures in a common place.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 803 (2018), SB 931 (2018), SCS/SB 936 (2018), and HB 1662 (2018), and similar to provisions in HB 1431 (2018), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 124 (2017), SCS/SB 418 (2017), HCS/HB 100 (2017), HCS/HB 1044 (2017), and HB 1616 (2016).

#### **FIRE DEPARTMENT AND FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION (Section 320.086)**

Under this act, a portion of a record that is individually identifiable health information may be a closed record if maintained by a fire department or fire protection district. However, the department or district shall produce an incident report for every call to the department or district, as specified in the act, and such incident report shall be an open record.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 1488 (2018) and a provision in HCB 23 (2018).

#### **BLOOD DRAWS BY CERTAIN MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS (Section 577.029)**

This act requires the consent of a patient or a warrant before a licensed physician, registered nurse, phlebotomist, or trained medical technician may draw blood at the request of a law enforcement officer for the purpose of determining the alcohol content of the blood.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018) and similar to a provision in HCS/SB 951 (2018) and HCS/HB 2413 (2018).

#### **PEER COUNSELING FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES PERSONNEL (Section 590.1040)**

This act prohibits peer support specialists who obtain information from law enforcement officers or emergency services personnel while acting in their capacity as a peer support specialist from disclosing any confidential information unless certain conditions specified in the act are met. These conditions include threats of suicide, information relating to the abuse of spouses, children, or the elderly, admission of criminal conduct, and disclosure of certain protected information for which appropriate consent to disclose has been given.

There is no prohibition on communication between peer support specialists or any communication between the specialists and the supervisors or staff of an employee assistance program. There is also no prohibition on communication regarding fitness of an employee for duty between an employee assistance program and an employer.

This provision is identical to HB 1411 (2018) and substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HB 1355 (2018), SB 616 (2018), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 966 (2018), SS/SCS/HB 1355 (2018), and HB 1376 (2018).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Romine

HANDLER: Trent

HCS/SB 871 - This act modifies provisions relating to orders of protection for a child, circuit clerks being named a party in expungement proceedings, court reporter fees, and service of process after the statute of limitations has expired in certain actions and adds an additional associate circuit judge in certain counties.

SPONSOR: Romine

HANDLER: Trent

**ORDER OF PROTECTION FOR A CHILD (455.513)**

Under current law the court may immediately issue an ex parte order of protection for a child upon a finding that no prior order regarding custody is pending. This act adds that the prior order regarding custody that is pending must involve the respondent and the child.

This provision is identical to SB 1046 (2018).

**JUDICIAL POSITIONS (478.600, 478.625, 478.375)**

This act authorizes an additional associate circuit judge in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, who shall be elected in 2020.

The act provides that Cole County shall have two associate circuit judges, with the second associate judge also being elected in 2020.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 793 (2018) and HCS/HB 2410 (2018).

The act repeals a provision authorizing a new circuit judicial position in the Sixth Judicial Circuit when a new jail is constructed.

This provision is also repealed in the truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 793 (2018) and HCS/HB 2410 (2018).

**CIRCUIT COURT CLERKS (483.075)**

The act provides that provisions requiring the clerk of the county commission to perform the duties of the circuit clerk when the circuit clerk is named a party to a suit do not apply when the circuit clerk is named a party in an expungement proceeding.

**COURT REPORTER FEES (488.2250)**

Currently for the preparation of all appellate transcripts of testimony or for proceedings in any circuit court, the court report shall receive three dollars and fifty cents per page. This act repeals the specification that the court reporter is to receive three dollars and fifty cents per page in circuit court proceedings. Also, the act repeals the provision specifying that the court reporter is to be reimbursed three dollars and fifty cents per legal page for the preparation of such transcripts.

This provision is identical to HB 1487 (2018) and SCS/SB 169 (2017) and to provisions contained in HCS/HB 380 (2017), HCS/HB 597 (2017), SCS/HCB 1 (2017), and the truly agreed to and perfected version of SB 218 (2017).

**SERVICE OF PROCESS AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS (516.105, 537.100)**

The act provides that in a claim against a health care provider for damages for malpractice or negligence when the defendant is served after the statute of limitations has expired, if such service is not made within one hundred eighty days of filing the petition, then the court shall dismiss the action.

Likewise, in an action for wrongful death when a defendant is served after the statute of limitations has expired and such service is not made within one hundred eighty days of the petition being filed, then the court shall dismiss the action.

SPONSOR: Romine

HANDLER: Trent

In both circumstances the dismissal shall be without prejudice, unless the plaintiff has previously taken or suffered a nonsuit.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 809 (2018) and SCS/SB 524 (2017).

JESSI JAMES

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SPONSOR: Eigel

HANDLER: Davis

CCS/HCS/SS/SB 881 - This act modifies provisions of law relating to transportation.

**JOINT COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION OVERSIGHT (Section 21.795)**

The act reduces reporting requirements for the Department of Transportation to the Joint Committee on Transportation Oversight, and specifies that the Department of Transportation shall provide the committee with certain existing publications.

These provisions are identical to HB 2268 (2018) and provisions in HCS#2/SS#2/SCS/SB 1050 (2018).

**ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING ZONES (Section 68.075)**

This act provides a definition for the term "related facility" for purposes of the Advanced Industrial Manufacturing Zones Act.

**BI-STATE METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT (Section 70.370)**

This act adds Franklin County to the compact between Missouri and Illinois creating the Bi-State Development Agency and the Bi-State Metropolitan Development District.

This act is identical to SB 757 (2018), HB 1809 (2018), and SB 411 (2017).

**ANNEXATIONS BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS (Sections 71.012 and 71.015)**

The act specifies that the term "contiguous and compact" as used in local government annexation laws includes situations whereby the unincorporated area proposed to be annexed would be contiguous and compact with existing city, town, or village limits if not for an intervening highway or railroad right-of-way. If an objection is made, land to be annexed under this definition must share a border with the city, town, or village which is at least 15% of the total perimeter of the land to be annexed.

These provisions are similar to provisions in HCS#2/SS#2/SCS/SB 1050 (2018).

**RELIEVER AIRPORTS (Sections 137.010, 137.016, and 137.017)**

This act exempts reliever airports, as defined in the act, from a provision requiring county assessors to allocate land use classifications by percentage for property used for multiple purposes based on the true dollar value of the property devoted to each use.

The act specifies that the true dollar value of a reliever airport shall be the value which such land has for agricultural or horticultural use.

**USE OF STATE FUNDS (Sections 226.770 and 226.780)**

This act repeals a prohibition against the state Highways and Transportation Commission entering

SPONSOR: Eigel

HANDLER: Davis

into agreements using state funds to obtain additional available funds for rest area and junkyard-control purposes.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS#2/SS#2/SCS/SB 1050 (2018).

#### MODOT UTILITY CORRIDORS (Section 227.240)

This act specifies that the Department of Transportation utility corridor shall be up to 12 feet wide when space is reasonably available, with the location of such corridor determined by the State Highways and Transportation Commission. This act also requires the Commission to promulgate rules setting forth a system for requesting and issuing variances to requirements.

These provisions are similar to provisions in HCS#2/SS#2/SCS/SB 1050 (2018), to the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SCS/SB 598 (2018), to SB 380 (2017), and to HB 1310 (2015).

#### CONCESSION AGREEMENTS (Section 227.601)

The act specifies that the process and approval for concession agreements, as defined in the act, with regard to assets owned by a political subdivision shall be approved by the governing body of the political subdivision, and shall not be subject to approval by the State Highways and Transportation Commission.

The act specifies that political subdivisions may enter into concession agreements that meet certain requirements.

For any project approved by a political subdivision, the State Highways and Transportation Commission shall not be required to oversee the project, nor be required to submit a report on the project following an agreement between the Commission and a private partner, on condition that the political subdivision uses a public-private partnership framework that includes a competitive bidding process as defined in the act.

Except with regard to voter approval requirements for the sale or conveyance of a project, the act exempts concession agreements entered into by political subdivisions under the amendment from various statutes prescribing voter approval requirements, limits on agreement duration, required contractual provisions, direct utility rate regulation provisions, authority to receive or convey assets, and requirements that ordinances or resolutions appropriating money for certain improvements be available for public inspection prior to their final adoption.

Nothing in these provisions or chapter 227 shall be construed to authorize or implement the design or construction of toll roads or toll bridges.

#### LOCAL LOG TRUCKS (Section 301.010)

This act modifies the definitions of "local log truck" and "local log truck tractor" to accommodate trailers and vehicles pulling trailers with more than three rather than more than two axles.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS#2/SS#2/SCS/SB 1050 (2018).

#### REGISTRATION OF AUTOCYCLES (Sections 301.010, 301.020, 301.055, 301.130, 301.350, and 304.005)

This act creates a registration framework specific to autocycles, as defined in the act, and adds straddle-type seating and handlebar-based controls to the definition of motortricycle. The act specifies



SPONSOR: Eigel

HANDLER: Davis

that autocycles registered as motorcycles or motortricycles prior to August 20, 2018, shall remain in effect until their expiration, after which time the vehicles must be registered as autocycles. The act removes the statewide requirement for autocycles to be equipped with a roof in order for passengers to not be required to wear protective headgear.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SS#2/SCS/SB 1050 (2018), and to SCS/HB 1389 (2018).

#### MOTORCYCLE AND MOTORTRICYCLE REGISTRATIONS (Section 301.030)

This act specifies that motorcycle and motortricycle registrations shall expire on June 30.

#### DISABLED VETERAN LICENSE PLATES (Sections 301.074 and 301.075)

Currently, a person eligible to receive disabled veteran license plates may receive one set of the plates and shall not be charged a fee to receive them.

This act provides that a person may license a second or subsequent motor vehicle for disabled veteran plates, subject to the regular registration and personalized license plate fees.

These provisions are identical to SB 812 (2018).

#### TEMPORARY VEHICLE REGISTRATION PERMITS (Section 301.140)

The act requires temporary vehicle registration permits to be returned to, and destroyed by, the Department of Revenue upon issuance of the standard registration plates.

The act also exempts temporary vehicle registration permits for commercial vehicles registered in excess of 24,000 pounds from the provisions of law regarding the issuance, renewal, display, and validity of such temporary permits.

The act repeals the sunset date on the authority of the Department of Revenue to issue temporary vehicle registrations.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the House perfected HB 2286 (2018).

#### DISABLED LICENSE PLATES AND WINDSHIELD PLACARDS (Section 301.142)

This act requires individuals and entities that have obtained disabled license plates or windshield placards to return the plates or windshield placards to the Department of Revenue within 30 days of becoming ineligible to receive them.

The act extends, from 4 years to 8 years, the frequency with which persons must provide proof of disability in order to retain disabled person license plates or windshield placards.

These provisions are substantially similar to HB 2491 (2018).

#### CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR LICENSE PLATES (Section 301.145)

The act also updates a reference to a repealed section of law regarding license plate design, and specifies that there shall be no fee charged for Congressional Medal of Honor license plates in addition to regular registration fees.

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HANDLER: Davis

#### DOCUMENT RETENTION FOR DRIVER'S LICENSE APPLICANTS (Section 302.170)

This act specifies that the Department of Revenue may retain documents submitted by CDL applicants who are Missouri residents and active duty military or veterans which allow for waiver of the CDL knowledge test or skills test.

#### MOTORCYCLE RIDER TRAINING COURSES (Section 302.173)

Currently, completion of a civilian or military motorcycle rider training course qualifies a license applicant for a waiver of the driving test requirement. This act expands the waiver to include the practical knowledge test, and specifies that course completion shall be accepted for purposes of motorcycle license or endorsement issuance for one year from the date of course completion.

#### TRANSPORTATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS (Section 304.060)

This act states that the Kansas City Public Schools school board may contract with any municipality, bi-state agency, or other governmental entity to transport high school children. The contract shall be for additional transportation services and shall not replace or fulfill any of the school district's obligations to transport students to and from school. The school district may notify students of the option to use district contracted transportation services.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SS#2/SCS/SB 1050 (2018).

#### TRANSPORTATION OF CRANES (Section 304.180)

This act provides that the Highways and Transportation Commission shall issue single-use special permits for or upon request of the equipment owner annual permits for the transportation of cranes. The Commission shall also set parameters for the transportation of cranes under this act.

The act specifies that cranes may be operated on state-maintained roads and highways at any time on any day.

These provisions are similar to provisions in HCS#2/SS#2/SCS/SB 1050 (2018), and to the perfected SB 683 (2018).

#### COMMERCIAL VEHICLE SAFETY INSPECTIONS (Section 304.232)

This act specifies that roadside safety inspections shall not be performed on the shoulder of any highway with a posted speed limit in excess of forty miles per hour. However, safety inspections may be permitted on the shoulder at any entrance or exit of such highway where there is adequate space on the shoulder to safely perform the inspection.

#### DISPLAY OF FIXED, FLASHING, OR ROTATING LIGHTS (Section 307.175)

Currently, vehicles owned by a utility or by an entity performing work for the Department of Transportation may display fixed, flashing, or rotating lights under certain circumstances. This act specifies that both vehicles and equipment may display the lights, whether owned or leased by their users.

This act specifies that no more than two vehicles per work zone may display fixed, flashing, or rotating red or red and blue lights.

Under the act, in order to display amber or amber and white lights, authorized vehicles or equipment that are not owned or leased by the State Highways and Transportation Commission and operated by an authorized MODOT employee shall be located in a marked work zone with workers present. This act also

SPONSOR: Eigel

HANDLER: Davis

removes the requirement that vehicles owned or leased by MODOT contractors be stationary to display the lights.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS#2/SS#2/SCS/SB 1050 (2018), and similar to SCS/SB 842 (2018).

**REGISTRATION OF VEHICLES PURCHASED FROM DEALERS (Section 307.350)**

Currently, to transfer most vehicles' registration to a new owner, the vehicle must undergo a safety inspection not more than 60 days prior to the date of the application for vehicle registration. Under the act, if a vehicle is purchased from a motor vehicle dealer and a valid inspection has been made within 60 days of the purchase date, the new owner may utilize an inspection performed within 90 days prior to the application for registration or transfer.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 707 (2018), the House perfected HB 2122 (2018), HCS/SS/SB 881 (2018), and to HB 2487 (2018).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Bernskoetter

SS/SB 882 - This act modifies the Missouri Higher Education Savings Program to allow 529 MOST account holders to transfer money from such account to a Missouri ABLE account while retaining tax exempt status on any money transferred.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to SS/HB 1744 (2018) and HCS/HB 2115 (2018).

This act additionally stipulates that funds held in 529 MOST savings account that are used at a designated elementary and secondary institution are considered a qualified education expense, permitting a taxpayer to receive a tax deduction for such expenses.

The act adds the Commissioner of Education to the membership of the Missouri Higher Education Savings Program Board.

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Koenig

HANDLER: Wiemann

CCS/SB 884 - This act modifies several provisions relating to taxation.

**RETAIL SALES LICENSES**

Current law requires the Director of Revenue to require all applicants for a retail sales license and all current licensees in default in filing a return and paying taxes due to file a bond with the Director. This act allows, rather than requires, the Director to request such a bond. The act also removes the ability of the Director to request such a bond from a retail sales license applicant. (Section 144.087)

**INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES**

SPONSOR: Koenig

HANDLER: Wiemann

This act provides that when an income bracket is eliminated from the tax table, the top remaining tax rate shall apply to all income in excess of the second highest remaining income bracket.

This act also creates a definition for "net general revenue collected", which includes all revenue deposited into the general revenue fund, less refunds and revenues originally deposited into the general revenue fund but designated by law for a specific distribution or transfer to another state fund. (Section 143.011)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SCS/HCS/HB 2540 (2018) and HCS/SS#2/SB 674 (2018), and is substantially similar to a provision contained in SS#2/SCS/SBs 617, 611, & 667 (2018).

#### CORPORATE INCOME TAXES

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, this act reduces the corporate income tax rate from 6.25% to 4.0%. (Section 143.071)

This provision is substantially similar to a provision contained in HCS/SS#2/SB 674 (2018), SS#2/SCS/SBs 617, 611, & 667 (2018), HB 2691 (2018), and HB 2738 (2018), and is similar to HB 2576 (2018) and to a provision contained in HCS/HB 1964 (2018).

This act removes the requirement that an affiliated group of corporations have fifty percent or more of its income derived from sources within this state in order to file a consolidated return, and eliminates transactions between affiliated members of the group from such consolidated return. (Section 143.431)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SS#2/SCS/SBs 617, 611, & 667 (2018) and HCS/SS#2/SB 674 (2018).

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, this act modifies the Multistate Tax Compact by requiring corporations subject to income tax in this state to apportion and allocate income according to the income tax provisions provided in Chapter 143, and disallows the three-factor apportionment option available in the Multistate Tax Compact. (Section 32.200)

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, this act modifies the law relating to the allocation and apportionment of corporate income by requiring corporations to determine their income derived from sources within this state according to the provisions of this act.

#### ALLOCABLE INCOME

Net rents and royalties from real property located in the state, and capital gains from the sale of such property, is allocable to the state. Net rents and royalties from tangible personal property are allocable to the state to the extent that the property is used in this state, or in their entirety if the corporation's commercial domicile is in this state and is not organized or taxable by the state in which the property is utilized, as described in the act. Capital gains from the sale of tangible personal property is allocable to this state if the property had a situs in the state at the time of sale, or if the corporation's commercial domicile is in this state and is not organized or taxable by the state in which the property had a situs, as described in the act. Interest and dividends are allocable to this state if the corporation's commercial domicile is in this state. Patent and copyright royalties are allocable to this state to the extent that the patent or copyright is utilized in this state, or to the extent that the patent or copyright is utilized in a state in which the corporation is not taxable and the corporation's commercial domicile is in this state.

SPONSOR: Koenig

HANDLER: Wiemann

**APPORTIONABLE INCOME**

All apportionable income shall be apportioned to this state by dividing the total receipts of the corporation in this state during the tax period by the total receipts of the corporation everywhere during the tax period, and multiplying such result by the net income.

Receipts from the sale of tangible personal property shall be considered in this state if the property is received in this state by the purchaser, as described in the act. Receipts from all other sales shall be considered in this state if the corporation's market for such sales is in this state, as described in the act.

In the case of certain industries where unusual factual situations produce inequitable results under the apportionment and allocation provisions of this act, the Director of Revenue shall promulgate rules for determining the apportionment and allocation factors for each such industry. In such a case, a corporation may petition the Director of Revenue, as described in the act. (Sections 143.451, 143.455, 143.471, 620.1350)

This act provides that the method of allocation and apportionment elected by a corporation shall expire after five years, or whenever the director of revenue finds and notifies such corporation that such method does not show the income applicable to this state, whichever occurs first. After such expiration or revocation, the corporation may elect to use the same or a different method. Failure to make such an election shall constitute an election to comply with the allocation and apportionment provisions provided by the act. (Section 143.461)

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions contained in SS#2/SCS/SBs 617, 611, & 667 (2018), HCS/SS#2/SB 674 (2018), HCS/HB 1964 (2018), HB 2691 (2018).

JOSHUA NORBERG

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**\*\*\* SB 891 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Kehoe

HANDLER: Shaul

SB 891 - This act designates the week beginning the second Saturday in October of every year as "Buy Missouri Week." Citizens of the state are encouraged to observe the week with appropriate activities to support the men and women who create, produce, grow, manufacture, distribute, promote, and sell goods made in Missouri.

JIM ERTLE

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**\*\*\* SB 892 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Walsh

HANDLER: Walker

CCS/SCS/SB 892 - This act modifies provisions relating to various retirement plans for public employees.

**PROSECUTING AND CIRCUIT ATTORNEYS RETIREMENT SYSTEM** (56.363, 56.805, 56.807, 56.814, 56.833, 56.840)

The act modifies provisions regarding the retirement system for prosecuting and circuit attorneys. When a county votes to make the office of prosecuting attorney a full-time position then the position shall qualify for the same retirement benefits as a full-time prosecutor of a first class county and such county shall make the same contributions to the Prosecuting Attorneys and Circuit Attorneys' Retirement Fund

SPONSOR: Walsh

HANDLER: Walker

(PACARS) as paid by a first class county.

The term "compensation" as used in the PACARS retirement statutes shall include any salary reduction amounts under a cafeteria plan or a deferred compensation plan, but not include reimbursement for any expenses, consideration for agreeing to terminate employment, or any unusual payment not part of regular work pay.

Beginning on January 1, 2019, all members who are eligible to receive an annuity equal to fifty percent of the final average compensation upon retirement will contribute two percent of their salary to the fund, and beginning in the year 2020, such members shall contribute four percent of salary to the fund. Upon retirement and at the discretion of the board of trustees, a member can receive a lump sum of his or her total contribution not to exceed twenty-five percent of average pay, in addition to any retirement benefits.

A person who becomes a member on or after January 1, 2019, may retire with a normal annuity with twelve or more years of service and reaching the age of sixty-five. Upon termination of employment such member is entitled to a deferred normal annuity payable at age sixty.

A former member who has forfeited creditable service may have the service restored again, in addition to requirements under current law, by becoming an employee within ten years of termination and contributing an amount to the retirement fund equal to any lump sum payment of contributions received upon termination of service.

All members serving in a county that has elected to make the position of prosecuting attorney a full-time position shall receive one year of creditable vesting service for each year served as a part-time or full-time prosecuting attorney. However, a member serving as a part-time prosecuting attorney shall receive six-tenths of a year of creditable benefit service for each year served. Any member who has less than twelve years of creditable benefit service upon retirement shall receive a reduced full-time benefit.

A member who vested as a part-time prosecuting attorney and ceased being a member for more than six months before returning as a full-time prosecuting attorney shall be entitled only to part-time benefits, and any creditable service earned as a full-time prosecutor shall begin a new vesting period. A member cannot receive benefits while employed as a prosecuting attorney.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in the CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1291 (2018), and substantially similar to SCS/SB 209 (2017) and HB 2538 (2016) and to provisions contained in HCS/SB 639 (2016).

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (70.227, 278.157)

This act allows employees of a metropolitan planning organization to become members of the Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System upon a majority vote of the district's governing board. The Governor will issue a certificate of dissolution of the organization upon a finding that all monies owed to the retirement plan for unfunded accrued liabilities of past and current employees have been paid.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HB 1329 (2018).

Furthermore, employees of soil and water conservation districts may also become members of the

SPONSOR: Walsh

HANDLER: Walker

Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System upon a majority vote of the district's governing board. Prior to the disestablishment of a soil and water conservation district, the district must pay all monies owed to the retirement plan for unfunded accrued liabilities of past and current employees.

This section is identical to a provision contained in HB 1329 (2018) and substantially similar to SB 628 (2018).

PUBLIC SCHOOL RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF KANSAS CITY (169.291, 169.324, 169.350, 169.360, 169.370)

When determining whether retirants are eligible for a benefit increase, the funded ratio of the Public School Retirement System of Kansas City as of January 1st of the year preceding the year of a proposed increase shall be at least 100% before, rather than after, adjusting for the effect of the proposed increase. Likewise, the actuarially required contribution rate shall not exceed the then applicable employer and member contribution rate, before, rather than after, adjusting for the effect of the proposed increase.

The member contribution rate for 2019 and subsequent periods shall be 9% of compensation unless a lower member contribution rate applies as set forth in the act.

Currently, the actuary for the retirement system determines the rate of contribution payable by employers each year. For calendar year 2019, the employer contribution rate shall be 10.5%. From January 1, 2020, through June 30, 2021, the rate shall be 12%. For the 12-month period beginning July 1, 2021, and for each subsequent 12-month period beginning July 1 of each year, the employer contribution rate shall be determined as set forth in the act.

The Board of Trustees shall certify to the employers the contribution rate to be effective for July 1, 2021, and for each following July 1st no later than 6 months prior to the date such rate is to be effective.

Starting January 1, 2019, each employer shall transfer its employer contributions to the retirement system promptly following the end of each payroll period at the time the employer transfers member contributions.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in HB 1329 (2018) and HB 2184 (2018), and substantially similar to SB 856 (2018).

PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM (169.560)

This act allows any teacher retired from the Public School Employee Retirement System of Missouri (PSRS) to be employed in a position covered under the Public Education Employee Retirement System (PEERS) without stopping their retirement benefit. Such retired teacher may earn up to 60% of the minimum teacher's salary as set forth in Missouri statute and shall not contribute to PEERS or earn creditable service.

The employer's contribution rate shall be paid by the hiring employer. If a person is employed in excess of the salary limitation set forth in the act the person shall not be eligible to receive their retirement allowance for any month the person is employed and such person shall contribute to PEERS if he or she is employed in an eligible position.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 2335 (2018) and substantially similar to SB 1045 (2018).

JESSI JAMES

SPONSOR: Libla

HANDLER: Fitzwater

HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 894 & 921 - This act modifies provisions relating to education curriculum involving science and technology.

#### CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

The act specifies that the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall be responsible for the receipt and disbursement of funds from career and technical student organizations. (Section 161.106)

This provision is identical to HB 1348 (2018), and to provisions contained in the truly agreed SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018) and the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 743 (2018).

The act allows a school district to rely on technical coursework and skills assessments developed for industry-recognized certificates and credentials when entering into partnerships with various entities to develop and implement pathways for students to utilize career and technical education programs.

This act requires the Career and Technical Education Advisory Council to annually review, update, approve, and recommend a list of industry certifications, state-issued professional licenses, and occupational competency assessments. A school district may use the list as a resource in establishing programs of study that meet their regional workforce needs.

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall identify providers of courses that meet criteria as set forth in the act. The Department shall annually provide to the Council a list of such providers. The Council may recommend that the Department enter into agreements with such providers that will govern the conditions under which school districts and local educational agencies contract with course providers to design or deliver career and technical education programs.

The act modifies the composition of the Career and Technical Education Advisory Council by adding the Director of the Department of Economic Development, or his or her designee. (Sections 162.1115, 170.028, & 178.550)

These provisions are identical to SCS/HB 1660 (2018), the truly agreed SS/HB 1415 (2018), and similar to SB 696 (2018).

#### STEM CAREER AWARENESS PROGRAM:

Subject to appropriation, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) shall create the "STEM Career Awareness Program" to increase STEM career awareness among students in grades six through eight. The statewide program shall introduce students to a wide variety of STEM careers and technology through an online-based STEM curriculum. Before January 1, 2019, DESE shall solicit proposals and select a provider for the online program using specified criteria or choose a third-party nonprofit entity to implement the program, solicit proposals, and select a provider. The program shall be funded by the "STEM Career Awareness Program Fund" and shall be promoted beginning with the 2019-2020 school year. (Section 161.261)

These provisions are similar to provisions contained in HCS/HB 1623 (2018).

#### CAREER READINESS COURSE TASK FORCE:

This act establishes a Career Readiness Course Task Force to explore the possibility of a course for 8th and 9th grade students covering topics related to various career and educational opportunities. The Task Force shall be composed of members as set forth in the act and shall serve without compensation. The



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HANDLER: Fitzwater

Task Force shall consider a course that contains certain components, as described in the act.

Before December 1, 2019, the Task Force shall present its findings and recommendations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Joint Committee on Education, and the State Board of Education. Upon presenting such findings and recommendations the Task Force shall dissolve. (Section 167.910)

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 1245 (2018), similar to SCS/SB 873 (2018), and similar to provisions contained in the truly agreed SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018).

#### COMPUTER SCIENCE:

Additionally, the act requires that before July 1, 2019, DESE develop a high school graduation policy that allows a student to fulfill one unit of academic credit with a district-approved computer science course for any math, science, or practical arts unit required for high school graduation. The graduation policy shall require that all students have either taken all courses that require end-of-course exams or are on track to take all courses that require end-of-course exams under the Missouri School Improvement Program in order to receive credit toward high school graduation.

A school district shall communicate to students electing to use a computer science course for a mathematics unit that some institutions of higher education may require 4 units of math for college admission. The parent of each student who chooses to take a computer science course to fulfill a 4th unit of math shall sign and submit a document acknowledging that taking a computer science course to fulfill a 4th unit of math may have an adverse effect on college admission decisions.

DESE and the Coordinating Board for Higher Education shall cooperate in developing and implementing academic requirements for computer science courses offered in 9th-12th grade.

DESE shall convene a workgroup to develop and recommend academic performance standards relating to computer science for students in kindergarten through 12th grade. DESE shall develop written curriculum frameworks relating to computer science that may be used by school districts. These standards shall be adopted and implemented beginning in the 2019-2020 school year. DESE shall also develop a procedure by which any licensed teacher who demonstrates sufficient content knowledge of computer science shall receive a special endorsement on his or her license signifying this specialized knowledge.

This act creates the "Computer Science Fund" for the purpose of providing teacher professional development programs relating to computer science. The State Board shall award grants from the fund to eligible entities, as defined in the act, who have submitted an application to DESE, as specified in the act. (Section 170.018)

These provisions are similar to provisions contained in HCS/HB 1623 (2018), HB 2128 (2018), HB 2282 (2018), HB 2292 (2018), and SB 571 (2018).

STEM INITIATIVE: This act changes the law regarding the Missouri Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Initiative. Missouri taxpayers who hire a STEM student attending a Missouri college for an internship in the state, or a STEM graduate from a Missouri college for a full-time STEM position in the state, may apply to have up to \$10,000 of state tax liability placed in the STEM Fund, subject to appropriation by the General Assembly and approval by the Department of Higher Education.

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HANDLER: Fitzwater

The cumulative amount of taxes that may be transferred to the Fund is capped at an annual total of \$200,000 in tax year 2019 and adjusted annually for inflation in each subsequent tax year. The act repeals provisions allowing endowed teaching professor programs and career enhancement programs to be included on the list of programs eligible for moneys from the STEM Fund. (Section 173.670)

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in SCS/HCS/HB 2255 (2018), similar to provisions contained in HB 1532 (2018), and SB 1056 (2018).

JAMIE ANDREWS

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**\*\*\* SB 907 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Kehoe

HANDLER: Roden

SS/SCS/SB 907 - This act authorizes the conveyance of certain state properties located in Jefferson City, Independence, St. Louis, Mack's Creek, Butler County, Ste. Genevieve County, and Cole County.

Several provisions of this act are identical to provisions contained in SS/SCS/HB 1838 (2018) and the perfected SB 488 (2017).

KAYLA HAHN

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**\*\*\* SB 917 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Fitzwater

HCS/SCS/SB 917 - This act modifies provisions relating to coal ash.

Currently, all fly ash produced by coal combustion generating facilities located in Kansas City is exempt from all solid waste permitting requirements. This act repeals this exemption.

This act gives the Department of Natural Resources the authority to promulgate rules for the management, closure, and post-closure of coal combustion residual (CCR) units. Under this act, "CCR unit" means a surface impoundment, utility waste landfill, or a CCR landfill. Prior to federal approval of a state CCR program, nothing shall prohibit the Department from issuing guidance or entering into agreements with CCR units owners to establish risk-based target levels using the Missouri risk-based corrective action program for closure and corrective action at CCR units.

Beginning January 1, 2019, the Department of Natural Resources may require each owner, operator, or permittee of a CCR unit to pay a fee. For units that are not closed, the Department may assess an enrollment fee of \$62,000 per unit, and units that have completed closure may be required to pay an enrollment fee of \$48,000 per unit. Additionally, an annual fee may be assessed in the amount of \$15,000. Fees shall be credited to the Coal Combustion Residuals Subaccount created under this act. Interest shall be imposed on moneys due to the Department at a rate of 10% annually, and the Department may pursue penalties for failure to submit fees on time.

The Department shall not apply standards to certain landfills unless data confirm an imminent threat to human health and the environment.

This act is similar to provisions contained in HCS/SB 659 (2018), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 782 (2018), and HCS/HB 2041 (2018).

KAYLA HAHN

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Bondon

CCS/HCS/SB 951 - This act modifies provisions relating to health care, including: (1) Diabetes Awareness Month; (2) Show-Me Freedom from Opioid Addiction Decade; (3) health care records; (4) telehealth; (5) disposal of unused controlled substances; (6) hospital regulations; (7) long-term care certificates of need; (8) Department of Mental Health contracts; (9) newborn eye drops; (10) assistant physicians; (11) collaborative practice and supervisory agreements; (12) psychologists; (13) patient satisfaction scores; (14) health insurance coverage; (15) blood draws by certain medical professionals; (16) blood alcohol content; (17) the "Improved Access to Treatment for Opioid Addiction Act"; and (18) mental health professionals.

#### DIABETES AWARENESS MONTH (Section 9.158)

This act establishes November as Diabetes Awareness Month.

This provision is identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018) and HB 1247 (2018).

#### SHOW-ME FREEDOM FROM OPIOID ADDICTION DECADE (Section 9.192)

This act establishes 2018 to 2028 as the "Show-Me Freedom from Opioid Addiction Decade."

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018), SCS/HCS/HB 2105 (2018), and HCB 15 (2018).

#### HEALTH CARE RECORDS (Section 191.227)

Currently, patients may request copies of health history or treatment records from providers. This act specifies that a response to such request may include a statement or record that no such health history or treatment record responsive to the request exists.

Additionally, the fees for the search, retrieval, and copying of health care records shall be the fees in effect on February 1, 2018, increased or decreased annually under this provision.

This provision is substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018) and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 826 (2018).

#### TELEHEALTH (Sections 191.1145, 208.670, 208.671, 208.673, 208.675, and 208.677)

This act repeals existing provisions of law relating to MO HealthNet telehealth, including provisions relating to MO HealthNet reimbursement for asynchronous store-and-forward technology, MO HealthNet telehealth rules promulgation, originating sites, and the Telehealth Services Advisory Committee.

This act requires the Department of Social Services to reimburse health care providers for telehealth services if such providers can ensure that the services are rendered with the same standard of care that would be provided in person. The Department shall not restrict the originating site through rule or payment as long as the provider can ensure the services meet the requisite standard of care. No payment for telehealth services shall depend on a minimum distance requirement between the originating and distant sites. Reimbursement for asynchronous store-and-forward may be capped at the reimbursement rate for services provided in person. Prior to the provision of telehealth services provided in a school, the parent or guardian of a child shall provide the necessary authorization.

Additionally, this act specifies that a health carrier shall not be prohibited from reimbursing

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HANDLER: Bondon

non-clinical staff for services provided through telehealth if otherwise allowable by law.

These provisions are identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1617 (2018).

#### DISPOSAL OF UNUSED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES (Sections 195.070 and 195.265)

Under this act, a Drug Enforcement Agency-authorized collector, in accordance with federal regulations, may accept unused controlled substances from ultimate consumers, even if the authorized collector did not originally dispense the drug. This provision shall supercede and preempt any local drug disposal ordinance or regulation.

Additionally, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall develop an education and awareness program regarding drug disposal, including the development of a web-based resource and promotional activities.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 826 (2018) and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018) and substantially similar to provisions in SS/HCS/HB 1618 (2018), HB 2105 (2018), and HCB 15 (2018).

#### HOSPITAL REGULATIONS (Sections 197.052 and 577.029)

Under this act, an applicant or holder of a hospital license may define or revise the premises of a hospital campus to include property adjacent to the campus but for a single intersection.

Additionally, hospital licensure regulations may incorporate by reference Medicare conditions of participation.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HB 2183 (2018).

#### LONG-TERM CARE CERTIFICATES OF NEED (Section 197.305)

This act changes the definition of "new institutional health service", as it applies to changes in licensed bed capacity, to apply only to long-term care facilities.

Currently, a health care facility seeking to increase its total number of beds by ten or less or ten percent or less of its total bed capacity over a two-year period may be eligible for a non-applicability review under the certificate of need program. Under this act, a long-term care facility shall only be eligible for a non-applicability review if the facility has had no patient care class I deficiencies within the last eighteen months and has maintained at least an 85% average occupancy rate for the previous six quarters.

This provision is identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed HB 2183 (2018) and substantially similar to SB 1040 (2018).

#### DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH CONTRACTS (Section 208.217)

Current law permits the Department of Social Services to enter into contracts with an entity for the provision of the medical insurance information of certain persons applying for or receiving MO HealthNet benefits. Such information is limited to those insurance benefits that could have been claimed and paid by an insurance policy or are otherwise covered by MO HealthNet. Under this act, the

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HANDLER: Bondon

Department of Mental Health may enter into such contracts for the medical insurance information of persons receiving Department of Mental Health services.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 660 (2018), SB 1083 (2018), and HB 2716 (2018).

#### NEWBORN EYE DROPS (Section 210.070)

This act modifies existing law regarding the administration of prophylactic eye drops to newborns after delivery by repealing the requirement that the administration of eye drops be reported within 48 hours to the local board of health or county physician. Instead, this act provides that administration of such eye drops shall not be required if a parent or legal guardian objects.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 826 (2018) and substantially similar to a provision in CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018), SB 970 (2018), and HB 2117 (2018).

#### ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS (Sections 334.036 and 334.037)

This act changes the examination requirement for an assistant physician to require that an assistant physician complete Step 2 instead of Step 1 and Step 2, of the United States Medical Licensing Examination within a three-year period before applying for licensure, but in no event more than three years after graduation from a medical college.

An assistant physician licensure fee cannot be more than the licensure fee for a physician assistant. Additionally, no rules can require an assistant physician to complete more hours of continuing medical education than a licensed physician.

This act repeals the requirement that an assistant physician has to enter into a collaborative practice agreement within six months of initial licensure.

A health carrier or health benefit plan shall reimburse an assistant physician on the same basis that it covers a service when it is provided by another comparable mid-level provider.

No rule or regulation shall require the collaborating physician to review more than ten percent of the assistant physician's patient charts or records during the one-month period that the physician is continuously present while the assistant physician is practicing medicine.

An assistant physician may prescribe buprenorphine for up to a 30-day supply without refill in certain circumstances.

An assistant physician who is providing opioid addiction treatment may receive a certificate of prescriptive authority without having completed 120 hours of practice in a four month period with a collaborating physician.

Nothing in these provisions shall limit the authority of hospitals or hospital medical staff to make employment or medical staff credentialing or privileging decisions.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018) and similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 2127 (2018), SB 1055 (2018),

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HANDLER: Bondon

HCS/HB 1574 (2018), and HCS/HB 2233 (2018).

COLLABORATIVE PRACTICE AND SUPERVISORY AGREEMENTS (Sections 334.037, 334.104, 334.735, and 334.747)

Current law authorizes physicians to enter into a collaborative practice agreement with 3 advanced practice registered nurses (APRN) and 3 assistant physicians, and a supervising agreement with 3 licensed physician assistants. This act authorizes physicians to enter into a collaborative practice agreement or a supervising agreement with 6 APRNs, assistant physicians, licensed physician assistants, or any combination thereof.

The limitation on collaborative practice agreements and supervision agreements shall not apply to the supervision of certified registered nurse anesthetists in the provision of anesthesia services under the supervision of an anesthesiologist or other physician, dentist, or podiatrist who is immediately available if needed.

Current law also states that a physician and a physician assistant in a supervisory agreement shall practice no further than 50 miles by road from each other. This act repeals the 50 mile limitation and states that the physician assistant shall practice within a geographic proximity to be determined by the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts.

No supervision requirements in addition to the minimum federal law shall be required for a physician-physician assistant team working in a certified community behavioral health clinic or a federally qualified health center.

Advanced practice registered nurses and physician assistants may prescribe buprenorphine for up to a 30-day supply without refill in certain circumstances.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018) and similar to SCS/HCS/HB 2127 (2018), SCS/SB 745 (2018) HCS/HB 1574 (2018), HB 244 (2017), and HB 1697 (2016).

PSYCHOLOGISTS (Sections 337.025, 337.029, and 337.033)

This act provides that a doctoral degree in psychology from a program accredited, or provisionally accredited, by the Psychological Clinical Science Accreditation System is acceptable to meet various requirements for licensure as a psychologist if the degree program meets certain requirements as set forth in the act.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 660 (2018), perfected HB 1419 (2018), the perfected HB 1629 (2018), and the perfected HB 1896 (2018), substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1719 (2018), SCS/HCS/HB 2127 (2018), HCS/SB 796 (2018), and the perfected HB 1896 (2018) and similar to SCS/HCS/HB 316 (2017), HB 2639 (2016), and HB 1083 (2015).

PATIENT SATISFACTION SCORES (Section 374.426)

Under this act, the Director of the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration shall not require patient scoring of pain control in defining data standards for quality of care and patient satisfaction. Beginning August 28, 2018, the Director shall discontinue the use of patient

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HANDLER: Bondon

satisfaction scores and shall not make them available to the public to the extent allowable by federal law.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018) and SCS/HCS/HB 2105 (2018).

#### HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE (Sections 376.811 and 376.1550)

The act requires every insurance company and health service corporation to offer, in all health insurance policies, coverage for medication-assisted treatment for substance use disorders.

Additionally, this act repeals the exclusion of chemical dependency from the definition of "mental health condition" in relation to mental health insurance coverage.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018) and substantially similar to a provision in HCB 15 (2018).

#### BLOOD DRAWS BY CERTAIN MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS (Section 577.029)

This act requires the consent of a patient or a warrant before a licensed physician, registered nurse, phlebotomist, or trained medical technician may draw blood at the request of a law enforcement officer for the purpose of determining the alcohol content of the blood.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SS/SB 870 (2018) and similar to a provision in HCS/SB 951 (2018) and HCS/HB 2413 (2018).

#### "IMPROVED ACCESS TO TREATMENT FOR OPIOID ADDICTION ACT" (Section 630.875)

This act establishes the "Improved Access to Treatment for Opioid Addictions Program" to disseminate information and best practices regarding opioid addiction and to facilitate collaborations to better treat and prevent opioid addiction in Missouri, as specified in the act. The program shall facilitate collaborations between health care providers and provide resources to providers.

This act also specifies that assistant physicians who participate in the program shall complete the necessary requirements to prescribe buprenorphine within 30 days of joining. The program may develop curriculum and benchmark examinations on the subject of opioid addiction and treatment. A remote collaborating physician working with an on-site assistant physician shall be considered on-site for the purposes of the program. Additionally, an assistant physician collaborating with a physician who is waiver-certified for the use of buprenorphine may participate in the program in any area of the state and provide all services and functions of an assistant physician and other duties as specified in the act.

Under this act, when an overdose survivor arrives in an emergency department, the assistant physician serving as a recovery coach or another properly trained coach shall meet with the survivor and provide treatment options and support.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018) and substantially similar to a provision in SCS/HCS/SB 2105 (2018) and HCB 15 (2018).

#### MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS (Section 632.005)

The act adds psychiatric physician assistants, psychiatric advanced practice registered nurses, and psychiatric assistant physicians to the definition of mental health professionals for the purposes of provisions of law relating to alcohol and drug abuse and comprehensive psychiatric services and adds a

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Bondon

definition for each term.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 660 (2018), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018), SCS/HCS/HB 2127 (2018), and HB 1719 (2018) and similar to HB 2295 (2018).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Curls

HANDLER: McCann Beatty

SB 954 - This act allows individuals found guilty of the offense of unlawful use of a weapon by the carrying of a concealed weapon prior to January 1, 2017, to apply for an order to expunge records relating to such offense.

MIKE WEAVER

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Shaul

SCS/SRBs 975 & 1024 - This act repeals specified expired, ineffective and obsolete statutory provisions, including the following:

1. Obsolete references to the Department of Natural Resources based on departmental reorganization (Sections 8.800, 8.805, 8.830, 8.843, 135.311, 135.950, 386.890, 393.1025, 393.1030, 414.400, 414.406, 414.417, 414.510, 640.153, 640.155, 640.157, 640.160, 640.651, 640.653, 660.135, 701.500, and 701.509);

2. Expired authority for audits of the Veterans Commission Capital Improvement Trust Fund (Section 42.300);

3. Obsolete references to the Department of Social Services based on departmental reorganization (Section 44.105);

4. Obsolete Social Security provisions to bring Missouri into compliance with federal law (Section 51.165, 104.342, 104.1024, 105.300 to 105.445);

5. Obsolete language regarding the commingling of state and local funds (Section 67.5016);

6. Obsolete reference to the Joint Committee on Economic Policy and Planning which was repealed (Sections 100.710 and 135.210);

7. Obsolete statutory references in provisions of law regarding state retirement (Sections 104.620, 104.1042, 104.1054)

8. Incorrect statutory references in provisions of law regarding elections (115.001 to 115.641)

9. Corrects inaccurate or obsolete intersectional references (Sections 141.540, 143.811, 144.810, 209.015, 210.114, 261.295, 301.562, 324.028, 324.159, 329.025, 330.190, 332.041, 334.100, 334.570, 334.613, 334.618, 335.036, 336.160, 338.130, 339.120, 345.035, and 414.412);



SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Shaul

10. Reorganization of section to prevent numerous Department of Revenue forms from becoming obsolete (Section 144.030);
11. Provides a termination date due to the elimination of the state franchise tax in 2016 (Sections 147.020 and 147.050);
12. Expiration of authority to conduct certain audits (Section 161.215);
13. Obsolete one-time transfer of funds during the 2014-2015 school year (Section 165.011);
14. Obsolete school textbook language (Sections 170.051, 170.055 to 170.161);
15. Obsolete language which only applied to fiscal year 2010 (Section 178.930);
16. Obsolete statutory references in provisions of law regarding libraries (181.100-181.130)
17. Obsolete reference to the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act repealed in 1997 (Section 196.973);
18. Obsolete reference to the Division of Family Services due to departmental reorganization (Section 208.156);
19. Replaces inaccurate language (Sections 210.027, 211.447, 324.406, and 327.451);
20. Updates obsolete terminology regarding disabilities and the department personnel (Section 226.805);
21. Replaces specific language from one section to another section (Sections 288.121 and 288.128);
22. Changes language in motor vehicle laws to be consistent with federal laws (Section 302.700);
23. Updates reference to the Commission on Accreditation in Physical Therapy Education (Sections 334.610 and 334.686);
24. Conflicting language regarding psychologist licensing (Section 337.030);
25. Updates provision regarding licensure of behavior analysts (Section 337.347);
26. Removes language that conflicts with requirements for third-party reimbursement or licensure of professional counselors in another state (Section 337.507);
27. Conflicting language regarding social workers and therapists (Sections 337.612, 337.662, 337.712);
28. Corrects typographical error (Section 382.277);
29. Removes obsolete language regarding destruction of documents by the Public Service

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Shaul

Commission (Section 386.145);

30. Removes expired language relating to unfair business practices (Section 407.485);

31. Transfers a section to the appropriate chapter based on a departmental reorganization (Section 640.150 (now 620.035));

32. Updating obsolete terminology regarding the Missouri Workforce Development Board (Sections 620.511 to 620.513);

33. The repeal of the following sections:

- the expired Rebuild Damaged Infrastructure Program (33.295);

- obsolete provisions of the Governmental Emergency Fund (Sections 33.700 to 33.730);

- obsolete reporting requirements regarding the Highway Administrator (Section 61.081);

- obsolete provisions due to the repeal of an election law section (Section 71.005);

- a number of sections of law that were declared unconstitutional in the case of *Legends Bank v. State* in 2012 (105.463 to 105.966 and 130.011 to 130.071).

- sunset provisions relating to the Missouri Health Care Access Fund (Section 135.575);

- expired provisions relating to rural empowerment zones (Sections 135.900 to 135.909);

- sunset provisions relating to the Missouri Homestead Preservation Act (Section 137.106);

- obsolete tax provisions based on court decisions (Sections 143.105 to 143.107);

- expired provisions relating to certain tax refunds (Section 143.1007);

- sunset provisions relating to the Rebuild Missouri Schools Program (Section 160.459);

- sunset provisions relating to vision examinations for children in public elementary schools (Section 167.194);

- sunset provisions relating to the Missouri Teaching Fellows Program (Sections 168.700 and 168.702);

- obsolete provision due to repeal of other sections regarding the Higher Education Scholarship Program (Section 173.197);

- obsolete provisions relating to poor farms (Sections 205.580 to 205.760);

- obsolete provisions relating to the purchase of health insurance coverage through the Medicaid program (Section 208.178);

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Shaul

- obsolete provision due to repeal of other sections of law regarding the Coordinating Council on Special Transportation (Section 208.630);
- obsolete provision relating to the Health Care Technology Fund (Section 208.975);
- expired Joint Committee on Medicaid Transformation (Section 208.993);
- expired Missouri Task Force on Prematurity and Infant Mortality (Section 210.105);
- expired provision on annual unemployment automation surcharges (Section 288.131);
- expired provision requiring the Joint Committee on Legislative Research to conduct analysis of health insurance costs (Section 376.1192);
- obsolete provisions relating to a program on the use of alternative fuels in vehicle fleets (Sections 414.350 to 414.359);
- duplicate provision to current section of law (Section 442.018);
- obsolete provision relating to the Entrepreneurial Development Council which does not exist (Section 620.050); and
- obsolete provision relating to the Studies in Energy Conservation Fund (Section 640.219).

This act is similar to HRB 2467 (2016).

JIM ERTLE

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\*\*\* SB 981 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Wieland

HANDLER: Engler

SB 981 - Under current law, the Division of Workers' Compensation is required to develop a notice relating to workers' compensation laws that employers are required to post on their premises. This act provides that such notice must be posted on the website of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Furthermore, if an employer maintains workers' compensation insurance, the carrier shall provide this notice in either paper or electronic format to employees. If the carrier chooses to provide the notice in electronic format, the carrier shall direct the insured to the notice that is available on the Department of Labor and Industrial Relation's website.

This provision is identical to HB 1799 (2018).

This act additionally provides that any group of political subdivisions qualified to self-insure their workers' compensation liability may choose either the average rate classification method or the filed rate method. The group may only change the method used once without the consent of the Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation.

This provision is substantially similar to HB 2421 (2018).

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Wieland

HANDLER: Henderson

SS/SB 982 - This act modifies provisions relating to payments for health care services.

**PAYMENTS MADE BY INSURANCE COMPANIES (Sections 354.150, 354.495, 374.115, 374.150, and 374.230)**

This act creates a unified fee structure for filing fees paid by health services corporations and health maintenance organizations.

Additionally, the act specifies that fees paid under the insurance laws of this state shall be collected and deposited into the Insurance Dedicated Fund by the Director of the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions, and Professional Registration rather than by the Director of the Department of Revenue, and eliminates a provision specifying that \$500,000 from the fund shall be transferred annually to general revenue.

The act adjusts fees for companies filing insurance documents, and enacts fees for filing an own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA) summary report and for insurance holding company filings. The act eliminates fees charged for affixing the seal of the office of the Director of the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions, and Professional Registration, and for accepting service of process upon the company.

This act also eliminates the requirement that insurance examiners appointed by the Director be compensated according to the applicable levels established by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

These provisions become effective January 1, 2019.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in SCS/HBs 2337 & 2272 (2018), and to SCS/SB 962 (2018).

**ACCREDITATION OF MANAGED CARE PLANS (Section 354.603)**

This act provides that the Director of the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration shall determine that a managed care plan's network is adequate if the managed care plan is being offered by a health carrier accredited by the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 575 (2018), and to SB 194 (2017), HB 1185 (2017), SB 778 (2016), and SB 153 (2015).

**DIRECT PAYMENT FOR AUTHORIZED SERVICES (Section 376.427)**

This act provides that when a health benefit plan does not provide for payment to out-of-network providers for all or most services that are covered if provided in-network, including HMO plans and exclusive provider organization (EPO) plans, payment for all services shall be made directly to the health care providers when the health carrier has authorized for such services to be received from an out-of-network provider.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 575 (2018).

**UNANTICIPATED OUT-OF-NETWORK CARE (Section 376.690)**

Within 180 days of providing unanticipated out-of-network care, health care professionals may send

SPONSOR: Wieland

HANDLER: Henderson

any claim for charges incurred for the care to the patient's health carrier in the format specified in the act. Within 45 processing days of receiving the claim, the carrier shall offer to pay the professional a reasonable reimbursement. If the professional participates in one or more of the carrier's networks, the offer shall be the amount from the network with the highest reimbursement.

If the professional declines the carrier's initial offer, the carrier and professional shall have 60 days from the initial offer to negotiate in good faith. If the carrier and professional do not agree to a reimbursement within 60 days, the dispute shall be resolved through an arbitration process as specified in the act. To initiate arbitration, either party must provide written notice indicating certain information to the Director of the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions, and Professional Registration within 120 days of the end of the negotiation period. Claims may be settled prior to commencement of the arbitration, claims from similar circumstances may be combined in a single arbitration, and no health care professional that directly bills a health carrier for unanticipated medical care under the act shall send a bill to the patient for any difference in the billed charge and the reimbursement rate. The act specifies that patients' cost-sharing requirements shall be based on the payment amount determined under the act, requires health carriers to disclose cost-sharing requirements within 45 processing days of receiving a claim, and provides that the in-network deductible and out-of-pocket maximum cost-sharing requirements shall apply to the claim for unanticipated out-of-network care.

The Director of the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions, and Professional Registration shall ensure access to an arbitration process as described in the act. Arbitration costs shall be split equally between, and shall be billed directly to, the professional and the carrier. At the conclusion of the process, the arbitrator shall issue a final decision that shall be binding on the parties. The arbitrator shall provide copies of the final decision to the Director. The arbitrator shall determine a dollar amount due that is between 120% of the Medicare allowed amount and the 70th percentile of the usual and customary rate for the unanticipated out-of-network care, as determined by benchmarks from independent nonprofit organizations not affiliated with insurance carriers or provider organizations.

The act specifies factors to be considered by the arbitrator, and specifies that the enrollee shall not be required to participate in the arbitration process. The health carrier and health care professional shall execute a nondisclosure agreement prior to the arbitration.

These provisions are similar to provisions in HCS/SB 575 (2018) and SCS/SB 928 (2018), and to SB 1057 (2018).

#### DENTAL SERVICE PROVIDERS (Section 376.1065)

This act requires any health carrier engaged in the act of contracting with providers for the delivery of dental services, or in the act of selling or assigning dental network plans, to update their electronic and paper provider materials made available to plan members or other potential plan members upon receiving written notice of changes by providers.

The Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions, and Professional Registration shall consider violations of this provision when conducting a market conduct examination.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SB 575 (2018), and similar to SB 852 (2018).

#### EMERGENCY MEDICAL CONDITIONS (Sections 376.1350 and 376.1367)

This act specifies that whether an ailment is considered an "emergency medical condition" depends

SPONSOR: Wieland

HANDLER: Henderson

on the person having sufficiently severe symptoms, regardless of what final diagnosis is given.

This act specifies that necessity of emergency services to screen and stabilize a patient shall be determined by the treating health care provider.

Before a health carrier denies payment for an emergency service based on the lack of an emergency medical condition, it shall review the enrollee's medical records regarding the emergency condition at issue. If a health carrier requests records for a potential denial, the provider shall submit the record to the carrier within 45 processing days or the claim shall be subject to the prompt payment insurance law. The carrier's review of the records shall be completed by a board certified physician licensed to practice in the state.

The act increases, from 30 minutes to 60 minutes, the amount of time health carriers have to provide authorization decisions for immediate post evaluation or post stabilization services before the services are deemed approved.

When a patient's health benefit plan does not provide for payment to out-of-network healthcare providers for emergency services, including but not limited to HMO and EPO plans, payment for all emergency services necessary to screen and stabilize the enrollee shall be paid directly to the health care provider by the health carrier. Any service authorized by the health carrier for the enrollee once the enrollee is stabilized shall also be paid by the health carrier directly to the provider.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SCS/SB 928 (2018), HCS/SB 575 (2018), and SB 1057 (2018).

#### PORTABLE ELECTRONICS INSURANCE (Section 379.1545)

This act specifies that agreements to receive notice and correspondence regarding portable electronics insurance shall be determined in accordance with the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act.

This provision is identical to SB 914 (2018).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Alferman

SCS/SB 990 - Under current law, in order for a school district to become attached to a community college district, a petition must be submitted to the school board of the school district signed either by voters of the district equal in number to ten percent of those voting in the last school election at which school board members were elected or by a majority of the voters of the district, at which point an election must be called. This act provides that a community college district may, by a majority vote of its board of trustees, propose a plan to the voters of the school district to attach the school district to the community college district, levy a tax rate equal to the rate applicable to the community college district at the time of the vote of the board of trustees, and call an election upon the question of such plan. The community college district shall be responsible for the costs associated with the election.

This act is identical to provisions in the truly agreed to SS/HB 1744 (2018), the truly agreed to CCS/HCS/SCS/SBs 807 & 577 (2018), and the truly agreed to SS/SCS/SB 592 (2018). It is substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed to CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1291 (2018).

SCOTT SVAGERA

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**\*\*\* SB 999 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Rowden

HANDLER: Toalson Reisch

SCS/SBs 999 & 1000 - This act enacts provisions relating to the designation of memorial infrastructure.

**HIGHWAY PATROL SGT. BENJAMIN BOOTH MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.541)**

This act designates the portion of Interstate 70 from Rangeline Street continuing west to Business Loop 70 in Boone County the "Highway Patrol Sgt. Benjamin Booth Memorial Highway".

**SHERIFF ROGER I. WILSON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.542)**

This act designates the portion of Interstate 70 from the eastern edge of the intersection of U.S. Highway 63 and Interstate 70 continuing west to Rangeline Street in Boone County the "Sheriff Roger I. Wilson Memorial Highway".

ERIC VANDER WEERD

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**\*\*\* SB 1007 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Kehoe

HANDLER: Trent

SCS/SB 1007 - This act modifies and repeals several provisions relating to the State Personnel Law (SPL), commonly referred to as the merit system.

**AT-WILL EMPLOYMENT OF STATE EMPLOYEES (Section 36.025)**

This act provides that all employees of the state not subject to the SPL shall be considered at-will employees, serving at the pleasure of their respective appointing authorities.

**APPLICABILITY OF STATE PERSONNEL LAW**

(Sections 36.030, 207.085, 621.075, and 630.167)

Under current law, with the exception of attorneys, all offices, positions, and employees within numerous state departments and agencies are subject to the SPL. This act modifies that so that the SPL only applies to employees in eleemosynary or penal institutions and employees in agencies that are required to maintain merit standards by federal law or regulations for grant-in-aid programs.

**LIMITED APPLICABILITY OF SPL (Section 36.031)**

Current law provides that provisions of the SPL relating to classification plans shall apply to certain executive branch departments and agencies. This act extends this requirement to include provisions relating to pay plans and determination of eligibility for examinations for appointments to positions as well. The act further explicitly exempts the Department of Higher Education and the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education from these requirements.

**POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL AND THE PERSONNEL ADVISORY BOARD (Sections 36.040 through 36.090)**

Current law requires the Personnel Advisory Board (PAB) to make annual reports to the Governor and General Assembly regarding personnel administration, which reports are required to evaluate the effectiveness of the Personnel Division and each appointing authority. This act permits, rather than requires, the report to contain the evaluation of effectiveness. (Section 36.060)

The act only permits the PAB to promulgate rules that are consistent with this act for the procedures for merit selection, uniform classification and pay, and covered appeals. (Section 36.070)

SPONSOR: Kehoe

HANDLER: Trent

The act permits the sitting Director of the Division of Personnel (Director) to assist the PAB with the search process for a new director. Furthermore, resources of the Division of Personnel may be used in the course of the search process.

Currently, the Director may be removed by the PAB only for just cause after being given a notice setting forth in substantial detail the charges before the board. This act modifies that so that the Director may be removed by the PAB for any reason. (Section 36.080)

Current law imposes a number of duties and requirements on the Director relating to establishing training programs, recruiting programs, performance appraisals, maintaining rosters of all merit employees and officers, appointing experts and assistants to execute this act, among other things. This act makes these duties discretionary. (Sections 36.090 and 36.510)

#### CLASSIFICATION OF POSITIONS (Sections 36.100 to 36.130)

Current law allows the Director to group management positions with similar levels of responsibility or expertise into broad classification bands. This act modifies that provision to permit grouping of all positions with similar levels of responsibility into broad classification bands.

Current law requires the Director to require an initial and ongoing review of the number of classifications in each division of service. This act repeals that requirement. (Section 36.100)

Under current law, an employee who has been reallocated to a different class of employees may be required by the Director to achieve a satisfactory grade on a noncompetitive test of fitness for the class to which they have been reallocated. This act repeals that provision. (Section 36.120)

These provisions relating to classification shall apply to merit-based positions as well as positions in the non-exempt executive branch departments and agencies.

#### PAY PLANS (Sections 36.140)

The act requires suitable notice to be given prior to a public hearing in which the Director recommends to the PAB a pay plan for all classes of employees. The act further requires that the pay plan provide for the use of open, or stepless, pay ranges.

This provision applies to merit-based positions as well as positions in the non-exempt executive branch departments and agencies.

#### SELECTION OF EMPLOYEES (Sections 36.150 to 36.200)

The act provides that no selection, appointment, or promotion to a merit-based position shall be made on the basis of unlawful discrimination proscribed under law. Current law provides that any regulations promulgated shall provide a remedy that is required by federal merit system standards for grant-in-aid programs. This act repeals that provision. (Section 36.150)

Several current procedures for evaluating qualifications and examinations of applicants for merit-based positions are repealed. In their stead, the act stipulates that the standards of education or experience expected for merit-based positions shall be established on the basis of specified knowledge, skills, and abilities. The Director or the respective appointing authority may conduct examinations to determine eligibility for positions. All examinations conducted under these provisions shall be accessible to persons with disabilities.



SPONSOR: Kehoe

HANDLER: Trent

The act requires appropriate public notice be given sufficiently in advance for each open class or position to give a reasonable opportunity for qualified persons to apply. Furthermore, the methods for evaluating the qualifications for each applicant for a merit-based position will be determined by the appointing authority of the respective officer or agency making the appointment to the position.

#### PREFERENCES (Sections 36.220 and 36.225)

The act requires preference in appointments to merit-based positions be given to veterans, the surviving spouses of veterans, disabled veterans, and the spouses of disabled veterans.

A preference in appointments is also given to persons who were previously employed by the state but terminated such employment to care for young children.

#### VACANCIES IN MERIT-BASED POSITIONS (Section 36.240)

The act modifies the process for filling vacancies in merit-based positions. The act permits appointing authorities to fill one or more vacancies in merit-based positions by submitting to the Director a requisition for a certification of eligible persons for such positions. Upon receiving a request for certification, the Director shall certify for selection of available names. If the position is temporary then the Director may certify any eligible who will accept employment. Eligibles who do not respond within a reasonable period to a notice of certification may be dropped from the eligible register for future employment opportunities.

#### PROBATIONARY PERIODS (Section 36.250)

Current law stipulates that no employee shall be paid for work performed after the expiration of the employee's probationary period unless the appointing authority has notified the Director and the employee that the employee will be given a regular appointment or, if applicable, the probationary period has been extended. This act repeals that provision.

The act further repeals a provision limiting the number of employees that can be removed successively from the same position during probationary period. Furthermore, a provision is repealed permitting an employee removed from a position during a probationary period to be restored to the register from which he or she was certified.

#### TRANSFER, PROMOTION, AND DEMOTION OF EMPLOYEES (Section 36.280)

Currently, transfer of employees because of layoff, or shortage of work or funds which might require a layoff, is governed by the regulations. This act repeals that requirement.

The act stipulates that transfer of an employee from a position in one division to a position in the same class in another division may be made with the approval of the appointing authority, rather than both the Director and the appointing authority. Written notice is required to be given to the Director upon making a transfer, however.

The act repeals a provision requiring the promotion of an employee from one position to another position of a higher rank to be done through the certification process as stipulated in the SPL.

The act repeals a provision entitling employees who have been demoted to a right of appeal to the Administrative Hearing Commission.

SPONSOR: Kehoe

HANDLER: Trent

#### PROMOTIONAL REGISTER (Section 36.320)

The Director is permitted, rather than required, to maintain promotional registers of eligibles for the various locations or divisions of service with merit-based positions. The act repeals a provision requiring registers to rank eligibles in the order of their ratings.

Under current law, the time period during which a register shall remain in force varies between 1 and 3 years. This act gives discretion to the Director to determine the length of time that best meets the needs of the service. Furthermore, the method for establishing, replenishing, and cancelling such a register is permitted, rather than required, to be determined by regulation.

#### SERVICE REPORTS (Section 36.340)

This act makes the establishment of a system of service reports optional, rather than mandatory, on the part of the joint effort of the Director and the appointing authorities.

#### DISMISSAL OF EMPLOYEES AND SUBSEQUENT APPEALS

(Sections 36.380 and 36.390)

The act permits an appointing authority to dismiss for cause any regular employee serving in a position in an agency that is required to maintain personnel standards on a merit basis by federal law or regulations for grant-in-aid programs. Such dismissal shall only be made when it is determined that it is in the interests of efficient administration and that the good of the service will be served thereby. The act repeals a provision permitting the Director to approve re-employment of an employee if it is determined that the statement of reasons for the dismissal given by the appointing authority shows that such dismissal does not reflect discredit on the character or conduct of the employee.

Current law requires results of examinations and notifications of decisions on employment to be sent via mail to applicants. This act permits such notices to be sent by any means to applicants for merit-based positions only.

The act limits the right of appeal for a dismissal, involuntary demotion, or suspension to regular employees employed in a position in an agency that is required to maintain personnel standards on a merit basis by federal law or regulations for grant-in-aid programs.

#### COMMISSIONER OF ADMINISTRATION (Section 37.010)

Current law provides that the Director and the Division of Personnel shall perform all duties as directed by the Commissioner of Administration with regard to personnel work in state departments and agencies not covered by the SPL. This act modifies that so that it applies to all personnel work in state departments and agencies, regardless of whether the employees are covered by the SPL.

#### WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION - STATE EMPLOYEES (Section 105.055)

Under current law, state employees are permitted to disclose information which relates to the violation of law, mismanagement, or waste of funds within a state agency without fear of disciplinary action being taken for such disclosure. This act modifies that provision to apply to all public employees and broadens the scope of entities that a public employee can discuss information with to include prosecuting and circuit attorneys, law enforcement agencies, news media, and the public.

The act further expands the scope of information that can be disclosed by employees to include any violation of policy, waste of public resources, alteration of technical findings or communication of scientific opinion, and breaches of professional ethical canons. Furthermore, no public employee can be

SPONSOR: Kehoe

HANDLER: Trent

prevented from testifying before a court, administrative body, or legislative body regarding any such disclosure.

Current law provides that any administrative appeal filed by a state employee alleging that disciplinary action was taken against them in violation of this act must be filed within 30 days of the disciplinary action. Furthermore, such employees may currently bring a civil action in court within 90 days of the alleged violation. This act extends both of those time limits to one year and further allows any person commencing such an action to demand a jury trial.

Currently, the standard for determining whether a state employee was unlawfully disciplined under the state whistleblower protection law is whether the disciplinary action was "unreasonable". This act repeals the term "unreasonable" and instead requires the disciplinary action to have been taken for any reason that violates the state employee whistleblower law.

In a civil action brought under this act, the public employer shall bear the burden of demonstrating that the disciplinary action taken against the employee was not the result of the employee reporting alleged misconduct.

If the misconduct alleged by a public employee involves the receipt and expenditure of public funds, the employee may request an investigation by the State Auditor.

Any person who obtains a claim or final judgment for a payment to be made out of the state legal expense fund shall not be offered or required to sign any confidentiality agreement stating that he or she will not discuss his or her claim or final judgment or stating that if he or she does discuss such claim or final judgment, he or she will waive any right to moneys from the state legal expense fund.

These provisions are identical to the perfected SB 786 (2018) and substantially similar to HB 1515 (2018).

#### MISCELLANEOUS

The act repeals provisions allowing for provisional and emergency appointments to merit-based positions as well as layoffs. It also repeals a provision stipulating how vacancies in a merit-based positions should be filled. Moreover, a provision entitling merit-based employees to a service letter upon being discharged or voluntarily quitting such position is repealed.

The act repeals obsolete provisions relating to the Personnel Advisory Board and Director of Division of Personnel of OA.

SCOTT SVAGERA

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**\*\*\* SCR 36 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Kidd

SCR 36 - This concurrent resolution designates every August as Shingles Awareness and Prevention Month.

This resolution is identical to HCR 98 (2018).

SARAH HASKINS

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**\*\*\* SCR 40 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Basye

SCR 40 - This concurrent resolution applies to the United States Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the United States Constitution, for the calling of a convention of the states for the limited purpose of proposing an amendment to the U.S. Constitution regarding term limits for members of Congress.

This resolution is identical to SCR 14 (2017) and HCR 10 (2017).

JIM ERTLE

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\*\*\* SCR 49 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Schatz

SCR 49 - Through the referendum process, a petition has been approved that has ordered an election on the enactment of Senate Substitute #2 for Senate Bill 19, to be held on November 6, 2018. Pursuant to Article III, Section 52(b) of the Missouri Constitution, this resolution moves the date of the election to August 7, 2018.

This resolution is similar to HCR 102 (2018).

SCOTT SVAGERA

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\*\*\* SCR 50 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Andrews

SCR 50 - This concurrent resolution requests approval from the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress to replace the statue of Thomas Hart Benton with a statue of Harry S Truman in the Statuary Hall of the United States Capitol.

JIM ERTLE

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\*\*\* HB 1246 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Pike

HANDLER: Onder

HCS/HB 1246 - This act requires the Department of Public Safety to create a poster by January 1, 2019, that provides information regarding the national human trafficking resource center hotline. This act specifies the size of the poster and certain information that must be included.

Beginning March 1, 2019, the poster must be displayed in a conspicuous place in or near the bathrooms or near the entrance of certain types of establishments specified in the act.

The Department must make the poster available for print on its public website.

Any owner or operator of an establishment required to post the human trafficking hotline notice who fails to comply with the requirement is subject to a written warning for the first violation and may be guilty of an infraction for any further violations.

This act is similar to SB 604 (2018), SB 68 (2017), HCS/HB 261 (2017) and HB 2561 (2016).

MIKE WEAVER

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\*\*\* HB 1250 \*\*\*

SCS/HB 1250 - This act modifies provisions relating to trusts, powers of appointment, gifts in fraud of marital rights, and commercial receivership. The act also establishes the Missouri Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act.

#### TRUSTS (Sections 456.006, 456.4-414)

Under this act, a trust which is a health savings account shall be deemed to have been established on the day when the beneficiary of the trust is an eligible individual in the calendar year in which the trust is created.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision contained in HCS/HB 2351 (2018), HB 1650 (2018), CCS/HCS/SB 569 (2018), SCS/SB 942 (2018), HCS/SCS/SBs 946 & 947(2018), and SCS/HCS/HB 427 (2017).

Under current law, a trustee of a trust consisting of property having a total value of less than \$100,000 may terminate the trust if the trustee determines that the value of the trust property is insufficient to justify the cost of the administration. This act increases the required value of the trust property to less than \$250,000 before the trustee can terminate the trust.

This provision is identical to provisions contained in SCS/SB 942 (2018), HB 1650 (2018), HCS/HB 2351 (2018), CCS/HCS/SB 569 (2018), HCS/SCS/SBs 946 & 947 (2018), SCS/HCB 1 (2017), SCS/HCS/HB 427 (2017), and the truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 128 (2017).

#### POWERS OF APPOINTMENT (Sections 456.985, 456.1035, 456.1080)

Under current law, there are exceptions to the general rule that the terms of a document creating or exercising a power of appointment shall take precedence over statutes governing powers of appointment.

This act adds to this list of exceptions and provides that a power of appointment can only be created when a legally valid document manifests the donor's intent to create in a powerholder a power of appointment over the appointive property exercisable in favor of a permissible appointee.

Additionally, a powerholder of a nongeneral power may create a nongeneral power in a permissible appointee.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in HCS/SCS/SBs 946 & 947 (2018), HB 1844 (2018), HB 1845 (2018), CCS/HCS/SB 569 (2018), and SB 909 (2018).

#### TRUST PROTECTORS (Sections 456.1-103, 456.8-808)

Currently, a trust may provide for the appointment of a trust protector who is defined as a person other than the settlor, trustee, or beneficiary who is granted one or more powers over the trust. This act provides that a trust may provide for one or more persons, not a trustee, settlor, or beneficiary, to be given any powers over the trust, and such person may be appointed as a trust protector or similar term. The act defines "trust protector" as any person charged in the trust instrument with any responsibilities regarding the trust. When a trust appoints a trust protector then the trust shall be deemed a direct trust, as defined in the act.

A trust protector may take any action necessary in carrying out duties granted to the trust protector in the trust instrument. If the trust has granted the trust protector the authority to direct, consent, or disapprove a trustee's investment decision pursuant to the trust, then the trustee shall not be subject to the

SPONSOR: Plocher

HANDLER: Dixon

provisions of the Missouri Prudent Investor Act when acting pursuant to the trust protector's written directions.

A trustee of a directed trust is not liable for any act or omission of a trust protector or for executing decisions or instructions from a trust protector. Current law provides that a trustee cannot be held liable for any loss resulting from any action taken pursuant to a trust protector's written directions, except in cases of bad faith or reckless indifference on the part of the trustee or as otherwise provided in the trust. This act removes the bad faith or reckless indifference exception to liability immunity for a trustee.

The trust instrument may also provide that a trust protector is subject to the personal jurisdiction of the Missouri courts as a condition of appointment.

Finally, the act provides that when a directed trust grants investment decisions to a person or to an advisory or investment committee then the trustee shall not be liable for any loss resulting from the investment decisions made.

These provisions are identical to provisions in CCS/HCS/SB 569 (2018) and similar to provisions in SB 947 (2018), HCS/HB 909 (2018), HB 1843 (2018), HCS/HB 2351 (2018), SB 171 (2017), and SB 841 (2016).

#### MISSOURI FIDUCIARY ACCESS TO DIGITAL ASSETS ACT (Sections 472.400-472.490)

This act establishes the Missouri Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act, which allows fiduciaries to access electronic records or "digital assets" of an account holder or "user".

A user may allow or prohibit the disclosure of his or her digital assets to a fiduciary in a will, trust, or other record. The user may also use an online tool to direct the custodian of the digital assets to disclose some or all of the digital assets. In certain situations, the direction of the user to the custodian using the online tool can override a conflicting direction contained in the user's will, trust, or other record.

The user's direction regarding the disclosure of the digital assets under an online tool or other record overrides a contrary provision in a terms-of-service agreement that does not require the user to take affirmative action regarding the agreement. A fiduciary's access to digital assets may be modified or eliminated by a user, federal law, or a terms-of-service agreement if the user has not provided direction through the use of an online tool or will, trust, or other record.

A custodian has the discretion to grant to a fiduciary full access to the user's account, partial access, or provide a copy of the digital assets requested. The custodian may charge a fee for disclosure, but may not disclose a digital asset that the user has deleted.

A custodian shall disclose to the fiduciary the content of an electronic communication sent or received by the user, a catalogue of electronic communications, and digital assets of the user if the fiduciary provides certain documentation as specified in the act. If the fiduciary is an agent acting under a power of attorney, then the power of attorney must expressly grant the agent authority over the content of electronic communications sent or received by the user for the custodian to disclose the digital assets.

A custodian may disclose to a conservator the user's catalogue of electronic communications and any digital assets if the conservator is given authority by the court and provides the court order to the custodian. Additionally, a conservator may request the suspension or termination of a user's account for

SPONSOR: Plocher

HANDLER: Dixon

good cause.

A fiduciary may terminate the user's account in writing and such request must be accompanied with certain documents as provided in the act.

A custodian has sixty days to comply with a fiduciary's request for disclosure or account termination. If the custodian does not comply with the request, then the fiduciary may apply to the court to order compliance.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SCS/SBs 946 & 947 (2018), HCS/SB 909 (2018), and SCS/SB 129 (2017).

#### GIFTS GIVEN IN FRAUD OF MARITAL RIGHTS (Section 474.150)

Under current law, a gift given by a person in fraud of marital rights may be recovered by the surviving spouse and applied to the payment of the spouse's share of the estate. This act specifies that the surviving spouse may recover the gift made in fraud of the marital rights when the decedent and the surviving spouse were married at the time the gift was made.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/SCS/SBs 946 & 947 (2018).

#### MISSOURI COMMERCIAL RECEIVERSHIP ACT (Sections 515.575, 515.635)

Under current law, an order appointing a general receiver shall stay any act to collect, assess, or recover a claim against the debtor. This act provides that the stay shall automatically expire sixty days after the appointment. A stay on an act to obtain possession of estate property from the receiver shall not automatically expire after sixty days.

If there are "insufficient" rather than "sufficient" funds in the estate, which is in receivership, to pay all interests, then interests shall be paid proportionately to each member of the class.

These provisions are identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 128 (2017) and HCB 8 (2017).

JESSI JAMES

SPONSOR: Plocher

HANDLER: Riddle

HB 1252 - This act specifies that the insurance mandate regarding "low-dose mammography screening" shall also include digital mammography, and breast tomosynthesis as defined in the act.

Currently, women age 40 to 49 are eligible for a mammogram every 2 years, and women age 50 and over are eligible yearly. The act provides that women age 40 and older are eligible yearly.

On and after January 1, 2019, providers of low-dose mammography screening, as defined in the act, shall be reimbursed at rates accurately reflecting the costs specific to each type of screening.

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Lichtenegger

HANDLER: Munzlinger

SPONSOR: Lichtenegger

HANDLER: Munzlinger

SCS/HCS/HB 1268 - This act modifies provisions relating to the Missouri Dental Board.

Currently, a federally qualified health center shall register with the Missouri Dental Board and shall include where dental services will be provided and by whom. This act repeals a provision of law requiring, during registration, all licensed persons employed by or contracting with the health center to certify in writing to the Board that the facility meets the same operating standards as those of a facility of a licensed dentist.

This act also creates a dental faculty permit system to be implemented and enforced by the Missouri Dental Board. The act authorizes the holder of a dental faculty permit to practice dentistry without a Missouri license, but only within the course of teaching as part of an accredited dental school program. The holder of a dental faculty permit shall not receive any fee or compensation for the practice of dentistry except the salary and benefits received as part of his or her employment with an accredited Missouri dental school, college, or program. The qualification requirements for the permit are set forth in the act.

This act contains provisions identical to SB 1075 (2018), SCS/SB 950 (2018), and HB 1904 (2018), and is similar to SB 388 (2017) and HB 665 (2017).

JAMIE ANDREWS

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\*\*\* **HB 1286** \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Engler

HANDLER: Romine

SCS/HCS/HB 1286 - Currently, the fee paid to the Division of Fire Safety for using explosives may be set by rule, but shall not exceed \$2 per ton. Under this act, the fee shall not exceed \$7.50 per ton and any fee established by rule shall not yield revenue greater than the cost of administering the Missouri Blasting Safety Act. Such fee shall not apply to any entity regulated under the Surface Coal Mining Law.

This act is identical to the perfected SB 649 (2018), the perfected SS/SB 293 (2017), and is similar to HB 571 (2017).

KAYLA HAHN

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\*\*\* **HB 1288** \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Engler

HANDLER: Dixon

SS#2/SCS/HCS/HBs 1288, 1377, & 2050 - This act modifies several provisions relating to tax credits for contributions to certain benevolent organizations.

**CHAMPION FOR CHILDREN TAX CREDIT**

The Champion for Children Tax Credit is currently scheduled to expire on December 31, 2019. This act reauthorizes the credit until December 31, 2025.

This act also modifies the definition of "child advocacy centers" to include associations based in the state, affiliated with a national association, and organized to provide support to certain regional child assessment centers.

This act also increases the cap on the aggregate amount of tax credits that may be authorized from \$1M to \$1.5M for all fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2019.



SPONSOR: Engler

HANDLER: Dixon

This act also provides that such tax credits shall not be transferrable. (Section 135.341)

This provision is substantially similar to a provision contained in SCS/SBs 632 & 675 (2018).

#### MATERNITY HOMES TAX CREDIT

This act reauthorizes a tax credit for contributions made to maternity homes until June 30, 2024.

The act also modifies the definition of "maternity homes" to require that a maternity home provide services at no cost to clients, and that it not perform, induce, or refer for abortions.

The carry-forward provision for tax credits that exceed a taxpayer's tax liability is shortened from four years to one year. Tax credits shall not be assigned, transferred, or sold.

This act also provides that tax credits shall be issued in the order contributions are received. If the aggregate amount of tax credits redeemed in a fiscal year is less than the aggregate amount authorized, the difference shall be added to the aggregate amount of tax credits that may be authorized in the subsequent fiscal year.

For all fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2019, this act increases the amount of tax credits that may be authorized under this program from \$2.5 million to \$3.5 million. (Section 135.600)

This provision is substantially similar to a provision contained in SCS/SBs 632 & 675 (2018), and is similar to a provision contained in SB 15 (2017).

#### DIAPER BANK TAX CREDIT

For all fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2019, this act authorizes a tax credit in the amount of fifty percent of a contribution to a diaper bank, as defined in the act. The tax credit shall not be refundable or transferrable, but may be carried forward to the subsequent tax year. A tax credit shall not be issued for a contribution of less than \$100. No tax credit shall be issued in excess of \$50,000, and the total amount of tax credits issued under this act shall not exceed \$500,000 in a given fiscal year. If the amount of tax credits authorized in a fiscal year is less than \$500,000, the unauthorized amount shall be added to the amount that may be authorized in the next fiscal year.

The Department of Social Services shall establish a procedure by which the Department can ensure that the aggregate amount of tax credits authorized are equally apportioned among all entities classified as diaper banks. If a diaper bank fails to use all of its apportioned tax credits, the Department may reapportion such unused tax credits to diaper banks that have used all of their allotment, as described in the act.

The Department shall annually determine which facilities in the state may be classified as a diaper bank, and the Department shall establish a procedure by which a taxpayer can determine if an entity has been classified as a diaper bank.

This program shall sunset on December 31, 2024, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly. (Section 135.621)

This act also modifies the definition of "domestic and social tax credits" for the purposes of the Tax

SPONSOR: Engler

HANDLER: Dixon

Credit Accountability Act to include the diaper bank tax credit established under this act. (Section 135.800)

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 1015 (2018), HCB 12 (2018), and to a provision contained in HCS/SCS/SBs 632 & 675 (2018), and is substantially similar to HB 2613 (2018) and HB 2440 (2018).

#### PREGNANCY RESOURCE CENTER TAX CREDIT

This act reauthorizes a tax credit for contributions made to pregnancy resource centers until December 31, 2024.

Tax credits shall not be assigned, transferred, or sold. If the aggregate amount of tax credits redeemed in a fiscal year is less than the aggregate amount authorized, the difference shall be added to the aggregate amount of tax credits that may be authorized in the subsequent fiscal year.

For all fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2019, this act increases the amount of tax credits that may be authorized under this program from \$2.5 million to \$3.5 million. (Section 135.630)

This provision is substantially similar to a provision contained in HCS/SCS/SBs 632 & 675 (2018), and is similar to a provision contained in SB 15 (2017).

#### DONATED FOOD TAX CREDIT

This act reauthorizes the Donated Food tax credit until December 31, 2026. Additionally, this act expands such tax credit to include food or cash donated to local soup kitchens or local homeless shelters, as defined in the act, in the taxpayer's area of residence. (Section 135.647)

This provision is identical to HB 2389 (2018), and is substantially similar to SB 804 (2018) and SCS/SB 217 (2017), and to a provision contained in HCS/SCS/SBs 632 & 675 (2018).

#### TAX CREDIT FOR UNMET NEEDS OF CHILDREN

This act provides a tax credit for any taxpayer who makes a contribution to an eligible provider. Eligible providers shall be organizations that provide funding for the unmet health, hunger, and hygiene needs of children in school. The tax credit shall be in an amount of fifty percent of the value of the contribution.

An eligible provider may submit an application for the tax credit to the Department of Social Services on behalf of a taxpayer, as described in the act.

The tax credits issued under this act shall be transferable and nonrefundable, but may be carried forward to any of the taxpayer's four subsequent taxable years.

This provision shall sunset six years after the effective date of this act unless reauthorized by the General Assembly. (Section 135.1125)

This provision is identical to SB 631 (2018) and SB 517 (2017), and to a provision contained in HCS/SCS/SBs 632 & 675 (2018), and is similar to SB 948 (2016) and HB 428 (2015).

JOSHUA NORBERG

SPONSOR: Henderson

HANDLER: Romine

SPONSOR: Henderson

HANDLER: Romine

CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1291 - This act modifies several provisions relating to political subdivisions.

#### COUNTY ROAD AND BRIDGE TAXES

This act provides that ballot questions to abolish the township form of government in a county shall also provide for a countywide tax for road and bridge purposes. (Sections 65.610 and 65.620)

This provision is identical to SB 940 (2018) and to a provision contained in SCS/HB 1442 (2018) and SS/SCS/SB 592 (2018).

This act also corrects the description of St. Francois County in a provision of law relating to expenditures of the county's special road and bridge tax moneys. (Section 135.556)

This provision is identical to SB 650 (2018), and to a provision contained in SCS/HB 1442 (2018) and HCS#2/SS/SB 704, and is similar to SCS/HB 87 (2017), and to a provision contained in HCB 23 (2018), HCS/SB 332 (2017), and HCS/SB 146 (2017).

#### PUBLIC SAFETY SALES TAX

This act adds the cities of Centralia and Lebanon to the list of cities authorized to propose a sales tax for the purposes of improving public safety. Such sales tax, if approved by the voters, would be at a rate of 0.5%. (Section 94.900)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SCS/HB 1442 (2018) and SS/SCS/SB 592 (2018), and is substantially similar to SCS/SB 885 (2018), HCS/HB 2186 (2018), and HB 2712 (2018), and to a provision contained in HCB 23 (2018).

#### COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICTS

Under current law, in order for a school district to become attached to a community college district, a petition must be submitted to the school board of the school district signed either by voters of the district equal in number to ten percent of those voting in the last school election at which school board members were elected or by a majority of the voters of the district, at which point an election must be called. This act provides that a community college district may, by a majority vote of its board of trustees, propose a plan to the voters of the school district to attach the school district to the community college district, levy a tax rate equal to the rate applicable to the community college district at the time of the vote of the board of trustees, and call an election upon the question of such plan. The community college district shall be responsible for the costs associated with the election.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SS/SCS/SB 592 (2018), and is substantially similar to SB 990 (2018), and to a provision contained in SCS/HB 1442 (2018), CCS/HCS/SCS/SBs 807 & 577 (2018), and SS/HB 1744 (2018).

#### COUNTY RECORDERS' FUNDS

This act creates a new process to occur when the annual average collected into the Statutory County Recorder's Fund is insufficient to meet its obligations. In such case, the fund is to be supplemented by another source or a new maximum county allocation is to be set, depending on whether the shortfall meets a certain threshold. (Section 59.800)

This provision is identical to HB 2243 (2018) and SB 756 (2018), and to a provision contained in SCS/HB 1442 (2018), HCS#2/SS/SB 704 (2018), and HCB 23 (2018), and is similar to SB 453 (2017)

SPONSOR: Henderson  
and HCS/HB 957 (2017).

HANDLER: Romine

#### FIREFIGHTER RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

This act allows the Firemen's Retirement System of the City of St. Louis to form cooperative agreements with other public retirement systems in the state in order to allow members to transfer creditable service between the retirement systems. (Section 87.135)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SS/SCS/HB 1355 (2018), SCS/HB 2044 (2018), and SCS/SB 1021 (2018), and is substantially similar to SB 902 (2018).

#### KANSAS CITY EARNINGS TAX

This act modifies the city earnings tax in Kansas City by requiring such tax to be reauthorized every ten years rather than every five years. (Sections 92.105 to 92.115)

#### KANSAS CITY ZOO SALES TAX

This act places an expiration date of December 31, 2022, on any sales tax passed by a county for the Kansas City Zoo unless the tax is reauthorized by the voters. Thereafter, the tax shall be subject to reauthorization every ten years. (Section 184.503)

#### TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

This act removes requirements that money in the Road Bond Construction Fund and Special Road and Bridge Fund be used only on roads that are continuous through a political subdivision, and specifies that counties may contract with political subdivisions to share the bond proceeds for authorized purposes. (Sections 108.120 and 137.555)

This provision is identical to SB 956 (2018) and to a provision contained in SCS/HCS/HBs 2277 & 1983 (2018) and HCS#2/SS#2/SCS/SB 1050 (2018), and is substantially similar to HB 2352 (2018).

#### NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING CENTERS

This act allows the governing bodies of certain counties to adopt ordinances regulating incompatible land uses and structures, as defined in the act, within an unincorporated area surrounding the boundaries of any National Guard training center, if the county has participated in the completion of a joint land use study for the training center. (Section 41.657)

This provision is identical to SS/HB 1504 (2018) and to a provision contained in SCS/HB 1442 (2018).

#### PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

This act changes provisions regarding the retirement system for prosecuting and circuit attorneys.

When a county votes to make the office of prosecuting attorney a full-time position then the position shall qualify for the same retirement benefits as a full-time prosecutor of a first class county and such county shall make the same contributions to the Prosecuting Attorneys and Circuit Attorneys' Retirement Fund (PACARS) as paid by a first class county.

The term "compensation" as used in the PACARS retirement statutes shall include any salary reduction amounts under a cafeteria plan or a deferred compensation plan, but not include reimbursement for any expenses, consideration for agreeing to terminate employment, or any unusual payment not part of regular work pay.

SPONSOR: Henderson

HANDLER: Romine

Beginning on January 1, 2019, all members who are eligible to receive an annuity equal to fifty percent of the final average compensation upon retirement will contribute two percent of their salary to the fund, and beginning in the year 2020, such members shall contribute four percent of salary to the fund. Upon retirement and at the discretion of the board of trustees, a member can receive a lump sum of his or her total contribution not to exceed twenty-five percent of average pay, in addition to any retirement benefits.

A person who becomes a member on or after January 1, 2019, may retire with a normal annuity with twelve or more years of service and reaching the age of sixty-five. Upon termination of employment such member is entitled to a deferred normal annuity payable at age sixty.

A former member who has forfeited creditable service may have the service restored again, in addition to requirements under current law, by becoming an employee within ten years of termination and contributing an amount to the retirement fund equal to any lump sum payment of contributions received upon termination of service.

All members serving in a county that has elected to make the position of prosecuting attorney a full-time position shall receive one year of creditable vesting service for each year served as a part-time or full-time prosecuting attorney. However, a member serving as a part-time prosecuting attorney shall receive six-tenths of a year of creditable benefit service for each year served. Any member who has less than twelve years of creditable benefit service upon retirement shall receive a reduced full-time benefit.

A member who vested as a part-time prosecuting attorney and ceased being a member for more than six months before returning as a full-time prosecuting attorney shall be entitled only to part-time benefits, and any creditable service earned as a full-time prosecutor shall begin a new vesting period. A member cannot receive benefits while employed as a prosecuting attorney. (Sections 56.363 to 56.840)

This provision is identical to the perfected version of SB 892 (2018), and to provisions contained in SCS/HB 1442 (2018), SCS/HB 2044 (2018), HB 2322 (2018), and HCS#2/SS/SB 704 (2018), and is substantially similar to SCS/SB 209 (2017) and HB 2538 (2016), and to provisions contained in HCS/SB 639 (2016).

#### POLITICAL SUBDIVISION CONCESSION AGREEMENTS

This act specifies that the process and approval for concession agreements, as defined in the act, with regard to assets owned by a political subdivision shall be approved by the governing body of the political subdivision, and shall not be subject to approval by the state highways and transportation commission, but shall be subject to voter approval if required by law.

The act requires concession agreements entered into by political subdivisions to meet certain requirements.

This act also adds stormwater facilities and systems to the definition of "project" for the purposes of concession agreements. (Sections 227.600 to 227.601)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SCS/HB 1442 (2018) and is substantially similar to SB 1042 (2018) and HCS/HB 2594 (2018), and to a provision contained in HCS#2/SS/SB 704 (2018).

JOSHUA NORBERG

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Rowden

CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1350 - This act modifies several provisions relating to criminal history records, including: (1) the central repository; (2) criminal record review; (3) fingerprinting; (4) background checks for in-home service providers; and (5) background checks for child care providers.

#### CENTRAL REPOSITORY (Sections 43.500 to 43.535, 43.546, and 43.547)

Currently, certain definitions relating to criminal history apply to criminal records and central repository provisions of law. This act applies such definitions to provisions relating to the statewide law enforcement emergency hotline and the sex offender registry.

This act also adds that the "administration of criminal justice" shall include the screening of employees or applicants seeking employment with criminal justice agencies.

Currently, "central repository" is defined as the Division within the Missouri State Highway Patrol that is responsible, in part, for compiling, maintaining, and disseminating criminal incident and arrest reports. This act repeals this responsibility of the Division.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 888 (2018).

Currently, sheriffs and circuit court judges may make available criminal history information obtained from the central repository to private entities responsible for probation supervision. This act also allows such information to be made available to private entities providing services associated with drug treatment courts.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/SB 888 (2018).

Currently, law enforcement agencies may perform a Missouri criminal record review through the MULES system for only open records for purposes of hiring municipal or county governmental employees. This act requires such requests go through the central repository's automated criminal history system.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/SB 888 (2018).

#### CRIMINAL RECORD REVIEWS (Sections 43.540, 43.543, and 610.120)

Currently, certain entities may request a Missouri criminal record review through the Missouri State Highway Patrol, or a Missouri and national criminal record review through an authorized state agency. This act repeals these provisions.

Under this act, the central repository shall have the authority to submit an applicant's fingerprints, as defined in this act, to the National Rap Back program to be retained for the purpose of being searched against future submissions. Further, this act allows certain qualified entities to conduct Missouri and national criminal record reviews on applicants, and participate in the Missouri and National Rap Back programs for the purpose of determining suitability or fitness for a permit, license, or employment. The Missouri Rap Back program shall include an automatic notification made by the Missouri State Highway Patrol to an entity indicating that the applicant has been arrested for a criminal offense in Missouri. The National Rap Back program shall include an automatic notification made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Missouri State Highway Patrol to an entity that an applicant has been arrested for a criminal offense outside of Missouri. Under this act, participation in the criminal record review and Rap Back process shall be voluntary, and any Rap Back notification received by an entity shall allow

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Rowden

them to receive an individual's updated criminal history record under certain conditions.

The entities that may request such criminal record reviews include any office or division of the state, county, or municipal government that issues or renews licenses, permits, certifications, or registrations; any such entity that makes fitness determinations on applications for employment for government employees; any entity that screens persons seeking issuance or renewal of a license or permit or to purchase a firearm; or any entity that is authorized to conduct fingerprint background checks under federal law.

In order to conduct such criminal record reviews, the entity shall abide by certain requirements, including registering with the Missouri State Highway Patrol; notifying applicants that such applicant's fingerprints will be retained by the central repository, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the National Rap Back program, if enrolled; and notifying any applicant of his or her right to obtain a copy of any criminal record review and his or her ability to challenge the accuracy of such information. Further, the entity shall submit a request for screening on applicant using a completed fingerprint card, along with a fee. Upon submission, the Missouri State Highway Patrol shall provide to the entity the applicant's criminal history records. A decision concerning the applicant's fitness based upon his or her criminal history record shall be made by the entity. Failure to obtain an applicant's information as authorized under this act shall not be used as evidence in any negligence action against an entity.

Under this act, any criminal record review shall include the submission of fingerprints to the Missouri State Highway Patrol, which shall conduct a review and also forward such fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Further, any applicant subject to such review shall provide certain information to the entity as set forth in this act.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 888 (2018).

#### FINGERPRINTING (Sections 43.543, 192.2495, 210.482, 210.487, 302.060, and 313.810)

Currently, two sets of fingerprints are required for the purpose of checking a person's criminal history. This act repeals this requirement.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 888 (2018).

#### BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR IN-HOME SERVICE PROVIDERS (Sections 192.2495 and 208.909)

Under current law, in-home service providers and home health agencies are guilty of a Class A misdemeanor if they employ a person to provide services to patients who is listed on any of the background checklists in the Family Care Safety Registry. This act repeals that provision and instead provides that such entities shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor if they employ a person who is guilty or has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to certain offenses, is on the Department of Health and Senior Services' employee disqualification list or the Department of Mental Health's employee disqualification registry, or has a finding on the child abuse and neglect registry. Additionally, no state or federal financial assistance shall be available to pay for personal care assistance services if the personal care attendant has not undergone this background check process or if the personal care attendant has a disqualifying finding under this act.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 997 (2018).

#### BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR CHILD CARE PROVIDERS (Sections 210.025, 210.254, 210.258, and

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Rowden

210.1080)

This act modifies existing law regarding background checks for child care providers receiving federal or state funds for providing child care services. An applicant provider, persons employed by the provider, and other individuals and volunteers involved in caring for children for the provider or who are 17 or older and reside in the provider's child care home shall be required to submit to a background check prior to the application's approval and every 5 years thereafter, as well as submit to an annual check of the central registry for child abuse.

Prior to employment in a family child care home, a group child care home, a child care center, or a license-exempt child care facility, the child care provider shall request the results of a criminal background check for the individual from the Department of Health and Senior Services. Prospective staff members may begin working as soon as the background check has been requested, but shall be supervised at all times. Current staff members shall have background checks performed by January 31, 2019. A staff member shall be ineligible for employment or adult household member shall be ineligible to stay in a family child care home if the staff member or household member refuses to consent to the background check, knowingly makes a false statement in connection with the check, is registered or required to be registered as a sex offender, has a finding of child abuse and neglect, or has been convicted of certain felonies or violent misdemeanors.

A child care provider shall not be required to submit a request for a criminal background check if the staff member has received such a check within the past five years while employed with a Missouri child care provider and the Department of Health and Senior Services provided the results of the check to that provider.

The Department shall process the background check request as soon as possible, but not to exceed 45 days following the request. The Department shall provide the child care provider information on the staff member or adult household member's eligibility, but shall not reveal to the provider any information on the reason for disqualification. However, the Department shall provide such reason for disqualification to the staff member or adult household member, as well as include information about the process to appeal the Department's decision.

Additionally, this act requires license-exempt religious child care facilities to comply with the background check provisions under this act. However, the background check requirement shall not apply to any child care facility maintained or operated under the exclusive control of a religious organization that receives no federal funds, except those received as a result of the Child and Adult Care Food Program, for providing care for children.

Finally, the background check requirements shall expire upon the repeal of the associated provisions of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 and associated regulations, or when Missouri no longer receives federal funds from the grant.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 2249 (2018), SCS/SB 985 (2018), and SCS/HB 2042 (2018).

SARAH HASKINS

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HANDLER: Schatz

SS/SCS/HB 1355 - This act modifies provisions relating to public safety.



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**JOINT COMMITTEE ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS (Section 21.851)**

This act creates a Joint Committee on Disaster Preparedness and Awareness, consisting 13 members specified in the act.

The purpose of the Committee shall be to make a continuous study and investigation into disaster preparedness and awareness into various areas.

The Committee shall compile a full report of its activities for submission to the General Assembly. The report shall be submitted not later than January first of even-numbered years and may include any recommendations which the Committee may have for legislative action.

This section will expire on December 31, 2022.

This provision is identical to the perfected version of SS/SCS/SB 586 (2018).

**LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (Section 43.505)**

Under current law, any law enforcement agency which violates certain provisions relating to crime incident activity reporting may be ineligible to receive state or federal funds which would otherwise be paid to such agency. This act provides that such agencies will not be ineligible to receive such funds until after December 31, 2021.

This provision is similar to a provision of SCS/HCS/HB 57 (2017), SCS/SB 414 (2017), and provisions of SS#2/SCS/HCS/HBs 302 & 228 (2017).

**LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION RECORDS**

(Sections 43.507, 217.075, and 610.210)

This act repeals a provision requiring the deletion of uniquely identifying medical information within a criminal record prior to being made available to qualified persons and organizations.

This act authorizes automation of Department of Corrections records and makes some records available to law enforcement agencies and qualified persons and organizations as defined by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.

These provisions are identical to provisions of HCS/SS/SCS/SB 966 (2018).

**MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS (Section 44.091)**

This act provides that when a law enforcement agency requests assistance from another law enforcement agency under a mutual aid agreement, any law enforcement officer assisting the requesting agency is afforded the same powers of arrest they would have in their own jurisdiction and the same powers of arrest as officers of the requesting entity. Any officer assisting a requesting agency shall enjoy the same legal immunities as an officer of the requesting entity. Such powers shall be limited to the location where provided, for the duration of the specific event requested, and while acting under the direction of the requesting entity.

Any officer assisting a requesting agency shall be deemed an employee of the assisting agency and shall be subject to the workers' compensation, overtime, and expense reimbursement provisions provided as an employee of the assisting agency, including sovereign immunity, official immunity, and the public

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duty doctrine.

This provision is identical to SB 878 (2018) and a provision of SCS/HB 1859 (2018).

#### INTERSTATE AID AGREEMENT (Section 44.098)

This act establishes that, upon the enactment of similar laws in the states of Kansas and Oklahoma and unanimous written affirmation of the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the counties of Jasper and Newton shall become a party to an interstate aid agreement with certain Kansas and Oklahoma border counties.

All law enforcement officers of the border counties between the three states shall be permitted in critical incidents to respond to lawful requests for aid in any other jurisdiction in the mutual aid region. In the event of an arrest made outside of an officer's home state, the offender shall be delivered to the first officer who is commissioned in the jurisdiction in which the arrest was made.

For the purposes of liability, all members of the responding agency are deemed employees of the responding agency and are subject to the liability and workers' compensation provisions provided to them as employees of their respective agency. Immunity and the public duty rule shall apply to the provisions of this section as interpreted by the federal and state courts of the responding agency.

This provision is identical to a provision of SCS/SB 662 (2018).

#### RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR SHERIFFS AND DEPUTY SHERIFFS (Section 57.117)

Currently, an under sheriff or deputy sheriff in a Missouri county must be a resident of Missouri. This act modifies that requirement by allowing under sheriffs and deputy sheriffs to be residents of an adjoining state. This provision shall not apply to Jackson County or the City of St. Louis.

This provision is similar to HB 1892 (2018), a provision of HCS/SS/SCS/SB 966 (2018), and to a provision of the Truly Agreed and Finally Passed SS/SCS/SB 652 (2018).

#### ST. LOUIS SHERIFF'S OFFICE'S POST CERTIFICATION (Section 57.450)

This act specifies that the office of the Sheriff of the City of St. Louis is a law enforcement agency, and that the sheriff and sworn deputies of that office are to be considered law enforcement officers who may be eligible for training and licensure by the peace officer standards and training (POST) commission.

This provision is identical to a provision of SB 652 (2018), substantially similar to SB 451 (2017), and is similar to a provision of HCS/HB 878 (2017).

#### SALARIES OF KANSAS CITY POLICE OFFICERS (Section 84.510)

This act raises the maximum compensation level for lieutenant colonels, majors, captains, sergeants, master patrol officers, master detectives, detectives, investigators, and police officers in Kansas City.

This provision is identical to SB 973 (2018) and HB 2070 (2018).

#### ST. LOUIS FIREMEN'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM (Section 87.135)

This act allows the Firemen's Retirement System of the City of St. Louis to form cooperative agreements with other public retirement systems in the state in order to allow members to transfer creditable service

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between the retirement systems.

This provision is similar to SB 902 (2018) and identical to a provision of SCS/SB 1021 (2018), SCS/HB 2044 (2018), and the Truly Agreed and Finally Passed CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1291 (2018).

#### EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

This act modifies several provisions relating to emergency medical services (EMS), including: (1) emergency services districts; (2) certain definitions; (3) EMS medical directors; (4) EMS training; (5) emergency treatment protocols; (6) disciplinary investigations; (7) EMS records; and (8) the EMS Personnel Licensure Interstate Compact.

#### EMERGENCY SERVICES DISTRICTS (Section 99.848)

Current law provides that ambulance and fire protection districts are entitled to a reimbursement of between 50% and 100% of the amount of the district's tax increment deposited into the Special Allocation Fund of a tax increment financing district. This act provides that ambulance and fire protection districts and counties operating a 911 center providing emergency or dispatch services shall annually set such reimbursement rate prior to the time the assessment is paid into the Fund. If the redevelopment plan, area, or project is amended, the ambulance or fire protection district or the governing body of a county operating a 911 center providing emergency or dispatch services shall have the right to recalculate the reimbursement rate.

#### CERTAIN DEFINITIONS

(Sections 135.090, 190.094, 190.100, 190.103, 190.105, 190.131, 190.143, 190.196, 190.246, and 191.630)

This act changes the term "emergency medical technician-intermediate" to "advanced emergency medical technician".

Additionally, the term "first responder" is replaced by "emergency medical responder".

Finally, the definition of "medical control" is modified to include both online and offline medical control.

#### EMS MEDICAL DIRECTORS (Section 190.103)

This act requires the state EMS medical director to be elected by the members of the regional EMS medical director's advisory committee, to serve a four-year term, and to coordinate EMS services between the EMS regions, as well as to promote educational efforts for agency medical directors, represent Missouri EMS nationally, and incorporate the EMS system into Missouri's health care system.

#### EMS TRAINING (Sections 190.131 and 190.142)

This act modifies education, training, and accreditation requirements for emergency medical technicians and paramedics. Paramedic training programs shall be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP) or hold a CAAHEP letter of review.

#### TREATMENT PROTOCOLS (Sections 190.103 and 190.147)

Emergency medical technicians and paramedics shall only perform medical procedures as directed by treatment protocols approved by the regional medical director or as authorized through direct communication with online medical control.

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Emergency medical technician paramedics (EMT-Ps) who have completed certain training, received authorization, and whose ambulance service has adopted certain protocols may make a good faith determination that certain behavioral health patients must be placed in a temporary hold for transport to the nearest appropriate facility. Physical restraint of a patient shall be permitted only to provide for bystander, patient, or emergency personnel safety, as approved by local medical control, or in cooperation with on-scene law enforcement. All incidents involving patient restraint shall be reviewed by the ambulance service physician medical director.

This act also specifies that the EMT-Ps who have made such determinations shall no longer rely on the common law doctrine of implied consent and are not to be held civilly liable nor be considered to have waived certain specified defenses if employed by a government employer.

Any ambulance services adopting the authority and protocols under this act shall have a memorandum of understanding with local law enforcement agencies to achieve a collaborative and coordinated response to patients displaying a likelihood of serious harm to themselves or others or significant incapacitation by alcohol or drugs.

#### DISCIPLINARY INVESTIGATIONS (Section 190.165)

Under current law, licensed EMS providers who are the subjects of disciplinary investigations are instructed that they are not entitled to have holders of certain certificates, permits, or licenses present at an interview. This act removes this prohibition against holders of certain certificates, permits, or licenses. Additionally, the act provides that the Administrative Hearing Commission shall hear all relevant evidence on remediation activities of the licensee and shall make a recommendation to the Department of Health and Senior Services as to licensure disposition based on such evidence.

#### EMS RECORDS (Section 190.173)

This act provides that any information regarding the physical or mailing address, phone number, fax number, or email address of a licensed ambulance service or certified training entity shall not be considered confidential.

Nothing in this provision shall prohibit the Department of Health and Senior Services from releasing certain aggregate information in accordance with state law.

#### EMS PERSONNEL LICENSURE INTERSTATE COMPACT

(Sections 190.142 and 190.900 - 190.939)

This act authorizes Missouri to become a member state of the "Recognition of EMS Personnel Licensure Interstate Compact" and to adopt the provisions of authorization as specified in the act. The purpose of the compact is to facilitate the exchange of information between member states regarding EMS personnel licensure, adverse actions, and significant investigatory information.

Applicants for initial licensure as an emergency medical technician submitted after the recognition of the compact shall submit to a background check as provided in the act.

A home state's license authorizes an individual to practice in a remote state under the privilege to practice if the home state meets certain requirements, as set forth in the act. In order to exercise the privilege to practice under the terms and provisions of the compact, an individual shall: 1) be at least 18 years of age; 2) possess a current unrestricted license in a member state as an emergency medical technician (EMT), advanced emergency medical technician (AEMT), paramedic, or state-recognized and

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licensed level with a scope of practice and authority between EMT and paramedic; and 3) practice under the supervision of a medical director.

If an individual's license in any home state is restricted, suspended, or revoked, the individual shall not be eligible to practice in a remote state until the individual's home state license is restored. Additionally, if an individual's privilege to practice in any remote state is restricted, suspended, or revoked, the individual shall not be eligible to practice in any remote state until the individual's privilege to practice is restored.

The circumstances under which an individual may practice in a remote state in the performance of emergency medical services are set forth in the act, in conjunction with any rules created by the Interstate Commission for EMS Personnel Practice.

If a member state's governor declares a state of emergency or disaster that activates the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), the terms of EMAC shall prevail over the terms or provisions of the compact with respect to any individual practicing in a remote state in response to such declaration.

A home state shall have exclusive power to impose adverse action against an individual's license issued by the home state. A remote state may take adverse action on an individual's privilege to practice within the remote state.

The Interstate Commission for EMS Personnel Practice has powers as set forth in the act, including the collection of an annual assessment from member states. The commission shall meet at least one during each calendar year. The commission may hold closed meetings to discuss matters as specified in the act.

The commission shall prescribe bylaws and rules to carry out the purposes and exercise the powers of the compact. The powers and duties of the commission are set forth in the act.

Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. A member state's withdrawal does not take effect until 6 months after enactment of the repealing statute.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 870 (2018), substantially similar to provisions in SB 931 (2018), SCS/SB 936 (2018), and HB 1662 (2018), and similar to provisions in HB 1431 (2018), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 124 (2017), SCS/SB 418 (2017), HCS/HB 100 (2017), HCS/HB 1044 (2017), and HB 1616 (2016).

#### LAWRENCE COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICE BOARD (Section 190.335)

This act provides that Lawrence County's emergency service board is not to be considered a body corporate and a political subdivision of the state for any purpose unless the county commissioners unanimously adopt an order reclassifying the board as such.

This provision is identical to SB 1012 (2018).

#### PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD (Sections 217.015-217.810)

This act renames the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole as the Parole Board. The Board shall exercise independence in its decision making but operate cooperatively within the department of corrections and with other agencies, officials, courts, and stakeholders to achieve systemic improvement.

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Under this act, the board shall adopt guidelines pertaining to: finite prison capacity for violent offenders, releasing supervision manageable cases, use of finite resources, supporting seamless reentry, setting appropriate conditions of supervision, and developing strategies for responding to violations. In addition, the act requires the Board to collect and publish data on parolees.

This act creates the "Division of Probation and Parole" as a new division within the Department of Corrections.

Under this act, the Division of Probation and Parole will give administrative support to the Parole Board as well as assume supervision over all offenders subject to probation, parole, and supervision, and provide programs necessary to carry out its responsibilities. Additionally, the director of the Division will assume the role of appointing probation and parole officers in lieu of the chairman of the Parole Board, and issue warrants for the arrest of persons under the supervision of the Division.

This act requires the Department of Corrections to establish a "community behavioral health program". Under the program, the Department will collaborate with the Department of Mental Health to provide comprehensive community-based services for individuals under the supervision of the Department of Corrections who have serious behavioral health conditions.

The Department of Corrections must adopt a streamlined, validated risk/need assessment tool in order to evaluate the risk/need of offenders as it pertains to department programs. In addition, the act modifies the parole review standards and instructs the Parole Board to conduct a risk/need assessment prior to an offender's hearing, and allows the Board to waive the hearing if the assessment indicates the offender may be paroled without an interview. Also, special parole conditions shall be responsive to the assessed risk and needs of the offender.

This act allows for a victim who has requested an opportunity to be heard by the Parole Board to receive notice that the Board is conducting a risk assessment of the inmate.

This act repeals a provision requiring an offender seeking parole to have achieved, or have made an honest good-faith effort to achieve, a high school diploma or its equivalent.

This act authorizes community supervision centers to respond to violations and prevent revocations.

This act gives the Division of Probation and Parole oversight over the awarding and supervision of earned compliance credits. The Division may rescind earned credits if the offender is found ineligible for credits because of a violation which indicates a longer term of probation, parole or conditional release is necessary. Additionally, this act requires offenders to complete restitution prior to final discharge by the Division.

These provisions are identical to provisions of the perfected version of SS/SCS/SB 966 (2018).

#### SEGREGATION OF PRISONERS (Section 221.050)

This act provides that persons on probation or parole may be housed with offenders or persons being held on criminal charges.

This provision is identical to HB 2026 (2018).

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#### COUNTY AND CITY JAIL REIMBURSEMENTS (Section 221.105)

This act authorizes the presiding judge of a judicial circuit to propose expenses reimbursable by the state on behalf of one or more of the counties in that circuit. Any county that declines to convey a proposal to the department shall receive its per diem cost for all prisoners chargeable to the state.

This provision is similar to a provision of the perfected version of SS/SCS/SB 966 (2018).

#### RADIOACTIVE WASTE INVESTIGATION FUND

(Sections 260.391 and 260.558)

This act allows funds from the Hazardous Waste Fund to be transferred to the Radioactive Waste Investigation Fund created under the act.

The Radioactive Waste Investigation Fund shall be used solely by the Department of Natural Resources to investigate concerns of exposure to radioactive waste upon request by a local government. The investigation shall be performed by applicable government agencies or through a competitive bidding process. The Department shall work with such government agencies or approved contractors, and local officials, to develop a sampling and analysis plan to determine if radioactive contaminants exceed federal standards for remedial action. Within 45 days of receiving sampling results, the Department shall report such results to the Attorney General and the local government, and shall make the results and report available on the Department's website.

The Radioactive Waste Investigation Fund shall not exceed \$150,000 per year.

This provision is identical to a provision of the Truly Agreed and Finally Passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 782 (2018), and the Truly Agreed and Finally Passed HCS/SB 659 (2018), and is similar to HCS/HB 1804 (2018).

#### PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION (Section 292.606)

Under current law, certain provisions relating to fees collected relating to the transportation and delivery of petroleum products are due to expire on August 28, 2018. This act extends this expiration date to August 28, 2024.

This provision is identical to SB 626 (2018) and substantially similar to SB 515 (2017) and HB 1167 (2017).

#### PUBLIC SAFETY EDUCATION (Sections 302.025 and 302.176)

This act provides that all driver training programs shall include instruction concerning law enforcement procedures for traffic stops and basic constitutional rights.

This act also requires the Department of Revenue to provide first-time license recipients with similar information.

This provision is identical to a provision of SCS/SB 662 (2018) and substantially similar to SB 419 (2017).

#### BOAT TITLE AND REGISTRATION FEES (Section 306.030)

This act specifies that beginning July 1, 2019, the first one million dollars, rather than the first 2 million dollars, of boat registration and titling fees collected annually shall be deposited into general revenue,

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with the excess to be deposited in the water patrol division fund.

This provision is identical to a provision of SCS/HCS/HB 1300 (2018), HB 192 (2017), and HB 1962 (2016).

#### BOAT PASSENGERS (Section 306.126)

This act specifies that the requirement for boat passengers to ride only within adequate guards or railing when underway shall not apply to vessels propelled by propellers or jet motors when such vessels are operating on a stretch of waterway not created or widened by impoundment.

This provision is identical to a provision of SCS/HCS/HB 1300 (2018), the perfected SS/SCS/SB 752 (2018), and similar to HCS/HB 2116 (2018), SB 65 (2017), HB 558 (2017), HB 2230 (2016), and HB 836 (2015).

#### FUEL STANDARDS (Section 414.032)

Currently, all fuels shall meet American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards, in addition to rules promulgated by the Director of the Department of Agriculture. Under this act, the Director may waive specific requirements, or establish temporary alternative requirements in the event of an extreme and unusual fuel supply circumstance, so long as the Director takes certain actions specified in this act. Such waiver shall be as limited in scope and applicability as necessary, and shall apply equally and uniformly to all persons and companies in the impacted fuel supply and distribution system.

This provision is similar to SCS/SB 998 (2018).

#### ELECTRONIC MONITORING (Section 455.095)

This act provides that a court may place a person on electronic monitoring with victim notification if the person is charged with, or has been found guilty of, violating an order of protection.

Electronic monitoring with victim notification is defined as a monitoring system that can monitor the movement of a person and immediately transmit the person's location to the victim and local law enforcement when the person enters a certain area.

The court only may place a person on electronic monitoring with victim notification if the protected person has provided his or her informed consent. The phrase "informed consent" is defined under the act.

The person being monitored must pay the costs associated with the monitoring unless he or she is determined by the court to be indigent. If determined to be indigent, the court clerk must notify the Department of Corrections and send a bill for the monitoring costs to the Department. The Department must establish a procedure to determine the portion of costs the indigent person is able to pay and must seek reimbursement of such costs.

An electronic alert is probable cause to arrest the monitored person for a violation of a protective order.

The Department of Corrections, Department of Public Safety, Missouri State Highway Patrol, circuit courts, and local law enforcement agencies are required to share information obtained via the electronic monitoring.



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Immunity to liability is granted to suppliers of the electronic monitoring system for certain injuries associated with the use of the system.

This provision expires on August 28, 2024.

This provision is identical to SB 641 (2018), a provision of the perfected version of SS/SCS/SB 966 (2018), similar to SB 99 (2017), SB 678 (2016), and SCS/SB 86 (2015).

#### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW PANELS (Section 455.560)

This act creates a process for establishing and operating domestic violence fatality review panels after instances of homicide which have been determined to be related to domestic violence. These panels are organized by the prosecuting or circuit attorney of the jurisdiction in which the homicide occurred, and consist of members described in the act.

It is the duty of the panel to investigate homicides related to domestic violence and issue a public report. The work product of the panel, other than the public report to be issued, is not public record and is not admissible in judicial or administrative proceedings.

This provision is identical to SB 976 (2018), substantially similar to a provision of HCS/SS/SCS/SB 966 (2018), and similar to SB 511 (2017).

#### MODEX (Section 488.5320)

Currently, St. Louis City and St. Louis County sheriffs, county marshals, or other officers are not allowed to charge for their services rendered in cases disposed of by a violations bureau that is established pursuant to law or by a Supreme Court rule.

This act allows such officers to charge for their services rendered in such cases.

This provision is similar to a provision of SB 994 (2018) and HB 1432 (2018).

#### FEDERAL FORFEITURE REPORTING (Section 513.653)

Currently, law enforcement agencies involved in using the federal forfeiture system under federal law shall file a report regarding federal seizures and the proceeds therefrom to the state by January 31st for the previous calendar year with both the Department of Public Safety and the State Auditor's Office. The report shall include the value of items seized, the beginning balance of federal forfeiture funds or assets previously received and not yet used, the proceeds received from the federal government, the expenditures from the proceeds, and the ending balance of federal forfeiture funds or assets on hand. The Department of Public Safety shall not issue funds to any agency that fails to comply.

This act moves the filing deadline back to February 15th and no longer requires an agency to file with the Department of Public Safety. Additionally, the filing will consist of a copy of the federal form entitled "ACA Form - Equitable Sharing Agreement and Certification". Any law enforcement agency that intentionally or knowingly fails to comply with the reporting requirement shall be ineligible to receive state or federal funds which would have been otherwise paid to them for law enforcement, safety, or criminal justice purposes.

This provision is similar to a provision of HB 1172 (2017).

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#### PRIVATE PROBATION FOR MISDEMEANOR DRUG OFFENSES (Section 559.600)

This act provides that in cases of private misdemeanor drug probation services, the entity providing the private probation service shall utilize the Department of Corrections standards of drug screening. Additionally, the entity providing such services shall not require its clients to travel more than 50 miles to attend regular probation meetings.

This provision is identical to HB 1344 (2018) and a provision of the Truly Agreed and Finally Passed SS/SCS/HB 2562 (2018).

#### RESIDENCE RESTRICTIONS FOR SEXUAL OFFENDERS (Section 566.147)

This act provides that sex offenders shall be prohibited from living within 1,000 feet of a former victim.

Additionally, this act provides that measurements of distance for the purposes of restrictions on residences of sex offenders shall begin at the property line of the school or child care facility nearest to the sex offenders property.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 689 (2018), a provision of HCS/SS/SCS/SB 966 (2018), and SCS/HCS/HB 2042 (2018), and similar to HB 1743 (2018).

#### RETIRED PEACE OFFICERS (Section 590.210)

This act allows any law enforcement agency in the state of Missouri to supplement its workforce with qualified retired peace officers during a state of disaster or emergency.

Retirees assisting law enforcement agencies shall be in compliance with firearms training and qualification standards for retired law enforcement officers carrying concealed firearms and any compensation awarded to retirees shall be paid by the law enforcement agency.

#### PEER SUPPORT SPECIALISTS (Section 590.1040)

This act prohibits peer support specialists who obtain information from law enforcement officers or emergency services personnel while acting in their capacity as a peer support specialist from disclosing any confidential information unless certain conditions specified in the act are met. These conditions include threats of suicide, information relating to the abuse of spouses, children, or the elderly, admission of criminal conduct, and disclosure of certain protected information for which appropriate consent to disclose has been given.

There is no prohibition on communication between peer support specialists or any communication between the specialists and the supervisors or staff of an employee assistance program. There is also no prohibition on communication regarding fitness of an employee for duty between an employee assistance program and an employer.

This provision is identical to SB 616 (2018) and SB 385 (2017), a provision of SCS/HCS/HB 57 (2017), a provision of SS#2/SCS/HCS/HBs 302 & 228 (2017), and similar to HCS/HB 586 (2017).

#### VICTIM COMPENSATION (Sections 595.010-595.055)

Currently, if a victim of a crime submits a claim for compensation from the victim compensation fund and the claim is rejected for lack of substantial proof, the victim has thirty days to amend their claim before the claim will be dismissed with prejudice. Additionally, no victim of a crime may recover if the victim has been found guilty of two felonies within the last ten years if one or both involved illegal drugs

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or violence. This act repeals those provisions.

Currently, if a victim of a crime is from outside of Missouri, the victim is not eligible for compensation unless federal funds for compensation exist. This act repeals that provision.

Currently, compensation for medical services may not exceed \$2,500 and compensation for out-of-pocket loss as a result of property seized by a law enforcement investigation may not exceed \$250. This act repeals that provision. Additionally, this act modifies the scope of "personal injury" to include emotional or mental harm.

Currently, no case may be awarded compensation if police records show a report was not issued within forty-eight hours. This act repeals that provision and allows victims of domestic violence, sexual offenses, and stalking to provide sworn statements in lieu of official records.

Currently, the Department of Revenue is not liable to make payments of compensation for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred more than three years following the date of the occurrence of the crime. This act repeals that provision.

These provisions are similar to provisions of the perfected version of SS/SCS/SB 966 (2018).

#### FORENSIC EVIDENCE (Section 595.220)

This act modifies the requirements of law enforcement agencies as it pertains to the acquisition and storage of forensic examination evidence.

Currently, the Attorney General with the advice of the Department of Public Safety shall develop the forms and procedures for gathering evidence during and after the forensic examination under the provisions of this section. This act provides requirements for such procedures and that they will be developed by the Department of Public Safety with the advice of the Attorney General.

This act delineates a "reported evidentiary collection kit" from an "unreported evidentiary collection kit". Unreported evidentiary collection kits are those which are collected from a victim who has not consented to participate in the criminal justice process.

This act requires the Missouri State Highway Patrol to take possession of reported forensic examination evidence and secure such evidence for a period of five years.

This provision is identical to a provision of the perfected version of SS/SCS/SB 966 (2018).

#### EXPUNGEMENT OF CONCEALED WEAPON OFFENSES (Section 610.140)

This act allows individuals found guilty of the offense of unlawful use of a weapon by the carrying of a concealed weapon prior to January 1, 2017, to apply for an order to expunge records relating to such offense.

This provision is identical to SB 954 (2018), HB 2584 (2018), and a provision of SS/SCS/HB 1633 (2018) and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 966 (2018).

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT (Sections 589.303 and 650.035)

This act repeals the "Missouri Crime Prevention Information Center" and replaces it with the "Missouri

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Law Enforcement Assistance Program" which has the purpose of providing state financial and technical assistance to pilot programs including reimbursement for overtime, increasing analytical capacity, and community policing. The act specifies that such pilot programs shall be located in Butler, Buchanan, and Boone counties.

This provision is identical to a provision of HCS/SS/SCS/SB 966 (2018).

MIKE WEAVER

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SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1364 - This act modifies provisions relating to petroleum products.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (Section 292.606)

Under current law, certain provisions relating to fees collected relating to the transportation and delivery of petroleum products are due to expire on August 28, 2018. This act extends this expiration date to August 28, 2024.

These provisions are identical to SB 626 (2018) and a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 1050 (2018), and is substantially similar to SB 515 (2017) and HB 1167 (2017).

#### PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK INSURANCE FUND (Sections 319.129 & 319.140)

Currently, the Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund is set to expire on December 31, 2020, after which claims made prior to such date may continue to be paid. This act extends such expiration to December 31, 2025.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 782 (2018), and similar to SB 961 (2018), the perfected HB 1607 (2018), and HB 2257 (2018).

This act establishes the Task Force on the Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund. The Task Force shall be composed of 8 members, with 3 being from the House of Representatives, 3 being from the Senate, and 2 being industry stakeholders. The Task Force shall conduct research and compile a report, by December 31, 2018, on certain topics relating to the Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund as set forth in this act.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 782 (2018), and substantially similar to a provision contained in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 782 (2018).

#### FUEL STANDARDS (Section 414.032)

Currently, all fuels shall meet American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards, in addition to rules promulgated by the Director of the Department of Agriculture. Under this act, the Director may waive specific requirements, or establish temporary alternative requirements in the event of an extreme and unusual fuel supply circumstance, so long as the Director takes certain actions specified in the act. Such waiver shall be as limited in scope and applicability as necessary, and shall apply equally and uniformly to all persons and companies in the impacted fuel supply and distribution system.

These provisions are similar to SCS/SB 998 (2018) and to provisions in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 1050 (2018).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Gregory

HANDLER: Riddle

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1388 - This act modifies provisions relating to sports contests.

#### AMATEUR SPORTING EVENT TAX CREDIT:

The definition of "eligible costs" is modified to include bid fees and financial guarantees pledged to a site selection organization. The definition of "site selection organization" is also modified to include several additional organizations, as described in the act.

Currently, an applicant is required to submit eligible costs and documentation to the Department of Economic Development no more than thirty days following the conclusion of the sporting event. This act changes such deadline to ninety days. Documented eligible costs paid may be paid either by the applicant or an entity co-hosting the event with the applicant.

This act requires, rather than allows, the Department of Economic Development to determine the total number of tickets sold to the event, or, if such event is participant-based with no admission tickets, the total number of paid participant registrations.

This act also requires, rather than allows, the Department to issue a tax credit pursuant to the provisions of the program. For the purposes of calculating the amount of the tax credit, an applicant shall be allowed \$10 for every paid participant registration if the event is participant-based with no paid admission tickets.

The aggregate amount of tax credits issued under this program is limited to \$3 million per fiscal year. This act implements a fiscal year cap of \$2.7M for all events located in Jackson or St. Louis Counties or St. Louis City.

Collegiate football bowls and other neutral-site games with at least one out-of-state team shall be exempt from the competitive bid requirements of the program.

Currently the Department is prohibited from accepting applications for this tax credit program after August 28, 2019. This act extends the program until August 28, 2025. (Section 67.3000)

This act also extends the sunset for a tax credit for contributions to a local organizing committee or certified sponsor from August 28, 2019, to August 28, 2025. (Section 67.3005)

These provisions are substantially similar to HCS/HB 1438 (2018), to provisions contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 773 (2018), and HCS/SCS/SBs 632 & 675 (2018).

#### FANTASY SPORTS CONTEST OPERATORS:

The act creates an exception to the audit requirement for fantasy sports contest operators with a net revenue of \$250,000 or less in a calendar year. However, the Missouri Gaming Commission can perform an audit on such operators at its own expense. If an audit uncovers evidence of a violation the operator shall pay the Commission for the cost of the audit. (Section 313.940)

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in SB 886 (2018) and HB 1390 (2018).

#### MIXED MARTIAL ARTS:

This act adds amateur kickboxing, professional mixed martial arts, and amateur mixed martial arts to the list of contests the Division of Professional Registration within the Department of Insurance, Financial

SPONSOR: Gregory

HANDLER: Riddle

Institutes and Professional Registration has the authority to regulate. The act requires that all contestants, other than amateur kickboxing contestants, be at least 18 years old and that all promoters provide a surety bond or irrevocable letter of credit before receiving a license. The act also prohibits and restricts the use of certain strikes in amateur mixed martial arts.

This act repeals the requirement that announcers and managers of professional boxing, sparring, professional wrestling, professional kickboxing, and professional full-contact karate be licensed by the Division.

The act repeals provisions allowing the Division to assess a tax of 5% on any individual or entity holding a promoter's license for sales relating to certain sports contests. The act also repeals provisions requiring cable companies to report their pay-per-view sales. (Sections 317.006-317.019)

These provisions are similar to HB 1156 (2017).

JAMIE ANDREWS

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\*\*\* HB 1413 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Taylor

HANDLER: Onder

SS#2/SCS/HB 1413 - This act modifies and expands the Public Sector Labor Law (PSLL). This act only applies to public employees and labor organizations that bargain with public bodies, except public safety labor organizations and the Department of Corrections.

**PAYROLL DEDUCTION RESTRICTIONS (Section 105.505)**

This act allows a public body to withhold fees from public employee paychecks for the purpose of paying any portion of labor organization dues, agency shop fees, or any other fees paid to a labor organization only upon the annual consent of the public employee. The act also requires the public employee's annual consent for labor organizations to use such fees or dues for political purposes. Any authorization required by this act may be in written or electronic form.

Authorizing or refraining from authorizing any amount for any of the above purposes shall not be made a condition of employment or continued employment.

All labor organizations are required to maintain financial records in substantially the same form as are required by federal law. Such organizations are further required to make such records available to each public employee it represents, in an electronic searchable format. Represented public employees have a right of enforcement of these provisions.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 771 (2018), a provision in SCS/HB 251 (2017), SB 21 (2017), SS/HCS/HB 1891 (2016), which was vetoed by the Governor, SB 599 (2016), SB 129 (2015), SS/SCS/SB 29 (2013), and similar to SS/SCS/SB's 553 & 435 (2012), SB 435 (2012), SB 202 (2011), HB 492 (2011), SB 610 (2006), and SB 814 (1998).

**FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND EMPLOYEES (Section 105.533 to 105.555)**

This act requires certain reports to be made by labor organizations and officers and employees of such labor organizations.

Each labor organization is required to adopt a constitution and bylaws and file those with the

SPONSOR: Taylor

HANDLER: Onder

Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DOLIR), along with information relating to the membership and financial transactions of the organization. Additionally, a financial report disclosing the financial condition and operations of the preceding year shall be filed annually. The financial report shall additionally be made available to all of the members of the labor organization. Furthermore, DOLIR is required to make all reports available on-line in an electronic format. Members of the labor organization are allowed to examine any books, records, and accounts necessary to verify the reports made by the organization. Any court of competent jurisdiction shall be permitted to enforce this provision and grant reasonable attorney's fees and the costs of the action. A labor organization shall file its initial report within 90 days of becoming subject to this act.

Every officer and employee of a labor organization, with the exception of clerical employees, must file a financial interest statement with DOLIR containing information relating to any financial interests the employee/officer or such person's spouse or minor child may have with the labor organization, or any business or public body that does business with the labor organization. Each officer and employee is required to keep all records that are necessary to corroborate the information contained in these reports for a period of at least five years.

Each officer or employee of a labor organization shall file their report within 90 days after the end of its fiscal year.

All reports and documents filed with the DOLIR are considered a public record. DOLIR is further required to make the records filed under this act available to any person or to the agency of another state at the request of the governor of such state. DOLIR may also require any person to furnish any records, reports, or documents to an agency of another state at the request of the governor of such state.

Violations of these provisions are subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000, up to a year in prison, or both. Furthermore, DOLIR, a public body, or any other person may bring a civil action in the county where the violation occurred. Damages and attorney's fees shall be awarded for the enforcement of these provisions.

#### CERTIFICATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS (Section 105.575)

This act provides for a secret ballot election to be conducted to certify a labor organization as the exclusive bargaining representative of a bargaining unit if at least 30% of the public employees of that bargaining unit have signed cards indicating they want a particular labor organization to serve as their exclusive bargaining representative. Such election shall be conducted by the State Board of Mediation (SBM) at the public body's place of business or by mail-in ballot, at the discretion of the chairman of the SBM. Any labor organization receiving more than 50% of the votes of all public employees in the bargaining unit shall be designated and recognized as the exclusive bargaining representative.

Elections for certification shall be paid through the levying of fees on each labor organization according to the number of public employees in the bargaining unit seeking representation.

#### DECERTIFICATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS (Section 105.575)

Public employees within a bargaining unit have the right to decertify a labor organization as the exclusive bargaining representative of the unit. If 30% of public employees of the bargaining unit have signed cards indicating that they no longer wish to be represented by the labor organization, the SBM shall conduct an election asking the public employees as such at the public body's place of business or by mail-in ballot, at the discretion of the chairman of the SBM. If more than 50% of the public employees in

SPONSOR: Taylor

HANDLER: Onder

the bargaining unit cast a vote to decertify the labor organization as exclusive bargaining representative, the organization shall immediately cease representing the bargaining unit.

If public employees decertify a labor organization as exclusive bargaining representative, all terms and conditions of employment existing at the time shall remain in place until such terms and conditions are changed by the public body.

Elections for decertification shall be paid through the levying of fees on each labor organization according to the number of members in the bargaining unit seeking representation.

#### RECERTIFICATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS (Section 105.575)

All labor organizations that have previously been certified shall be recertified during the twelve-month period beginning on August 28, 2018, provided that any labor organization that has a labor agreement that expires after August 28, 2020 may be recertified at any time prior to, but in no event later than, August 28, 2020. All subsequent recertification elections shall take place every three years.

Recertification elections shall be held during a two-week period beginning on the anniversary of the initial certification, whether such certification occurred before, on, or after the effective date of this act. Public employees may vote either by telephone or on-line. Public employees shall elect the labor organization by more than 50% in order for the organization to be recertified.

If the public employees fail to recertify a labor organization as exclusive bargaining representative, all terms and conditions of employment existing at the time shall remain in place until such terms and conditions are changed by the public body.

Elections for recertification shall be paid through the levying of fees on each labor organization according to the number of members in the bargaining unit seeking representation.

Failure on the part of a labor organization to schedule a recertification election shall result in immediate decertification of the labor organization as exclusive bargaining representative.

#### COLLECTIVE BARGAINING REQUIREMENTS (Sections 105.580 and 105.583)

Under current law, whenever proposals are presented by an exclusive bargaining representative to a public body, the public body is required to meet, confer, and discuss such proposals relative to salaries and other conditions of employment of the public employees. This act repeals that provision and instead requires an exclusive bargaining representative, within 8 weeks of certification, to meet and bargain with the public body regarding wages, benefits, and other terms and conditions of employment.

Neither a public body nor a labor organization shall be required to offer any particular concession or withdraw a particular proposal. Prior to being presented to a public body, any agreement or memorandum of understanding shall be ratified by a majority of the members of a labor organization. The public body may accept all or part of such an agreement.

Labor organization representatives and employees shall not be paid by a public body for time spent participating in or preparing for collective bargaining, except in the case of using accrued paid time off.

Neither a public body nor a labor organization shall be subject to binding mediation, binding interest arbitration, or interest arbitration in the event that the parties are unable to reach an agreement.



SPONSOR: Taylor

HANDLER: Onder

After an initial agreement is reached between a public body and a labor organization, bargaining for renewal shall take place every three years. Bargaining shall be completed within 30 days of the end of the fiscal year of the public body. The parties may elect to bargain non-economic terms for longer periods, but economic terms shall be adopted on a triennial basis only.

Prior to any tentative agreement being presented to an exclusive bargaining representative or a public body for ratification, it shall be discussed in detail at a public meeting, with notice of such meeting being posted at least 5 business days prior. A public body shall not be obligated to enter into any collective bargaining agreement.

#### LABOR AGREEMENT REQUIREMENTS (Section 105.585)

Every labor agreement reached between a public body and a labor organization is required to contain the following provisions:

- Reserving to management the right to hire, promote, assign, direct, transfer, schedule, discipline, and discharge public employees;
- Expressly prohibiting the right to strike;
- Extending the duty of fair representation by a labor organization to public employees in any bargaining unit;
- Expressly prohibiting labor organization representatives and public employees from accepting paid time, other than unused paid time off that was accrued by public employees, by a public body for the purposes of conducting labor organization-related business, provided that paid time off may be allowed for certain purposes specified in the act;
- Informing public employees of their right to support or oppose labor organization activities; and
- Providing for the modification of economic terms by the public body, upon good cause, in the event of a budget shortfall.

No term, provision, or extension of a labor agreement shall exceed a period of three years. Any modification, extension, renewal, or any change whatsoever to a labor agreement in effect as of the effective date of this act shall be considered a new labor agreement.

#### CIVIL ACTIONS (Section 105.595)

If any labor organization or representative of a labor organization or any public body or representative of a public body has violated or is about to violate the provisions of this act relative to certification, recertification, decertification, and collective bargaining, then DOLIR, a public body, or any citizen of Missouri may bring an action in the county where the violation occurred for relief as may be appropriate. Such persons may seek damages and attorney's fees.

#### PERSONAL CARE ATTENDANTS (Section 208.862)

The act specifies that the PSLL shall apply to all personal care attendants, organizations elected or seeking election as the exclusive bargaining representative of a bargaining unit of personal care attendants, and all officers and employees of such an organization. Furthermore, in the event of decertification of an organization as the exclusive bargaining representative, any subsequent certification will be subject to the certification procedures in this act.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Under current law, the State Board of Mediation is required to use the services of the state hearing officer for contested cases under the Public Sector Labor Law. There being no such officer, this act repeals that

SPONSOR: Taylor  
provision.

HANDLER: Onder

This act is substantially similar to SCS/SB 602 (2018), the perfected HCS/HB 1577 (2018), HB 1923 (2018), SCS/SB 210 (2017), SS/SCS/HB 251 (2017), and HCS/HB 238 (2017). The act is similar in concept to provisions in SB 806 (2016), HB 1722 (2016), and SB 549 (2015).

SCOTT SVAGERA

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SPONSOR: Lauer

HANDLER: Wasson

SS/HB 1415 - This act modifies provisions relating to workforce development.

**ACT ASSESSMENT:**

This act provides students the opportunity to choose between the ACT WorkKeys assessment or ACT assessment, including ACT Plus Writing, in any school year in which the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education directs a state-funded census administration of the ACT assessment, or in which a school district directs the administration of the ACT assessment. (Section 160.572)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018), the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 743 (2018), and HB 1677 (2018) and similar to SB 696 (2018), HCB 4 (2017), and HB 94 (2017).

**CAREER READINESS COURSE TASK FORCE:**

This act establishes a Career Readiness Course Task Force to explore the possibility of a course for 8th and 9th grade students covering topics related to various career and educational opportunities. The Task Force shall be composed of members as set forth in the act and shall serve without compensation. The Task Force shall consider a course that contains certain components, as described in the act.

Before December 1, 2019, the Task Force shall present its findings and recommendations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Joint Committee on Education, and the State Board of Education. Upon presenting such findings and recommendations the Task Force shall dissolve. (Section 167.910)

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 1245 (2018) and to provisions in the truly agreed HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 894 & 921 (2018), and is similar to SCS/SB 873 (2018) and to provisions contained in the truly agreed SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018).

**TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT:** This act also allows a teacher to count hours spent in a local business externship as contact hours of professional development. (Section 168.024)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed SS/HCS/HB 1606 (2018), the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 743 (2018), and HCB 4 (2017).

**CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION:**

This act allows a school district to rely on technical coursework and skills assessments developed for industry-recognized certificates and credentials when entering into partnerships with various entities to develop and implement pathways for students to utilize career and technical education programs.

This act requires the Career and Technical Education Advisory Council to annually review, update,

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HANDLER: Wasson

approve, and recommend a list of industry certifications, state-issued professional licenses, and occupational competency assessments. A school district may use the list as a resource in establishing programs of study that meet their regional workforce needs.

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall identify providers of courses that meet criteria as set forth in the act. The Department shall annually provide to the Council a list of such providers. The Council may recommend that the Department enter into agreements with such providers that will govern the conditions under which school districts and local educational agencies contract with course providers to design or deliver career and technical education programs.

The act also modifies the composition of the Career and Technical Education Advisory Council by adding the Director of the Department of Economic Development, or his or her designee. (Sections 162.1115, 170.028, & 178.550)

These provisions are identical to SCS/HB 1660 (2018) and to provisions contained in the truly agreed HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 894 & 921 (2018) and similar to SB 696 (2018), HB 188 (2017) and to provisions contained in HCB 4 (2017), SCS/SBs 44 & 63 (2017), HB 94 (2017), SCS/HCS/HB 253 (2017), HCS/SCS/SBs 300 & 306 (2018), SS#2/SCS/SB 313 (2017), and HCS/SB 434 (2017).

#### SHELTERED WORKSHOPS:

The act provides that the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall pay monthly, out of appropriated funds for that purpose, to each sheltered workshop a sum determined by specified criteria, but no less than \$21 per day for each handicapped employee. (Section 178.931)

The act also repeals provisions of law relating to the computation of state aid to sheltered workshops. (Section 178.930)

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 743 (2018) and HB 2644 (2018).

These provisions contain an emergency clause.

#### MISSOURI WORKS PROGRAMS:

The Missouri Works Training Program is currently set to expire on July 1, 2019. This act reauthorizes the program until August 28, 2030. (Section 620.809)

The Missouri Works Program is currently set to expire on August 28, 2019. This act reauthorizes the program until August 28, 2030. (Section 620.2020)

These provisions are identical to SS/SCS/SB 549 (2018).

JAMIE ANDREWS

SPONSOR: Muntzel

HANDLER: Munzlinger

HB 1428 - This act modifies two provisions in law relating to vacancies in county elected offices.

#### VACANCIES IN THE OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Currently, when there is a vacancy in the office of county commissioner, the Governor is required to fill

SPONSOR: Muntzel

HANDLER: Munzlinger

such vacancy with a person who resides in the district at the time of vacancy. This act changes that process so that when there is less than one year remaining in the term, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor within 60 days. If there is one year or more remaining in the term, the Governor shall appoint, within 60 days, an eligible person with the advice and consent of the Senate.

These procedures do not apply to charter counties.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/HB 1442 (2018), substantially similar to SB 665 (2018), the perfected HCB 23 (2018), the perfected SB 114 (2017), SB 701 (2016), and SCS/SB 289 (2015), and similar to a provision in HCS/HB 1632 (2016).

#### TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT BY COUNTY COMMISSION FOR COUNTY OFFICES

Under current law, whenever any vacancy occurs in any office filled by election, other than the offices of Lieutenant Governor, state senator, state representative, sheriff, or St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, the Governor is responsible for appointing a successor until the next general election. This act adds a new provision permitting the county commission to appoint a person to the vacated office within 14 days of the vacancy. In the event that the county commission consists of two members who cannot come to an agreement on an appointee, the acting presiding commissioner shall fill the vacancy. Such appointees shall continue in office until the Governor appoints a person to serve out the remainder of the term.

This provision does not apply to charter counties or to the offices of any associate circuit judge, circuit clerk, prosecuting attorney, or circuit attorney.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in HCS#2/SS/SB 704 (2018), SB 774 (2018), a provision in the perfected HCB 23 (2018), and a provision in SS/SCS/HB 1442 (2018).

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Eggleston

HANDLER: Koenig

SS/SCS/HB 1446 - This act modifies several provisions relating to elections.

#### VOTER-APPROVED SALES AND USE TAXES (Section 32.315)

The act requires the Department of Revenue to issue an annual report listing all sales and use taxes that are authorized by state law, collected by the Department of Revenue, and approved by voters at an election.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to CCS/HCS/SB 773 (2018).

#### NON-ELECTIONS (Section 115.124)

Under current law, any municipality with less than 1,000 inhabitants may adopt a proposal allowing for the waiver of any election to a nonpartisan office if the number of candidates for the office is equal to the number of positions available and if no ballot measure is placed on the ballot. This act increases the population threshold to 2,000.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/SB 592 (2018), SB 876 (2018), and SCS/HB 1442 (2018).

#### PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF ABSENTEE VOTER RECORDS (Section 115.157)

SPONSOR: Eggleston

HANDLER: Koenig

Under this act, the Secretary of State shall furnish records of absentee ballot applications to a candidate or the duly authorized representative of a campaign committee upon request. The records shall show the names and addresses of voters within the jurisdiction of the election authority who requested an absentee ballot in any specific election involving a ballot measure or an office required to file the declaration of candidacy with the Secretary of State. The records shall be in an electronic format unless specifically requested in printed form.

A fee shall be charged by the Secretary of State for the records. The fee may be determined by the Secretary of State but may not exceed the amount permitted by law relating to fees for copying public records.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/SB 592 (2018) and substantially similar to SCS/SB 702 (2018).

#### FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS (Section 321.320)

The act provides that any fire protection district serving an area in a specified county that has been annexed by a municipality within such a county shall, following the annexation, continue to provide services for the property annexed.

The act additionally provides that all costs associated with placing an annexation on the ballot within the municipality shall be borne by the municipality. Furthermore, residents in the annexed area may vote in all fire protection district elections and serve on be elected to the fire protection district board of directors.

This provision contains an emergency clause.

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Lauer

HANDLER: Wallingford

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1456 - This act modifies provisions relating to communication services.

MISSING PERSON REPORTS (Section 43.401) - Currently, a person may file a complaint of a missing person with a law enforcement agency. This act requires the complaint to include the name, address, and phone number of the missing person's guardian.

COOPERATION BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS UNDER CONTRACT (Section 70.210) - This act modifies the definition of "political subdivision" to include any 911 or emergency services board for purposes of inter-political subdivision contracts.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE AND DISPATCH SERVICE (Sections 190.300-190.329) - This act applies definitions relating to emergency telephone services to provisions relating to central dispatching services, and modifies the definition of "tariff rate".

Currently, Clay and Jefferson Counties may use all or part of the moneys from the emergency telephone tax for central dispatching. This act also allows Boone County to use such moneys for central dispatching, and allows Jefferson County and Jackson County to use money generated from the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge created under this act for public safety capital improvements.

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HANDLER: Wallingford

Currently, upon the decision to use a portion of the emergency telephone tax for central dispatching, the county commission shall appoint the initial members of a board to administer the funds and oversee emergency dispatching services. After such initial appointment, members are elected. Under this act, the county commission may appoint members of the board to administer such funds in the counties, municipalities, and other political subdivisions which have contracted for such service. The board shall consist of 7 members as set forth in this act.

Currently, board members in Christian and Scott counties shall be elected to 4 year terms at the expiration of their initial terms. Under this act, if the boards in Christian and Scott counties consolidate, the term of office for existing board members shall end on the 30th day following the appointment of the initial board of directors for the consolidated district.

Currently, any board members appointed to an emergency dispatch services board shall be elected at the expiration of their initial terms. Under this act, if the boards consolidate, the term of office for existing board members shall end on the 30th day following the appointment of the initial board of directors for the consolidated district.

AUDITS OF CONSOLIDATED DISTRICTS (Section 190.334) - Currently, the State Auditor has the authority to conduct performance and fiscal audits of any board, dispatch center, emergency communications entity, and the Missouri 911 Service Trust Fund. Under this act, the State Auditor may also perform audits of consolidated boards and consolidated central dispatch centers.

COUNTY BOARDS (Section 190.335) - Currently, if Christian, Taney, and St. Francois counties impose a county sales tax for the central dispatch of emergency services, they shall appoint the members of a board to oversee the money collected under the tax and the provision of emergency services in the county. Under this act, the board in Taney County shall have 2 county residents on the board who are not affiliated with certain specified emergency services agencies. Further, this act prohibits any county that has such tax levy that is automatically reduced in future years from submitting for voter approval any proposal greater than the reduced amount.

Further, this act allows the emergency services board in Lawrence County to continue to exist, and have the powers of an emergency services board.

This provision is identical to SB 1012 (2018).

MISSOURI 911 SERVICE (Sections 190.400-190.470) - This act changes the name of the Wireless Service Provider Enhanced 911 Service Fund to the Missouri 911 Service Trust Fund and repeals provisions establishing the Wireless Service Provider Enhanced 911 Advisory Board. Definitions relating to the trust fund and 911 service fees are also modified.

This act allows any county, and the cities of St. Louis and Sikeston, to impose, upon approval by a majority of the voters in the county or city, a monthly fee of up to \$1 on a subscriber of a communications service enabled to contact 911, except for prepaid service, in lieu of a telephone service tax or a countywide sales tax. The fee shall be paid into the Missouri 911 Service Trust Fund, minus 2% for providers, and minus 1% paid into the state's general revenue fund to cover the cost of collecting the fee. The Department of Revenue shall remit the fees it collects to the county or city on a monthly basis. Money in the fund may be used by the governing body of the county or city for answering and

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HANDLER: Wallingford

dispatching emergency calls.

Under this act, any proprietary information submitted by providers allowing for the fee shall only be subject to subpoena or lawful court order. Information may be released or published in aggregate amounts that do not identify numbers of subscribers or revenues attributable to an individual 911 communications service provider. Further, no 911 communications service provider, or persons acting on behalf of a provider, shall be civilly or criminally liable for certain actions regarding a public safety answering point or for acts that result from the release of subscriber information to a governmental entity except for gross negligence, recklessness, or intentional misconduct. This act also provides that there is no cause of action against a provider of a communications-related service, or those acting on behalf of a provider, for providing call location information or doing a ping locate in an emergency situation that involves danger of death or serious physical injury. Such civil and criminal liability protections also apply to sellers and providers of prepaid service.

Counties may not submit the fee, or the proposal for a county sales tax, to their voters unless the county has taken certain actions regarding the consolidation of services. The fee and the county sales tax are null and void if the county has not complied with its consolidation plan and has not been granted an extension by the Missouri 911 Service Board. Certain charter counties are exempt from the requirements. In addition, there are specified requirements for counties that have one public agency, or do not have a public agency, that provides emergency telephone service for the county. Further, Kansas City shall not submit any fee authorized under this act until the City and at least one county in which it is located enter into an agreement for equitable sharing of revenue, except this requirement shall not apply to Cass County. This act also prohibits the fee on subscribers from being assessed in both a county with a portion of Kansas City, and Kansas City.

This act creates a prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge, beginning January 1, 2019, and ending January 1, 2023, on each purchase of prepaid service that is equal to 3% of the purchase unless the amount of the retail transaction is less than \$15, in which case, the seller may elect not to apply the charge. In Warren, Greene, Stoddard, Christian, Taney, and St. Francois Counties, the prepaid service charge established under this act shall be in lieu of the county sales tax assessed for central dispatching for emergency services. Further, Jackson County may use such charge for emergency service notification systems.

For the month of January in 2019, the seller of prepaid service may retain 100% of the charges collected. Beginning February 1, 2019, the seller may retain 3% of the charges collected. The Department of Revenue shall deposit all service charges into the general revenue fund until \$800,150 is collected to reimburse its direct costs of administration and collection. After such amount has been collected, all moneys collected thereafter shall be deposited into the Missouri 911 Service Trust Fund, minus 1% for continued administration and collection by the Department. The Missouri 911 Service Board shall set a rate between 25%-100% of such prepaid charges collected in non-charter counties to be remitted in direct proportion to the amount collected in each county. Further, the Board shall set a rate between 65%-100% of such prepaid charges collected in charter counties and St. Louis City to be remitted in direct proportion to the amount collected in each county or St. Louis City. This act sets forth procedures for any county or city to prohibit this service charge from being collected, and requires the Missouri 911 Service Board to notify counties and cities of such procedures by September 1, 2018.

Under this act, any county, city, 911 board, or emergency services board may cooperate with any other county, city, 911 board, or emergency services board. In addition, 2 or more counties, cities, 911

SPONSOR: Lauer

HANDLER: Wallingford

districts, or emergency communications entities may create a joint emergency communications entity. This act prohibits the establishment of a public safety answering point operation due to a separation from another public safety answering point operation without the approval of the Missouri 911 Service Board.

Two or more 911 central dispatch centers may consolidate into one dispatch center upon a majority vote of the people. The question may be placed on the ballot by a petition signed by 10% of the number of voters in the service area who voted for Governor in the last election, or upon the passage of resolutions by each board of directors of the existing centers. Following passage of the resolution, the county commissions shall jointly meet to appoint an initial 7 person board. A permanent 7 person board shall be elected at the next municipal election. This act defines the duties and terms of the board. In addition, this act specifies that the terms of the previous board members for the individual dispatch centers end on the 30th day following the appointment of the board for the consolidated district.

The Department of Revenue is required to maintain a centralized database for the Missouri 911 Service Board that specifies the monthly fee or 911 tax imposed by each county and city.

Currently, no public agency or employee shall be liable for civil damages relating certain 911 service. This act repeals this provision.

Currently, the Commissioner of the Office of Administration may establish a fee not to exceed \$0.50 per wireless telephone number per month. This act repeals this provision.

GRANTS FOR BROADBAND INTERNET SERVICE (Sections 620.2450-620.2458 & Section B) - This act establishes a grant program to award grants to applicants to expand access to broadband internet service in unserved and underserved areas, as defined in this act. The Department of Economic Development shall administer the grant program. Grants awarded shall fund the acquisition and installation of infrastructure that supports broadband speeds of at least 25Mb per second download and 3Mb per second upload, but that is scalable to higher speeds.

Applicants shall submit a grant application to the Department of Economic Development, that includes certain information as set forth in this act. At least 30 days prior to the first day applications may be submitted each year, the Department of Economic Development shall publish specific criteria on its website used to evaluate such applications. Within 3 days of the close of the grant application process, the Department shall publish on its website the proposed geographic areas and internet speeds for each application. A broadband internet service provider that provides service in or adjacent to a proposed project area may submit, within 45 days, a written challenge to an application as set forth in this act. The Department shall evaluate the challenge, and shall not fund the challenged project if the existing provider currently provides, has begun construction to provide, or commits to provide broadband service at speeds of at least 25Mb per second download and 3MB per second upload. If the Department denies an applicant as a result of a challenge, and such broadband internet service provider does not fulfill its commitment to provide service, the Department shall not consider another challenge from the provider for the next 2 grant cycles unless the failure to fulfill the commitment was due to circumstances outside of the provider's control.

This act also sets forth an order of priority for applications and a quantitative weighing scheme to be used by the Department of Economic Development in ranking applications. Further, this act puts certain limitations on grants that may be awarded under the program, including that no grant may be awarded where funding from certain federal funds has been awarded, where the grant will fund more than 50% of



SPONSOR: Lauer

HANDLER: Wallingford

a project, or where total grant awards will exceed \$5 million.

This act requires the Department of Economic Development, by June 30 of each year, to publish on its website and provide to the General Assembly a list of all applications and challenges for the previous year, and certain information relating to such applications as set forth in this act.

These provisions shall expire in 3 years unless reauthorized by an act of the General Assembly.

These provisions are identical to SS/HCS/HB 1872 (2018) and provisions contained in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1456 (2018), and is similar to SB 922 (2018), HB 2256 (2018), and HB 2741 (2016).

MISSOURI 911 SERVICE BOARD (Sections 650.330 & 650.335) - This act requires the Missouri 911 Service Board to administer and authorize grants and loans to certain counties and the City of Sikeston that can provide a 50% match to implement 911 services, promote consolidation, map all locations, ensure primary access and texting abilities, and implement initial emergency medical dispatch services. Loan and grant application criteria are set forth in this act. Additionally, this act requires the Board to develop certain application processes, set prepaid wireless charges, approve certain fees, retain certain records, and notify certain communications service providers. The Board shall not approve any loan or grant application if the applicant has failed to return the Board's annual survey. This act sets forth loan application criteria.

TELECOMMUNICATOR TRAINING (Section 650.340) - Currently, the reporting period for ongoing training required for telecommunicators shall run concurrently with the continuing education reporting periods for peace officers. This act repeals this provision.

Provisions of this act relating to emergency communications services is substantially similar to SCS/SB 854 (2018), and is similar to SB 233 (2017), HB 334 (2017), SB 871 (2016), SCS/SB 409 (2015), HCS/HB 714 (2015), HB 1573 (2014) and HB 653 (2013).

KAYLA HAHN

SPONSOR: Evans

HANDLER: Rowden

SS#2/HB 1460 - This act modifies several provisions relating to state revenues.

#### INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS

This act provides a Missouri income tax deduction in the amount of the value of any prize or award won by a taxpayer in athletic competition in the Olympic, Paralympic, or Special Olympic Games. (Section 143.121)

#### MOTOR FUEL TAXES

Beginning July 1, 2019, this act provides that the rate of tax on motor fuel shall be increased from \$0.17/gallon to \$0.27/gallon over a period of four years, with an annual increase of two and one-half cents per gallon. Subject to appropriation, the state portion of the revenue generated from such increases shall be used for the actual cost of the State Highway Patrol in administering and enforcing any state motor vehicle laws and traffic regulations.

This act also provides that, beginning January 1, 2026, alternative fuels shall be taxed at a substantially equivalent rate to the rate of tax on motor fuel.

SPONSOR: Evans

HANDLER: Rowden

The State Auditor shall biennially audit the funds generated by the motor fuel tax imposed under Chapter 142 and provide a report to the General Assembly. Such report may be included as part of an audit of a department or agency that receives such funds.

The provisions of this act are expected to raise at least \$288 million annually to the State Road Fund to provide for the funding of Missouri state law enforcement and \$123 million annually to local governments for road construction and maintenance. (Section 142.803)

This provision is similar to HB 995 (2015), HB 1168 (2015), and HB 1581 (2016), and to a provision contained in HB 992 (2017), HB 993 (2017), HCS/SS/SB 623 (2016), SS/SB 540 (2015), HB 738 (2015), and HB 1360 (2015).

#### TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

This act creates the Emergency State Freight Bottleneck Fund, which shall consist of moneys appropriated by the General Assembly. Moneys in the fund shall be used for the engineering and construction of transportation infrastructure projects that meet certain criteria. If in any fiscal year there are insufficient funds to finance all eligible projects, such projects shall be rank ordered and given priority based on the Missouri State Infra-Grant application criteria published by the Department of Transportation. (Section 226.145)

This act contains a referendum clause.

JOSHUA NORBERG

SPONSOR: Anderson

HANDLER: Rowden

HCS/HB 1461 - Currently, both parents have access to reports and records pertaining to a minor child unless a parent has been denied custody or visitation rights. Under this act, a court order that records and reports be made available under this provision of law shall exclude the address of the parent with custody if that parent is a participant in the Address Confidentiality Program. Additionally, if a participant in the program wishes to relocate a child, he or she shall not be required to provide the location of the new intended residence, including the specific address and mailing address, to any party with custody or visitation rights. The program participant may, however, be required to submit such information to the court for in camera review.

This act modifies the definition of an "application assistant" in the Address Confidentiality Program to include volunteers of a government agency or nonprofit program and individuals who have experience providing services to victims of crime. Program participants shall include victims of crimes who fear for their safety, as well as their minor children and individuals residing in the same household. The act modifies the required content of an application for the program to remove the requirement that an applicant give a sworn statement that he or she is a victim of certain crimes and fears further violent acts from his or her assailant. Instead, the application shall include a statement that the applicant is a victim and fears future harm. Additionally, renewal forms for participation in the program need only be signed by the applicant and need not be signed before an application assistant. Finally, any omissions by the Secretary of State shall not be held against participants or applicants.

This act permits the Secretary of State to cancel the certification of a program participant if the participant relocates outside of Missouri.

SPONSOR: Anderson

HANDLER: Rowden

Finally, a program participant's application, supporting materials, communications with the program, and address, including mailing address, shall not be considered public records and may only be made available under specified conditions to specified individuals.

This act is substantially similar to SCS/SB 923 (2018).

SARAH HASKINS

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SPONSOR: Cookson

HANDLER: Wasson

SS/SCS/HB 1465 - This act provides that community colleges may grant baccalaureate degrees if authorized by the Coordinating Board for Higher Education. The West Plains Campus of Missouri State University and the State Technical College of Missouri may also offer baccalaureate degrees if authorized by the Coordinating Board. The University of Missouri is the only state college or university authorized to offer doctor of philosophy degrees or first-professional degrees.

The Coordinating Board may approve, not approve, or provisionally approve proposed new degree programs offered by state institutions of higher education. The Coordinating Board may authorize a degree program outside of an institution's Coordinating Board-approved mission only when certain requirements are met as described in the act.

The governing board of each public institution of higher education in the state has the power and authority to confer degrees in chiropractic, osteopathic medicine, and podiatry only in collaboration with the University of Missouri if the collaborative agreement is approved by the governing board of each institution. In such instance the University of Missouri shall be the degree-granting institution. If the University of Missouri declines to collaborate, institutions may seek approval of the program with the Coordinating Board through the Board's review process.

The board of regents of each state college and each state teachers college have authority to confer additional degrees when authorized by the Coordinating Board, in circumstances as described in the act. An institution may be authorized to offer nonresearch doctoral degrees in allied health professions independently if collaboration with another institution would not increase the quality of the program. The boards of state colleges and state teachers colleges have the power and authority to confer degrees in engineering only in collaboration with the University of Missouri if the collaborative agreement is approved by the governing board of each institution. In such instance the University of Missouri shall be the degree-granting institution. If the University of Missouri declines to collaborate, institutions may seek approval of the program with the Coordinating Board through the Board's review process.

No state college or university may seek the land grant designation held by Lincoln University and the University of Missouri or the research designation currently held by the University of Missouri.

This act repeals provisions relating to Missouri Southern State University's ability to offer specific programs and degrees in collaboration with the University of Missouri and provisions granting authority to Missouri Southern State University and Missouri Western State University to offer master's level degree programs in accountancy.

This act is substantially similar to provisions contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SCS/SBs 807 & 577 (2018) and is similar to SCS/SB 328 (2017), and HB 758 (2017).

SPONSOR: Cookson

HANDLER: Wasson

JAMIE ANDREWS

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\*\*\* HB 1469 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Davis

HANDLER: Wallingford

HB 1469 - This act changes the name of the Missouri reserve military force to the Missouri state defense force.

This act is identical to SCS/HB 871 (2017).

JESSI JAMES

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\*\*\* HB 1484 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Romine

HB 1484 - This act reduces the required time period before a member of an organization can participate in operation of a bingo game from two years to six months, and reduces the required membership period of a person working under the direction of such a member from one year to six months.

This act also removes a provision currently in effect authorizing organizations to expend up to 10% of bingo receipts for advertising.

The provisions of this act are contingent upon the passage of a constitutional amendment that provides for the same change to the required membership period proposed in this act.

This act is identical to SB 697 (2018), SB 147 (2017), and HCS/HB 1776 (2016), and is similar to HB 1532 (2016), HCS/HB 1318 (2015), and HB 1317 (2015).

JOSHUA NORBERG

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\*\*\* HB 1492 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Lynch

HANDLER: Brown

HB 1492 - This act modifies the Show-Me Heroes program by extending the period of time in which a family may receive services under the program from one year following discharge from deployment to five years.

This act also repeals a provision requiring the Department of Economic Development to structure contracts under the program such that payment is based on delivering services as well as performance.

This act is identical to HB 1040 (2017) and to a provision contained in SB 573 (2018).

JOSHUA NORBERG

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\*\*\* HB 1500 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Dogan

HANDLER: Koenig

SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1500 - This act modifies provisions relating to certain occupations and professions.

SPONSOR: Dogan

HANDLER: Koenig

**PREVIOUSLY UNREGULATED PROFESSIONS:** This act establishes guidelines for the future regulation of occupations and professions in the state of Missouri. The act specifies that the state may not impose a substantial burden on an individual's pursuit of his or her occupation or profession unless there is a reasonable interest for the state to protect the general welfare. If such interest exists, the regulation adopted by the state shall be the least restrictive type of occupational regulation consistent with the public interest to be protected. The act states that all bills introduced in the General Assembly to regulate an occupation or profession shall be reviewed according to criteria set forth in the act.

Additionally, the act requires that the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration report and submit certain information to the General Assembly within two weeks of any bill being filed that proposes a new or additional regulation of an occupation or profession.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1719 (2018) and similar to HCS/HB 1928 (2018).

**DUPLICATE LICENSES:** This act allows a cosmetologist or barber to appear in person at the Board of Cosmetology and Barber Examiners office, or to mail in a notarized affidavit, in order to obtain a duplicate cosmetology or barber license when the original license has been destroyed, lost, mutilated beyond practical usage, or was never received.

These provisions are identical to HB 1367 (2018) and to provisions contained in the truly agreed CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1719 (2018), and similar to provisions contained in SB 125 (2017), HB 813 (2017), and SCS/HB 815 (2017).

**COSMETOLOGY AND BARBERING:** The act states that applicants for a barber license be free of contagious or infectious diseases that are capable of being transmitted during the ordinary course of business for a barber. The act repeals the good moral character requirement for barbers and for certain licenses under the purview of the Board of Cosmetology and Barber Examiners. The requirement that an applicant for a cosmetology instructor trainee license be of good moral character and in good physical and mental health is repealed under the act. Additionally, applicants may be denied licensure if they have been found guilty of any one of a set list of offenses, as set forth in the act.

The act repeals provisions stating that apprentice training for barbering and cosmetology and training for a cosmetology instructor license shall be recognized by the Board of Cosmetology and Barber Examiners for a period not to exceed five years.

Nothing in the provisions of law relating to cosmetology shall apply to hairdressing, manicuring, or facial treatments given for which no charge is made.

The Board is required to grant a license to practice cosmetology, without first requiring an examination, to an applicant who holds a current cosmetology license in another state if the licensure requirements in that state are similar to, rather than substantially equal to, the licensing requirements in Missouri.

The act repeals provisions allowing the Board to require a barber to be examined by a physician to ascertain if the barber is free of infectious or contagious diseases and is not afflicted with any physical or mental ailment which would render him unfit to practice the occupation of barbering.

SPONSOR: Dogan

HANDLER: Koenig

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions contained in the truly agreed CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1719 (2018), and similar to SCS/SB 613 (2018), HB 1400 (2018), SCS/HCS/HB 230 (2017), SCS/SB 227 (2017), and HB 1770 (2016).

**HAIR BRAIDING:** This act provides that the practices of cosmetology and barbering do not include hair braiding. The act requires that all individuals engaging in hair braiding for compensation first register with the Board of Cosmetology and Barber Examiners. The Board shall charge registrants a fee of not more than \$20 dollars. An applicant may be denied a certificate of registration if he or she has pleaded guilty to, entered a plea of nolo contendere to, or been found guilty of certain criminal offenses set forth in the act, notwithstanding whether sentence is imposed.

The Board shall provide persons registering as hair braiders with a mandatory instructional video that is at least four, but not more than six, hours in length. A person who registers as a hair braider shall post a copy of his or her certificate of registration in a conspicuous place at his or her place of business. If the registrant is operating outside of his or her place of business he or she shall provide the client or customer with a copy of his or her certificate of registration upon the client's or customer's request.

The Board may inspect the registrant's place of business one time per year during business hours to ensure that he or she is not operating outside the scope of practice of hair braiding. Additionally, the Board may inspect a hair braiding establishment upon any customer complaints and such additional inspection shall not count toward the one time per year inspection limitation.

If a registrant is found to be operating outside the scope of practice of hair braiding the Board may suspend or revoke the registrant's certificate of registration.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1719 (2018), and similar to SCS/SB 613 (2018), HB 1400 (2018), SCS/HCS/HB 230 (2017), SCS/SB 227 (2017), and HB 1770 (2016).

JAMIE ANDREWS

SPONSOR: Dohrman

HANDLER: Hoskins

SCS/HCS #2/HB 1503 - This act modifies varies provisions relating to military affairs.

**SMALL BUSINESS LOANS (30.750, 30.756, 620.3250)**

This act requires preference to be given to veteran-owned small businesses when a lending institution is issuing reduced-rate loans under the Linked Deposit Program. The owner of a veteran-owned small business that receives a reduced-rate loan under this act is required to complete an approved "boots-to-business" program and meet with a mentor once every 90 days for 365 days following the date of the loan approval.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 573 (2018).

**STATE DEFENSE FORCE (41.050, 41.070, 41.080, 41.110, 41.260, 41.450, 41.460, 41.490, 41.500, and 115.013)**

This act changes the name of the Missouri reserve military force to the Missouri state defense force.

SPONSOR: Dohrman

HANDLER: Hoskins

These provisions are identical to HB 1469 (2018) and SCS/HB 871 (2017).

**DISABLED VETERAN LICENSE PLATES (301.074 and 301.075)**

Currently, a person eligible to receive disabled veteran license plates may receive one set of the plates and shall not be charged a fee to receive them.

This act provides that a person may license a second or subsequent motor vehicle for disabled veteran plates, subject to the regular registration and personalized license plate fees.

These provisions are identical to SB 812 (2018) and provision in the perfected version of SB 881 (2018).

**CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR LICENSE PLATES (301.145)**

The act also updates a reference to a repealed section of law regarding license plate design, and specifies that there shall be no fee charged for Congressional Medal of Honor license plates in addition to regular registration fees.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected version of SB 881 (2018).

**PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE OF SPOUSES OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES (324.006)**

This act requires professional licensing boards and commissions to give first priority in the processing of all professional licensure applications to spouses of members of the active duty component of the Armed Forces.

This provision is similar to HB 1552 (2018) and HB 318 (2017).

JESSI JAMES

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\*\*\* **HB 1504** \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Reiboldt

HANDLER: Richard

SS/HB 1504 - This act allows the governing bodies of certain counties to adopt ordinances regulating incompatible land uses and structures, as defined in the act, within an unincorporated area surrounding the boundaries of any National Guard training center, if the county has participated in the completion of a joint land use study for the training center.

JESSI JAMES

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\*\*\* **HB 1516** \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Wiemann

HANDLER: Riddle

HB 1516 - This act authorizes MO HealthNet reimbursement for up to 20 visits per year, subject to appropriations, for services provided to MO HealthNet participants by licensed chiropractic physicians.

This act is substantially similar to SS/SB 597 (2018) and similar to SCS/HB 209 (2017), SB 263 (2017), SB 1092 (2016), and HB 1939 (2016).

SARAH HASKINS

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\*\*\* **HB 1517** \*\*\*

SPONSOR: McCann Beatty

HANDLER: Curls

SPONSOR: McCann Beatty

HANDLER: Curls

HB 1517 - The act requires the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Administration to submit to the General Assembly a monthly report of all settlements and judgments paid from the State Legal Expense Fund. In cases concerning the Department of Transportation, Department of Conservation, or certain higher education institutions legal counsel for such entity shall submit the monthly report pertaining to settlements paid from the State Legal Expense Fund.

This act is identical to provisions contained in truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 128 (2018) and SCS/HCB 1 (2017) and similar to provisions in HCB 7 (2017) and HB 858 (2017).

JESSI JAMES

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\*\*\* **HB 1531** \*\*\*

SPONSOR: DeGroot

HANDLER: Rowden

SS/HB 1531 - This act provides that if an insurer files an action for interpleader and deposits the limits of coverage amount with the court, the insurer shall not be liable to any insured or defendant for an amount in excess of the insurer's contractual coverage limits in an interpleader or other action, provided that the insurer defends the insured in good faith from any claim for damages allegedly caused by the occurrence for which the limits of coverage are paid into the court. This act does not require the release or dismissal of a claim against the insured and also does not modify an insured's right to consent or control the defense of a claim.

This act is similar to SB 778 (2018).

JESSI JAMES

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\*\*\* **HB 1558** \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Neely

HANDLER: Romine

SS/SCS/HB 1558 - This act creates the offenses of "nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images" and "threatening the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images."

A person commits the offense of nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images when he or she with the intent to harass, threaten, or coerce any individual intentionally disseminates an image of another person who is at least 18, identifiable from the image or information displayed in connection with the image, and is engaged in sexual activity or whose intimate parts are exposed, in whole or in part; obtains the image under circumstances a reasonable person would know or understand that the image was to remain private; and, knows or should have known that the person in the image did not consent to the dissemination. Nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images is a Class D felony.

A person commits the offense of threatening the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images when he or she gains or attempts to gain anything of value, or coerces or attempts to coerce another person to act or refrain from acting, by threatening to disseminate an image of another person, which if disseminated would constitute nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images. Threatening the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images is a Class E felony.

A dissemination may be exempt from the provisions of this act if it is made for the purpose of a criminal investigation that is otherwise lawful, the reporting of unlawful conduct, the images involve voluntary exposure in public or a commercial setting, or if the dissemination serves a lawful public purpose.



SPONSOR: Neely

HANDLER: Romine

This act does not place any liability on telecommunications mediums used to distribute images that are covered under this act.

A person convicted under this act is subject to certain forfeiture provisions. In addition to criminal penalties, an offender under this act shall be subject to a private cause of action from the depicted person which, if successful, shall result in an award of \$10,000 or actual damages, whichever is greater, and attorney's fees. Humiliation or embarrassment shall be adequate to show damages and no physical manifestation of either is necessary.

This act contains an emergency clause.

This act is similar to SB 1014 (2018).

MIKE WEAVER

SPONSOR: Gannon

HANDLER: Romine

SS/HCS/HB 1606 - This act modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education.

**SCHOOL CALENDAR:**

Currently, public schools are required to be in session for a minimum of 174 days and 1,044 hours a year. Beginning in the 2019-2020 school year, this act changes the requirement to a minimum of 1,044 hours of actual pupil attendance with no minimum number of required school days except for kindergarten pupils who shall be provided a minimum of 522 hours of actual pupil attendance with no minimum number of days.

Beginning in the 2019-2020 school year, when determining the amount of state aid to the Division of Youth Services in the Department of Social Services for educational services to elementary and secondary students who have been assigned to the Division by the courts and who have been determined as inappropriate for local public school attendance, the number of full-time equivalent students shall be determined by dividing the number of student-hours by 1,044 hours. A student hour shall mean one hour of education services provided for one student.

Beginning in the 2019-2020 school year, each school calendar shall include 36 make-up hours for possible loss of attendance due to inclement weather. A school district may be exempt from the requirement to make up school lost or canceled due to inclement weather when the district has made up the required 36 hours and half the number of additional lost or canceled hours up to 48 hours, resulting in no more than 60 total make-up hours. The Commissioner of Education may provide, upon request, a waiver for any school district to be excused from the 1,044 hours of actual pupil attendance requirement. (Sections 160.011, 160.041, 163.021, 163.073, 171.031, & 171.033)

Provisions of law allowing a school district to establish a four-day school week are repealed effective July 1, 2019. (Section 171.029)

These provisions are identical to perfected HB 1573 (2018) and similar to HB 677 (2017).

**SCHOOL ACCOUNTABILITY PORTAL:**

This act requires every school district and charter school to maintain an accountability portal for the

SPONSOR: Gannon

HANDLER: Romine

public. By September 1, 2019, each public school and charter school shall develop, maintain, and make available all publicly available income, expenditure, and disbursement information for the current fiscal year. The data on the portal shall be updated quarterly and remain available for the next 10 years. If the expenditure and revenue information is not provided on a school district's website, then there may be a link provided to the information which is stored on the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education's (DESE) website.

Additionally, this act requires, by January 1, 2019, that DESE create a template for voluntary use by any school district needing assistance in developing an accountability portal. In the event that a school district or charter school does not maintain a website, the information shall be maintained through DESE. (Section 160.066)

These provisions are identical to perfected HCS/HB 1370 (2018) and similar to HB 263 (2017).

**REALLOCATION OF STATE SCHOOL FUNDING:** Currently, school districts are required to allocate 1% of moneys received under the school foundation formula to the professional development committee of the district. Under this act, school districts may, by majority vote of the board, allocate less than 1% but no less than .5% when such district is appropriated less than 25% of the allowable costs of providing pupil transportation under the school foundation formula. A school district may appropriate money in such manner until the end of fiscal year 2024. (Section 160.530)

These provisions are identical to perfected SB 687 (2018) and substantially similar to a provision contained in HCS/SB 434 (2017).

**EDUCATIONAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT:** This act provides students the opportunity to choose between the ACT WorkKeys assessment or ACT assessment, including ACT Plus Writing, in any school year in which the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education directs a state-funded census administration of the ACT assessment, or in which a school district directs the administration of the ACT assessment. (Section 160.572)

**STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION:**

This act requires the Governor to appoint a teacher representative to the State Board of Education. The teacher representative shall attend all Board meetings and participate in deliberations. However, the teacher representative shall not have the right to vote on any matter or be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum.

The teacher representative shall be an active classroom teacher, as described in the act, and have written support of his or her local school board.

The teacher representative's term shall be for four years and subsequent appointments shall be made in rotation from each congressional district, beginning with the first congressional district and continuing in numerical order. In the event of a vacancy in the position of teacher representative, the Governor shall appoint a replacement by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

These provisions expire on August 28, 2026. (Section 161.026)

The teacher representative shall not participate in closed meetings of the Board. (Section 161.072)

SPONSOR: Gannon

HANDLER: Romine

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 743 (2018) and similar to provisions contained in HCS/SB 695 (2018).

**HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY TESTING:** This act requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) to give high school equivalency certificate applicants the opportunity to voluntarily submit their contact information for the purpose of evaluating the college and career placement rates of the applicant.

Subject to appropriations, this act requires DESE to subsidize the exam fee for those taking the high school equivalency degree exam for the first time. (Sections 161.094 & 161.095)

These provisions are identical to SB 107 (2017), SCS/SB 998 (2016), identical to provisions contained in SCS/HB 469 (2017), and similar to HB 2238 (2016).

**CAREER AND TECHNICAL STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS:**

This act specifies that the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall be responsible for the receipt and disbursement of funds from career and technical student organizations. (Section 161.106)

This provision is identical to HB 1348 (2018).

**MISSOURI COURSE ACCESS AND VIRTUAL SCHOOL PROGRAM:**

This act changes the Missouri Virtual Instruction Program (MOVIP) to "The Missouri Course Access and Virtual School Program" and allows any eligible student to enroll in program courses of his or her choice to be paid by the school district or charter school, if the student has been enrolled full-time in a public school, including a public charter school, for at least one semester immediately prior to enrolling in the program, and the course is approved by the student's school district or charter school through a procedure described in the act. A student with a documented medical or psychological condition that prevented the student from attending school during the previous semester shall be exempt from the requirement that a student is enrolled full-time in and attended a public school for at least one semester in order to enroll in Missouri Course Access and Virtual School Program courses.

A school district or charter school shall pay, for any single, year-long course for a student, the market necessary costs or 14% of the state adequacy target as calculated at the end of the most recent school year. A school district or charter school shall pay no more than 7% of the state adequacy target as calculated at the end of the most recent school year for any single, semester-long course. School districts and charter schools may negotiate with the course providers for a lower cost. Payment for a full-time virtual school student shall not exceed the state adequacy target, unless the student receives additional federal or state aid.

If a student who is a candidate for A+ tuition reimbursement enrolls in a course under the act, the school shall attribute no less than 95% attendance to any such student who has completed such course.

Individual learning plans shall be developed for all students enrolled in more than 2 full-time program courses.

School districts and charter schools shall adopt a policy that delineates the process by which a student may enroll in program courses. If a district or charter school disapproves a student's enrollment request, such request shall be for "good cause" as set forth in the act. In cases of denial, a process is established

SPONSOR: Gannon

HANDLER: Romine

for a student and his or her family to appeal such denial.

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall establish an authorization process for course providers and authorize those providers that submit all necessary information and offer courses that align to state academic standards.

The Department shall publish the authorization process along with deadlines and guidance applicable to the submission process. If there are insufficient funds to evaluate and authorize course providers, the Department may charge applicant course providers a fee to ensure that evaluation occurs. The authorization process shall provide for continuous monitoring of course providers and courses. The Department shall revoke, suspend, or take other corrective action if a provider or individual course no longer meets the requirements of the program. A provider shall be given a reasonable time period to take corrective action to avoid such revocation or suspension. Authorization renewal shall take place at least once every two years.

The Department shall publish an annual report on the state of the program that includes information as set forth in the act. Additionally, the Department shall create a course catalog for the program with information about courses authorized and available to students in the state.

The act requires the State Board of Education to: ensure that multiple learning management systems are provided for, provide an easily accessible link for course vendors on the program website, allow anyone to submit course for approval, and require vendors to accept monthly payments for students enrolled in their courses.

Courses already approved through MOVIP by August 28, 2018, shall automatically be authorized to participate in the program. Additionally, any online course or virtual program offered by a school district or charter school which meets the requirements of provisions of law relating to state funding for virtual schools shall automatically be approved to participate in the Missouri Course Access and Virtual School Program. Such course or program shall be subject to periodic renewal. A school district or charter school offering such a course or program shall be deemed an approved provider. (Section 161.670)

The act repeals provisions establishing circumstances under which a student may be enrolled in the Missouri Virtual Instruction Program. The repeal of these provisions becomes effective July 1, 2019. (Section 167.121)

These provisions are identical to perfected SS/SCS/SBs 603, 576 & 898 (2018), and similar to HCS/HB 1408 (2018), SCS/HCS/HB 138 (2017), SCS/SBs 327, 238 & 360 (2017), HB 970 (2017), and HB 2123 (2016).

**SCHOOL BUS DRIVER MEDICAL ENDORSEMENTS:** Currently, school bus drivers provide an annual statement from a medical examiner certifying that they can safely operate a school bus. This act provides that such statement be made on a biennial basis. (Section 162.064)

This provision is similar to HB 1675 (2018) and to a provision contained in HCS#2/SS#2/SCS/SB 1050 (2018) and SCS/HCS/HB 631 (2017).

**BONDING REQUIREMENTS OF 7-DIRECTOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS:**

Current law requires the treasurer of a seven-director school district, when entering into a bond to the

SPONSOR: Gannon

HANDLER: Romine

state, to do so with two or more sureties. This act authorizes the treasurer to use one or more sureties. (Section 162.401)

These provisions are identical to perfected SB 743 (2018), to a provision contained in HCS/SCS/SBs 300 & 306 (2017) and SCS/HB 587 (2017), HB 1478 (2016), and HB 979 (2015).

#### GIFTED EDUCATION:

This act requires any school district with an approved gifted education program to have a policy, which shall be approved by the district's board of education, that outlines the procedures and conditions under which parents or guardians may request a review of the decision that determined their child did not qualify to receive services through the district's gifted education program.

School districts and school and school district employees shall be immune from liability for any and all acts or omissions relating to the decision that a child did not qualify to receive services through the district's gifted education program.

This act also allows for the subject or whole grade acceleration of any student who demonstrates certain characteristics described in the act. (Sections 162.720 & 162.722)

These provisions are identical to SCS for HB 1421 and HB 1371 (2018), provisions contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 743 (2018), and similar to SB 648 (2018) and HCS/HB 670 (2017).

#### PERSONAL INFORMATION OF STUDENTS:

This act provides that in the event of a breach of data maintained in an electronic form that includes personal information of a student, the school district shall notify the parent or legal guardian of the affected student. Notification of the breach shall also be sent to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and the State Auditor. (162.1475)

These provisions are identical to perfected SB 582 (2018) and a provision in HCS/SB 478 (2017).

#### EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION:

This act states that if a pupil between the ages of 3 and 5 who is eligible for free and reduced price lunch attends an early childhood education program operated by and in a district or charter school that has declared itself as a local educational agency and subsequently leaves such program, the district or charter school shall be allowed to fill the vacant enrollment spot with another eligible pupil without affecting the district's or charter school's calculation of average daily attendance.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/SB 743 (2018).

The act also repeals the phase-in of the applicability of provisions of law relating to early childhood education dependent on the accreditation status of school districts. (Section 163.018)

#### TRAVEL HARDSHIPS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS:

A parent or guardian of any pupil residing in St. Elizabeth or St. Albans is authorized to submit an application to the Commissioner of Education requesting that the pupil and any sibling of the pupil be assigned to another school district if the pupil is eligible and meets certain conditions as described in the act.

SPONSOR: Gannon

HANDLER: Romine

The act specifies that the driving distance from the pupil's residence to his or her attendance center in the district of residence must be 15 miles or more by the shortest route available. The new attendance center must be at least 5 miles closer in actual driving distance to the pupil's residence, and the attendance of the pupil must not cause the classroom in the receiving district to exceed the number of pupils per class set by the receiving district.

The Commissioner is required to assign pupils in the order in which applications are received. Once granted, the hardship assignment shall continue until the pupil, and any siblings of the pupil attending the same attendance center, completes his or her course of study in the receiving district or the parent withdraws the pupil. If withdrawn, subsequent grants of applications are discretionary.

A pupil who is not currently enrolled in a public school district becomes eligible to apply after the pupil has enrolled in and completed a fully year in a public school in his or her district of residence. The board of education of the district where the pupil resides shall pay the tuition of the pupil reassigned, which shall not exceed the pro rata cost of instruction. However, if the tuition of the receiving district is greater than the tuition of the pupil's district of residence, the parent or guardian of the pupil shall pay the difference in tuition.

A receiving school district shall not be required to alter its transportation route to accommodate pupils that are assigned to the receiving district. (Sections 167.121 & 167.125)

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/SB 709 (2018) and similar to HB 2032 (2018).

#### INSTRUCTION IN BRAILLE:

This act requires a student to receive instruction in Braille reading and writing as part of his or her individualized education plan (IEP) unless the IEP team determines that instruction in Braille or the use of Braille is not appropriate for the child. The act modifies the definition of "student". (Section 167.225)

These provisions are identical to HCS/SB 681 (2018), and similar to SB 362 (2017), HB 2569 (2016), and HCS/HB 1003 (2015).

#### CAREER COUNSELING PROGRAM:

Beginning with the 2018-2019 school year, this act permits the board of education of a school district or charter school that is a local education agency to establish an academic and career counseling program in cooperation with parents and the local community that is in the best interest of, and meets the needs of, students in the community. Schools may use the Missouri Comprehensive School Counseling Program as a resource in developing such program.

The act requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to develop, no later than January 1, 2019, a process for recognition of a school district's academic and career counseling program. (Section 167.266)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1663 (2018) and similar to HB 187 (2017) and to provisions in SB 587 (2018) and HCS/HB 118 (2017).

#### INFORMATION ON INFLUENZA:

When a local school board provides information about school health issues to parents and guardians of students in kindergarten to 12th grade, the school board shall include information that is identical or similar to that produced by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention about influenza and influenza

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HANDLER: Romine

vaccines. (Section 167.637)

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 986 (2018) and similar to HB 2294 (2018).

#### CAREER OPTIONS FOR STUDENTS:

This act requires the Department of Economic Development to annually identify occupations in which a critical need or shortage of trained personnel exists in the state, and provide such information to the State Board of Education. The State Board and the Department shall then compile certain data and information relating to post-secondary education and careers, as set forth in the act.

The information compiled under the act shall be distributed to each high school in this state. Each high school shall provide its students with such information before November 1st of every school year. (Section 167.902)

The act also requires the Coordinating Board for Higher Education and the Department of Economic Development to jointly provide information relating to each credential offered by a public institution of higher education, as listed in the act. Such information shall be posted on the website of the public institution of higher education and be published in the institution's course catalog by October 1, 2019. (Section 173.1004)

These provisions are identical to perfected HCS/HB 1455 (2018) and similar to HCS/HB 953 (2017).

**CAREER READINESS COURSE TASK FORCE:** This act also establishes the "Career Readiness Course Task Force" to explore the possibility of a course for 8th and 9th grade students covering topics related to various career and educational opportunities. The Task Force shall be composed of members as set forth in the act and shall serve without compensation. The Task Force shall consider a course that contains certain components, as described in the act.

Before December 1, 2019, the Task Force shall present its findings and recommendations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Joint Committee on Education, and the State Board of Education. Upon presenting such findings and recommendations, the Task Force shall dissolve. (Section 167.910)

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 873 (2018) and to provisions contained in SCS/HCS/HB 1663 (2018) and similar to HCS/HB 1245 (2018) and HCS/HB 1113 (2017).

**PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT:** This act also allows a teacher to count hours spent in a local business externship as contact hours of professional development. (Section 168.024)

These provisions are identical to perfected HB 1415 (2018), and similar to provisions contained in HCB 4 (2017), SCS/SBs 44 & 63 (2017), HB 94 (2017), SCS/HCS/HB 253 (2017), SS#2/SCS/SB 313 (2017), and identical to HB 799 (2017).

#### INSTRUCTION ON HUMAN SEXUALITY:

The act requires course materials and instruction relating to human sexuality and sexually transmitted diseases to contain information about sexual harassment, sexual violence, and consent, as such terms are defined in the act. (Section 170.015)

SPONSOR: Gannon

HANDLER: Romine

This provision is identical to SB 788 (2018), HB 2285 (2018), and to provisions contained in HCS/HB 2234 (2018).

**SCHOOL BUS DRIVER QUALIFICATIONS:**

This act exempts drivers who are at least 70 years of age or older from the pre-trip inspection portion of the annual CDL skills test in order to retain authority to drive a school bus. (Section 302.272)

These provisions are identical to perfected HB 1676 (2018) and HCS/HB 560 (2017).

**TRANSPORTATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS:**

The act states that the Kansas City Public Schools school board may contract with any municipality, bi-state agency, or other governmental entity to transport high school children. The contract shall be for additional transportation services and shall not replace or fulfill any of the school district's obligations to transport students to and from school. The school district may notify students of the option to use district contracted transportation students. (Section 304.060)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SCS/HB 1442 (2018), SCS/HCS/HBs 2277 & 1983 (2018), HCB 23 (2018), the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 687 (2018), the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 743 (2018), HCS#2/SS/SB 704 (2018), and HCS#2/SS#2/SCS/SB 1050 (2018).

JAMIE ANDREWS

SPONSOR: Barnes

HANDLER: Onder

SS#3/SCS/HCS/HB 1617 - This act repeals existing provisions of law relating to MO HealthNet telehealth, including provisions relating to MO HealthNet reimbursement for asynchronous store-and-forward technology, MO HealthNet telehealth rules promulgation, originating sites, and the Telehealth Services Advisory Committee.

This act requires the Department of Social Services to reimburse health care providers for telehealth services if such providers can ensure that the services are rendered with the same standard of care that would be provided in person. The Department shall not restrict the originating site through rule or payment as long as the provider can ensure the services meet the requisite standard of care. No payment for telehealth services shall depend on a minimum distance requirement between the originating and distant sites. Reimbursement for asynchronous store-and-forward may be capped at the reimbursement rate for services provided in person. Prior to the provision of telehealth services provided in a school, the parent or guardian of a child shall provide the necessary authorization.

Additionally, this act specifies that a health carrier shall not be prohibited from reimbursing non-clinical staff for services provided through telehealth if otherwise allowable by law.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018) and HCS/SB 575 (2018).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Morris

HANDLER: Curls



SPONSOR: Morris

HANDLER: Curls

HB 1625 - This act establishes the Missouri Senior Farmers' Market Nutritional Program by requiring the Department of Agriculture to apply for a federal grant to provide low-income seniors with vouchers or other approved methods of payment that may be used to purchase eligible foods at farmers' markets, roadside stands, and community-supported agriculture programs. Eligible seniors shall receive vouchers or other approved methods of payment from designated distribution sites in their counties of residence and also be provided with a list of participating farmers, farmers' markets, roadside stands, and community-supported programs.

This act is substantially similar to SCS/SB 787 (2018) and similar to SB 373 (2017), HB 327 (2017), HB 2331 (2016), SB 332 (2015), and HB 154 (2015).

SARAH HASKINS

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SPONSOR: Bernskoetter

HANDLER: Wallingford

SCS/HCS/HB 1635 - This act amends the provision relating to reporting of suspected abuse or neglect of a resident of a long-term care facility who is sixty years of age or older or other certain eligible adults. Current law requires a report to be made to the Department of Health and Senior Services in the event of suspected abuse or neglect. Under this act, in the event of suspected sexual assault of the resident, specified mandated reporters shall also report to local law enforcement under the procedures of the federal Elder Justice Act of 2009.

This act is identical to the perfected SCS/SB 574 (2018) and similar to a provision in SB 301 (2017), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 663 (2016), HB 551 (2017), SS/SCS/SBs 112, 212, 143, & 234 (2015), and SB 971 (2014).

SARAH HASKINS

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SPONSOR: Eggleston

HANDLER: Hegeman

HB 1646 - This act adds a reference to the existing voter approval requirements for imposing obligations on landowners to control brush on county rights of way and easements in certain counties, and specifies that the landowners shall prevent brush from interfering with vehicles traveling on the road.

Under the act, brush elimination costs charged against a parcel of land shall become due on the landowner's personal property tax assessment rather than becoming a lien on the land. The act specifies that notice by mail of brush elimination requirements may be given via any mail service with delivery tracking rather than only by certified mail.

This act provides that the county right of way or maintenance easement shall extend 15 feet from the center of the county road, or the distance set forth in the original conveyance, whichever is greater. In the event a county is required to obtain a land survey to enforce brush control provisions, the costs of the survey shall be divided evenly between the county and the landowner.

This act contains provisions similar to provisions in SB 657 (2018).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

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SPONSOR: Swan

HANDLER: Rowden

HB 1665 - This act provides that the State Board of Education may grant an initial visiting scholars certificate as a license to teach in public schools. The hiring school district shall verify that the applicant will be employed as part of a business-education partnership initiative designed to build career pathways systems for students. The applicant shall also be employed in a content area in which the individual has an academic degree or professional experience. He or she may only teach classes for ninth grade or higher for which the applicant's degree or professional experience qualifies him or her.

The certificate shall last one year, and the applicant may renew the certificate up to two times if certain requirements are met, as described in the act.

This act is identical to SB 924 (2018), substantially similar to HB 97 (2017) and SB 401 (2017), and substantially similar to provisions contained in HCS/SCS/SBs 300 & 306 (2017), and HCS/SB 434 (2017).

JAMIE ANDREWS

SPONSOR: Engler

HANDLER: Wieland

HCS/HB 1690 - This act modifies provisions relating to insurance guarantee associations.

#### EXPENSES OF INSURANCE GUARANTY ASSOCIATIONS (Section 375.1218)

This act adds guaranty associations' administrative expenses allocable to a receivership to the list of first priority distributions of claims from an insolvent insurer's estate. This provision includes claims for expenses of Missouri's Property and Casualty Insurance Association, Missouri's Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association, and similar organizations in any other state.

#### THE MISSOURI LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE GUARANTY ASSOCIATION ACT (Sections 376.715 to 376.758)

The act adds health care providers rendering services covered under health insurance policies or certificates to the list of persons provided coverage by the life and health insurance guaranty association. (Section 376.717)

This act also modifies references to insurers to also include health maintenance organizations, and modifies terminology referring to insurers and insurance consumers.

Currently the life and health guaranty association shall not provide coverage for portions of policies or contracts where an external reference is employed in calculating the value of the coverage. The act specifies that this provision shall not apply to any portion of a policy or contract, including to a rider that provides long-term care or any other health insurance benefits. (Section 376.717.3(3)(c))

Life and health guaranty association coverage shall not apply to policies or contracts providing benefits under grants to states for medical assistance programs, including Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program. (Section 376.717.3(12))

For purposes of the life and health insurance guaranty association, benefits provided by a long-term care rider to a life insurance policy or annuity contract shall be considered the same type of benefit as the basic policy or contract to which it relates. (Section 376.717.7)

SPONSOR: Engler

HANDLER: Wieland

Currently the life and health guaranty association is required to have between 5 and 9 members. This act raises this range to between 7 and 11 members. (Section 376.722)

In addition to guaranteeing, assuming, or reinsuring policies and contracts of an impaired or insolvent insurer, the life and health guaranty association may reissue the policies and contract. The act also removes the requirement that premiums and benefits provided on behalf of insolvent insurers be identical to the premiums and benefits of payable under the policy of the insolvent insurer. (Section 376.724)

The act specifies that substitute coverage offered for individual policies, contracts, and annuities must be offered at actuarially justified rates. (Section 376.724)

If the life and health guaranty association reissues terminated coverage, the premium must be actuarially justified, and specifies that the issuance is subject to prior approval by the Director of Insurance and not by a court. (Section 376.725)

The life and health guaranty association may, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the policy or contract, file actuarially justified rate or premium increases for any policy or contract for which it provides coverage. (Section 376.734)

The act modifies provisions relating to life and health guaranty association member assessments. It removes a provision specifying that nonpro rata assessments for administrative and legal costs shall not exceed one hundred fifty dollars per member insurer in any one calendar year, and specifies that the amount of other assessments for long-term care insurance written by the impaired or insolvent insurer shall be allocated according to a methodology included in the plan of operation and approved by the director. The methodology shall provide for 50% of the assessment to be allocated to accident and health member insurers, and 50% to life and annuity member insurers. (Section 376.735)

The provisions of this act shall not apply to any member insurer that is impaired or insolvent prior to the effective date of the act. (Section 376.758)

This act is identical to SCS/SB 908 (2018).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Phillips

HANDLER: Sater

SCS/HCS/HB 1713 - This act permits birth parents to obtain, upon a showing of proof of identification, a copy of an adopted person's original birth certificate. The adopted person may request from the state registrar a contact preference form to accompany the original birth certificate.

Additionally, a deceased adopted person's lineal descendants shall have the right to obtain a copy of the adopted person's original birth certificate and accompanying contact preference and medical history forms in accordance with existing statutory provisions relating to birth parent contact preferences and medical histories.

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Grier

HANDLER: Riddle

SPONSOR: Grier

HANDLER: Riddle

SS/SCS/HB 1719 - This act modifies provisions relating to professional registration.

**PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS:**

This act establishes regulations and registration requirements for professional employer organizations (PEOs). The act requires all PEOs to be registered with the Secretary of State. Registration of PEOs may be done individually or as a group. At the time of registration, and every year thereafter, the PEO or PEO group shall file an audit performed by an independent certified public accountant with the Secretary of State. A PEO may be eligible for limited registration if it meets certain requirements.

The Secretary of State shall maintain a list of PEOs registered in the state. PEOs shall pay an initial registration fee not to exceed \$500 with an annual renewal fee not to exceed \$250. However, no fee shall exceed the amount reasonably necessary for the administration of the act. Each PEO or PEO group shall maintain either positive working capital or provide a bond, irrevocable letter of credit, or securities with a minimum market value equaling the deficiency plus \$100,000 to the Secretary of State. PEOs seeking limited registration are not required to meet these requirements.

The act establishes the conditions under which a client and a PEO may enter into a professional employment agreement as well as the rights and responsibilities of each party.

Persons may be sanctioned by the Secretary of State for providing professional employer services without registering with the Secretary of State, or for providing false or fraudulent information to the Secretary of State in conjunction with any registration, renewal, or report required by the act. Such sanctions may include revocation of license or the imposition of an administrative penalty of not more than \$1,000, among other potential penalties.

This act provides that a client shall be entitled to the benefit of any tax credit, economic incentive, or other benefit arising as the result of the employment of covered employees of such client. The client's status or certification as a minority-owned or woman-owned business enterprise shall not be affected because such client has entered into an agreement with a PEO or uses the services of a PEO. The PEO shall be responsible for providing workers' compensative coverage for covered employees. (Sections 285.700-285.750)

These provisions are identical to the perfected version of SS/SCS/SB 600 (2018) and substantially similar to the perfected version of HCS/HBs 1656 & HB 2075 (2018).

The Division of Professional Registration shall verify if an applicant for any of the professions or occupations regulated by the Division has submitted all required documentation and that the documentation is legible. (Section 324.001)

**PROFESSIONAL LICENSES:**

The act also prohibits any state board, department, or agency that issues professional licenses from denying a license based on age to any person 18 years of age or older, except for: licenses associated with gaming; licenses for individuals who operate a school bus owned by or under contract with a public school or the State Board of Education; licenses for individuals who transport hazardous material; or licenses for individuals who use explosives. (Section 324.013)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/SCS/SB 846 (2018).

SPONSOR: Grier

HANDLER: Riddle

#### SUICIDE PREVENTION TRAINING:

Any health care professional in the state may annually complete training in the areas of suicide assessment, referral, treatment, and management, which may qualify as part of the continuing education requirements for licensure as a health care professional.

Psychologists are required to complete two hours of such training as a condition of initial licensure. The act also requires behavior analysts, professional counselors, social workers, baccalaureate social workers, and marital and family therapists to complete two hours of suicide assessment, referral, treatment, and management training as a condition of initial licensure and as a condition of license renewal. The training shall count toward any continuing education required for such license. (Sections 324.046, 337.020, 337.315, 337.320, 337.507, 337.510, 337.612, 337.618, 337.662, 337.712, and 337.718)

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in SCS/HB 1419 (2018), HCS/SB 796 (2018), HCS/SCS/SB 846 (2018), SS/SB 490 (2017), and SCS/HB 815 (2017).

#### PREVIOUSLY UNREGULATED PROFESSIONS:

This act establishes guidelines for the future regulation of occupations and professions in the state of Missouri. The act specifies that the state may not impose a substantial burden on an individual's pursuit of his or her occupation or profession unless there is a reasonable interest for the state to protect the general welfare. If such interest exists, the regulation adopted by the state shall be the least restrictive type of occupational regulation consistent with the public interest to be protected. The act states that all bills introduced in the General Assembly to regulate an occupation or profession shall be reviewed according to criteria set forth in the act.

Additionally, the act requires that the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration report and submit certain information to the General Assembly within two weeks of any bill being filed that proposes a new or additional regulation of an occupation or profession. (Section 324.047)

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1500 (2018) and similar to HCS/HB 1928 (2018).

#### DIETITIANS:

This act modifies the Dietitian Practice Act to update the terminology for the national organization name change from the American Dietetic Association to the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics. The act also updates the accrediting agency name from the Commission on Accreditation for Dietetics Education to the Accreditation Council for Education in Nutrition and Dietetics. The definitions for "medical nutrition therapy" and "registered dietitian" are modified by adding registered dietitian nutritionists to the definitions.

Additionally, any person who holds a license to practice dietetics may use the abbreviation L.D.N. (Sections 324.200-324.210)

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed SB 840 (2018).

#### INTERIOR DESIGNERS:

Under the act, the duties of the Interior Design Council are transferred to the Division of Professional

SPONSOR: Grier

HANDLER: Riddle

Registration. The Council's role shall be to advise, guide, and make recommendations to the Director of the Division. The Director of the Division, rather than the Governor, shall appoint members of the Council.

Provisions of law allowing the Council to be sued are repealed.

Additionally, the act repeals the requirement that the experience requirements for registered interior designers be verified by at least two client references, business or employment verification, and three industry references. (Sections 324.406-324.436)

These provisions are identical to SCS/HB 2221 (2018) and substantially similar to provisions contained in SS/SCS/SB 843 (2018).

#### ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS:

Electrical contractors who have an occupational or business license for work as an electrical contractor or master electrician issued by any political subdivision in this state shall be eligible for a statewide license if the applicant meets certain requirements as set forth in the act.

Any person operating as an electrical contractor in a political subdivision that requires a local license shall not be required to possess a statewide license to continue to operate in such political subdivision.

No political subdivision shall require the holder of a statewide license to obtain a local business or occupational license that requires the passing of any examination or any special requirements to assess proficiency or mastery of the electrical trades. The holder of a statewide license shall be deemed eligible to perform such work from any political subdivision within the state of Missouri. (Sections 324.920 & 324.925)

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 862 (2018) and similar to HB 2239 (2018).

#### LAND SURVEYORS:

Current law requires an applicant for land surveyor-in-training to provide at three letters of reference, one of which must be from a professional land surveyor who has personal knowledge of the applicant's land surveying education or experience. Additionally, an applicant for licensure as a professional land surveyor must provide at least three letters of reference, all of which must be from professional land surveyors with personal knowledge of the experience of the applicant's land surveying education or experience.

This act repeals any requirement for letters of reference in order to apply for enrollment as a land surveyor-in-training or to apply for licensure as a professional land surveyor. (Sections 327.313 & 327.321)

These provisions are identical to HB 2231 (2018).

#### DUPLICATE LICENSES:

This act allows a cosmetologist or barber to appear in person at the Board of Cosmetology and Barber Examiners office, or to mail in a notarized affidavit, in order to obtain a duplicate cosmetology or barber license when the original license has been destroyed, lost, mutilated beyond practical usage, or was never received. (Sections 328.025 & 329.033)

SPONSOR: Grier

HANDLER: Riddle

These provisions are identical to HB 1367 (2018) and to provisions contained in the truly agreed SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1500 (2018), and similar to provisions contained in SB 125 (2017), HB 813 (2017), and SCS/HB 815 (2017).

#### COSMETOLOGY AND BARBERING:

The act states that applicants for a barber license be free of contagious or infectious diseases that are capable of being transmitted during the ordinary course of business for a barber. The act repeals the good moral character requirement for barbers and for certain licenses under the purview of the Board of Cosmetology and Barber Examiners. The requirement that an applicant for a cosmetology instructor trainee license be of good moral character and in good physical and mental health is repealed under the act. Additionally, applicants may be denied licensure if they have been found guilty of any one of a set list of offenses, as set forth in the act.

The act repeals provisions stating that apprentice training for barbering and cosmetology and training for a cosmetology instructor license shall be recognized by the Board of Cosmetology and Barber Examiners for a period not to exceed five years.

Nothing in the provisions of law relating to cosmetology shall apply to hairdressing, manicuring, or facial treatments given in the home to a person's family or friends for which no charge is made.

The Board is required to grant a license to practice cosmetology, without first requiring an examination, to an applicant who holds a current cosmetology license in another state if the licensure requirements in that state are similar to, rather than substantially equal to, the licensing requirements in Missouri.

The act repeals provisions allowing the Board to require a barber to be examined by a physician to ascertain if the barber is free of infectious or contagious diseases and is not afflicted with any physical or mental ailment which would render him unfit to practice the occupation of barbering. (Various Sections)

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions contained in the truly agreed SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1500 (2018), and similar to SCS/SB 613 (2018), HB 1400 (2018), SCS/HCS/HB 230 (2017), SCS/SB 227 (2017), and HB 1770 (2016).

#### HAIR BRAIDING:

This act provides that the practices of cosmetology and barbering do not include hair braiding. The act requires that all individuals engaging in hair braiding for compensation first register with the Board of Cosmetology and Barber Examiners. The Board shall charge registrants a fee of not more than \$20 dollars. An applicant may be denied a certificate of registration if he or she has pleaded guilty to, entered a plea of nolo contendere to, or been found guilty of certain criminal offenses set forth in the act, notwithstanding whether sentence is imposed.

The Board shall provide persons registering as hair braiders with a mandatory instructional video that is at least four, but not more than six, hours in length. A person who registers as a hair braider shall post a copy of his or her certificate of registration in a conspicuous place at his or her place of business. If the registrant is operating outside of his or her place of business he or she shall provide the client or customer with a copy of his or her certificate of registration upon the client's or customer's request.

SPONSOR: Grier

HANDLER: Riddle

The Board may inspect the registrant's place of business one time per year during business hours to ensure that he or she is not operating outside the scope of practice of hair braiding. Additionally, the Board may inspect a hair braiding establishment upon any customer complaints and such additional inspection shall not count toward the one time per year inspection limitation.

If a registrant is found to be operating outside the scope of practice of hair braiding the Board may suspend or revoke the registrant's certificate of registration. (Section 329.275)

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1500 (2018), and similar to SCS/SB 613 (2018), HB 1400 (2018), SCS/HCS/HB 230 (2017), SCS/SB 227 (2017), and HB 1770 (2016).

**NURSES:**

This act expands the list of reasons that may cause the Board to file a complaint against a licensed nurse.

The act also allows the Missouri State Board of Nursing to establish an intervention program and an alternative program for the identification, intervention, treatment, and monitoring of nurses and applicants for a nursing license who have a substance use disorder.

Eligibility in either program is available upon Board discretion. The intervention program is available to certain individuals as set forth in the act and shall be a minimum of 1 year in duration. The alternative program is available to licensees and applicants for licensure who admit to having a substance use disorder. The program shall be from 3 to 5 years in duration.

If an individual declines enrollment in either program, the Board may proceed with its regular process of investigating a complaint or application.

Upon successful completion of either program, the licensee shall be deemed to have no disciplinary action against his or her license and shall not be required to disclose participation in the program. All records shall be deemed confidential and are not public records.

If a licensee or applicant violates any term of the intervention program or alternative program and denies the violation, the Board may convene a hearing to determine whether such violation has occurred. If a violation is found or is admitted to, the licensee's license shall be indefinitely suspended or the applicant's application shall not be acted upon until the licensee or applicant continues to fully participate in the intervention program or alternative program, has one year with no positive drug or alcohol screens, and completes a sobriety notebook.

If a licensee does not successfully complete the intervention program, the Board may pursue disciplinary action and the licensee shall not be eligible to participate in the alternative program. If an applicant does not successfully complete the intervention program, the Board may issue an order against the applicant. An applicant subject to an order issued by the Board shall not be eligible to participate in the alternative program.

If a licensee does not successfully complete the alternative program, the Board may pursue disciplinary action against the licensee. If an applicant does not successfully complete the alternative program, the Board may issue an order against the applicant.



SPONSOR: Grier

HANDLER: Riddle

The statute of limitations for disciplinary proceedings shall be tolled while a licensee or applicant is participating in the intervention program or the alternative program. (Sections 335.036, 335.066, & 335.067)

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 824 (2018) and similar to HB 2300 (2018).

#### LICENSURE OF PSYCHOLOGISTS:

This act provides that a doctoral degree in psychology from a program accredited, or provisionally accredited, by the Psychological Clinical Science Accreditation System is acceptable to meet various requirements for licensure as a psychologist if the degree program meets certain requirements as set forth in the act. (Sections 337.025, 337.029, & 337.033)

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in: HCS/SB 796 (2018), the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018), the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 660 (2018), the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018), SCS/HB 1419 (2018), and SCS/HB 1629 (2018).

#### PSYCHOLOGY INTERJURISDICTIONAL COMPACT:

This act establishes a new psychology interjurisdictional compact for the practice of telepsychology. The compact does not apply to permanent in-person practice, but regulates the temporary practice of psychology and the day to day practice of telepsychology. Telepsychology is defined in the compact as the provision of psychological services using telecommunication technologies.

Psychologists licensed in a compact state, also known as the home state, are allowed to practice telepsychology into other compact states, referred to as receiving states, where the psychologist is not licensed under an authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology. In order to obtain this authority the psychologist must:

- Meet certain education requirements;
- Possess a current license to practice psychology from a compact state;
- Have no history of adverse action against his or her license and no criminal record in violation of Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission rules;
- Possess a current E. Passport, as defined in the compact;
- Attest to conformity with standards of practice and competence in telepsychology technology, and knowledge of legal requirements in home and receiving states; and
- Meet any other criteria as required by the Commission and defined by rule.

The home state maintains authority over the license of the psychologist practicing telepsychology into a receiving state, but the psychologist is subject to the receiving state's scope of practice requirements. The receiving state may limit or revoke a psychologist's authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology into the receiving state.

A psychologist may practice in a receiving state under the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology only in performance of the scope of practice for psychology as assigned by a state psychology regulatory authority and when the psychologist initiates patient contact from a home state via telecommunications technologies with a patient in the receiving state and in accordance with rules promulgated by the Commission.

A psychologist licensed in a compact state may also practice temporarily in other compact states where the psychologist is not licensed, referred to in the compact as distant states. In order to obtain

SPONSOR: Grier

HANDLER: Riddle

temporary authorization to practice a psychologist must:

- Meet certain education requirements;
- Possess a current license to practice psychology from a compact state;
- Have no history of adverse action against his or her license and no criminal record in violation of Commission rules;
- Possess a current interjurisdictional practice certificate (IPC);
- Attest to intended areas of practice and work experience; and
- Meet any other criteria as required by the Commission and defined by rule.

The psychologist practicing under a temporary authorization to practice must practice within the scope of practice as authorized by the distant state. The psychologist is subject to the distant state's laws, and the distant state may limit or revoke the psychologist's temporary authorization to practice in the distant state.

When a home state takes adverse action against a psychologist's license the psychologist's authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology or temporary authorization to practice is terminated and his or her E. Passport or IPC is revoked. A compact state must report actions against a licensee to the Commission. When a complaint is filed against a licensee for conduct occurring in a receiving state, the licensee's home state psychology regulatory authority must investigate and take appropriate action as if the conduct had occurred within the home state. In such cases the home state's law shall be used to determine any adverse action against the psychologist's license.

When a psychologist's conduct is reported who is practicing under a temporary authorization practice and such conduct occurred in a distant state, then the distant state's psychology regulatory authority shall investigate and take appropriate action. In these types of cases the distant state's law shall control in determining any adverse action against a psychologist's temporary authorization to practice.

The compact allows compact state psychology regulatory authorities to issue subpoenas and cease and desist orders in order to revoke a psychologist's authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology and temporary authorization to practice.

A psychologist may not change his or her home state licensure during any investigation. Once an investigation is completed, the home state shall report the conclusions of the investigation to the Commission and the psychologist may then change his or her home state licensure. All information provided to the Commission by a compact state shall be confidential.

The Commission must develop and maintain a coordinated licensure information system or coordinated database, which contains licensure and disciplinary action information on all psychologists practicing under the compact. Compact states must submit a uniform data set to the coordinated database on all licensees which includes information as provided in the compact such as identifying information and any adverse actions taken against the licensee. Compact states may designate information that may not be shared with the public without express permission from the compact state reporting the information.

The compact creates the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission. Each compact state's psychology regulatory authority shall appoint one delegate to serve as a commissioner. The delegate will have the authority to act on behalf of the compact state. The Commission must meet once a year and all meetings are open to the public. The Commission may close a meeting to discuss certain matters as

SPONSOR: Grier

HANDLER: Riddle

established in the compact. All documents of a closed meeting will remain closed unless a majority of the commissioners vote to release such records or upon court order.

The Commission shall create bylaws and rules in order to govern its conduct and carry out the purposes of the compact. The compact requires the Commission to promulgate certain rules including rules which establish a fiscal year for the Commission and procedures for meetings and the election of officers. The Commission must publish the bylaws and file a copy with each compact state.

The Commission shall have the authority to:

- Bring and prosecute legal proceedings in the name of the Commission;
- Purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;
- Contract for services of personnel;
- Hire employees;
- Accept donations and grants;
- Lease or purchase property;
- Establish a budget and make expenditures;
- Borrow money;
- Appoint committees;
- Cooperate with law enforcement including providing and receiving information; and
- Adopt and use an official seal.

The Commission may also collect an annual fee from each compact state to cover the cost of operations. All receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the Commission shall be audited yearly.

The Commission shall elect officers and such officers shall serve as the executive board. The board shall have the power to act on behalf of the Commission according to the terms of the compact. The board shall be composed of five voting members and one ex-officio nonvoting member. The board shall recommend to the Commission changes in the bylaws, rules, compact legislation, annual dues paid by compact states, and any other applicable fees. The board shall also maintain the Commission's financial records and prepare and recommend the budget. The board has the responsibility of monitoring compact compliance by member states and prepare and submit compliance reports to the Commission.

The members, officers, executive director, employees and representatives of the Commission shall be immune from civil suit and liability, both personally and in their official capacity, for any claim arising out of an act or omission committed within the scope of Commission employment. However, immunity from civil liability shall not exist if the person's misconduct was intentional, willful, or wanton. The Commission shall defend any member, officer, executive director, employee or representative in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of an act or omission that occurred within the scope of Commission employment or duties.

The compact provides the procedures the Commission must follow in order to promulgate a rule which include public notice and hearing requirements. A majority of compact states may reject a rule promulgated by the Commission by enacting a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact.

The government of each compact state must enforce the compact and take all actions necessary to effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. The Commission shall be entitled to receive service of process and standing to intervene in any judicial or administrative proceeding pertaining to the subject

SPONSOR: Grier

HANDLER: Riddle

matter of the compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities, or actions of the Commission. If the Commission is not provided service of process, then any judgment or order shall be void as to the Commission, the compact, or promulgated rules.

The compact provides procedures the Commission is to follow when a compact state defaults in required performance of its obligations or responsibilities under the compact or promulgated rules. A compact state shall only be terminated from the compact after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. A compact state may withdraw from the compact by repealing the compact statutes.

The compact shall go into effect after seven states have enacted the compact legislation. (Sections 337.100-337.165)

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to CCS/HCS/SB 660 (2018), HCS/SB 796 (2018), perfected HB 1419 (2018), perfected HB 1629 (2018), and perfected HB 1896 (2018) and substantially similar to SB 462 (2017), HB 227 (2017), and provisions in HCS/SB 125 (2017).

#### PROFESSIONAL COUNSELORS:

An applicant for licensure as a professional counselor who has held a license as a professional counselor in this state or who currently holds a license as a professional counselor in another state shall not be required to have completed any courses related to career development. (Section 337.510)

#### PHARMACEUTICAL ENTITIES:

This act creates definitions for "drug outsourcer" and "third-party logistics provider" and adds the terms to certain provisions relating to the regulation of wholesale drug distributors, including licensing requirements for such entities. (Sections 338.315-338.340)

These provisions are identical to SB 1082 (2018) and HB 2670 (2018).

#### MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS:

The act adds psychiatric physician assistants, psychiatric advanced practice registered nurses, and psychiatric assistant physicians to the definition of mental health professionals for the purposes of provisions of law relating to alcohol and drug abuse and comprehensive psychiatric services and adds a definition for each term. (Section 632.005)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 660 (2018) and the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018), and is similar to HCS/HB 2295 (2018).

JAMIE ANDREWS

SPONSOR: Justus

HANDLER: Brown

SS/HCS/HBs 1729, 1621, & 1436 - This act modifies several provisions relating to the prevailing hourly rate of wages required to be paid workers on public works projects.

#### APPLICABILITY AND DETERMINATION OF WAGE RATES (Sections 290.220, 290.230, 290.257, and 290.262)

Under current law, no less than the prevailing hourly rate of wages shall be paid to all persons employed by or on behalf

SPONSOR: Justus

HANDLER: Brown

of any public body engaged in public works. This act modifies that process as follows:

1. If there are 1,000 or more reportable hours for any particular occupational title within a locality, workers engaged in that occupational title in such locality shall be paid the prevailing wage rate, which is equal to the weighted average wage. A formula for determining the weighted average wage is included in the act;
2. If there are not 1,000 or more reportable hours for any particular occupational title within a locality, workers engaged in that occupational title in such locality shall be paid the public works contracting minimum wage, which shall be equal to 120% of the average hourly wage in a particular locality as determined by the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center.

The act enumerates and limits the types of occupational titles that are entitled to the wage rate requirements.

The wage requirements of this act shall only apply to the construction of public works for which either the engineer's estimate or the bid accepted by the public body for the total project cost is more than \$75,000.

The act further stipulates that public bodies may not divide a project into multiple contracts for the purpose of lowering the total project cost below \$75,000.

The act provides that all work performed on a Sunday or a holiday shall be paid at twice the required wage rate. Additionally, all overtime work performed shall be paid at one and one-half the required wage rate.

The act requires the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations to issue an annual wage order no later than July 1, 2019, and July 1 of each successive year. The Department shall make an initial determination of the wage order by March 10, 2019, and March 10 of successive years.

The wage order shall contain the determinations of the prevailing wage rate for each occupational title in a locality and the public works contracting minimum wage for each locality. In determining the prevailing wage rate of each occupational title, the Department shall consider information submitted regarding wage rates for construction projects that occurred during the year preceding the impending wage order, provided that wage rates for entry-level workers and federally-registered apprentices shall not be considered.

#### ENTRY-LEVEL WORKERS AND APPRENTICES (Section 290.235)

Employers are permitted to utilize entry-level workers and federally-registered apprentices for the purpose of on-the-job training. On-the-job training workers shall be paid at a rate equal to fifty percent of the applicable wage rate for a journeyman worker under the appropriate occupational title.

Employers may not employ more entry-level workers and federally-registered apprentices, in the aggregate, than the total number of journeyman workers on a public works project.

#### COMPLAINTS FOR VIOLATIONS (Sections 290.240, 290.250, 290.330)

The act stipulates that complaints regarding any violation of the wage requirements of this act may only be filed by one of the following interested parties:

- Any decision-making public servant for a public body for which a public works project is being performed, if the complaint is against a contractor or subcontractor;

SPONSOR: Justus

HANDLER: Brown

- Any contractor, if the complaint is against his or her subcontractor for work performed on behalf of a public body;
- Any subcontractor, if the complaint is against his or her contractor for work performed on behalf of a public body; and
- The employee whose rights are alleged to have been violated.

This act contains provisions that are similar to SB 927 (2018), HB 1926 (2018).

SCOTT SVAGERA

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SPONSOR: Hansen

HANDLER: Romine

SS/HB 1744 - This act modifies provisions relating to higher education.

A+ SCHOOLS PROGRAM: This act modifies the A+ Schools Program by removing the requirement that the student's attendance at a public high school in the state be the three years immediately prior to graduation. The act also adds that a student must have graduated from such public high school. (Section 160.545)

This provision contains an emergency clause.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SCS/SBs 807 & 577 (2018), and HB 599 (2017).

COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICTS: Under current law, in order for a school district to become attached to a community college district, a petition must be submitted to the school board of the school district signed either by voters of the district equal in number to ten percent of those voting in the last school election at which school board members were elected or by a majority of the voters of the district, at which point an election must be called. This act provides that a community college district may, by a majority vote of its board of trustees, propose a plan to the voters of the school district to attach the school district to the community college district, levy a tax rate equal to the rate applicable to the community college district at the time of the vote of the board of trustees, and call an election upon the question of such plan. The community college district shall be responsible for the costs associated with the election.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to SCS/SB 990 (2018), a provision in the truly agreed to CCS/HCS/SCS/SBs 807 & 577 (2018), and a provision in SCS/HB 1442 (2018). It is also substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/SB 592 (2018) and a provision in the truly agreed to CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1291 (2018).

MISSOURI HIGHER EDUCATION SAVINGS PROGRAM: This act modifies the Missouri Higher Education Savings Program to allow Missouri 529 account holders to transfer money from such account to a Missouri ABLE account while retaining tax exempt status on any money transferred. (Section 166.435)

These provisions are identical to SS/SB 882 (2018) and HCS/HB 2115 (2018).

ACCESS MISSOURI FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: This act allows students enrolled in approved virtual institutions, as defined in the act, to participate in the Access Missouri Financial

SPONSOR: Hansen  
Assistance Program.

HANDLER: Romine

A virtual institution is required to continuously maintain certain specified requirements to be considered an approved virtual institution. (Sections 173.1101-173.1107)

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to CCS/HCS/SCS/SBs 603, 576 & 898 (2018), SB 862 (2018), and SCS/SB 188 (2017). They are also substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SCS/SBs 807 & 577 (2018) and HB 1267 (2018).

STUDENT MEAL PLANS: This act states that after July 1, 2019, no public institution of higher education shall require any student to purchase meal plans or dine at on-campus facilities when a student has presented medical documentation of a food allergy, food sensitivity, or medical dietary issue to the institution. (Section 173.1592)

This provision is identical to HB 1679 (2018).  
JAMIE ANDREWS

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\*\*\* HB 1769 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Mathews

HANDLER: Schatz

SS/SCS/HB 1769 - This act creates the offense of filing false documents. For the first offense, filing a false document is a Class D felony, but can be a Class C felony in certain specified instances. Any person who is found guilty of filing a false document shall be ordered to make full restitution to any person or entity that has sustained any actual losses as a result of the filing.

The act specifies that any agency of the state, a county or the City of St. Louis shall create a system in which suspicious filings are logged, and outlines the process for petitioning a court when a person has probable cause to believe a filing is fraudulent. The system shall be created by January 1, 2019.

If a filing or record is deemed invalid in a civil action brought under this act, the prevailing party shall be awarded all reasonable costs and fees incurred by that party in the action.

This act is substantially similar to SB 750 (2018), provisions of CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1633 (2018), HCS/HB 303 (2017), provisions of SCS/HCB 1 (2017), and the Truly Agreed and Finally Passed CCS/SCS#2/SB 128 (2017).

MIKE WEAVER

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\*\*\* HB 1796 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Ruth

HANDLER: Rowden

SS#2/HCS/HB 1796 - This act modifies several provisions relating to the process for the conveyance of real estate.

This act establishes the First-Time Home Buyer Savings Account Act. Beginning January 1, 2019, any individual may open a savings account and designate the account as a first-time home buyer savings account to be used to pay or reimburse a qualified beneficiary's eligible expenses, as defined in the act.

This act also creates an income tax deduction for taxpayers who make contributions to such savings

SPONSOR: Ruth

HANDLER: Rowden

account. The deduction shall be in an amount of fifty percent of the taxpayer's contribution to the account. The deduction shall not exceed the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income for the tax year the deduction is claimed, and shall not exceed \$800 or \$1,600 for married individuals filing jointly. Each taxpayer claiming the deduction shall file an affidavit with the income tax return verifying the amount of their contributions.

An account holder shall designate a beneficiary of the account no later than April 15 of the year following the tax year in which the account was opened.

The maximum amount an individual may contribute to an account in a single tax year is \$1,600 for an individual or \$3,200 for a couple filing a joint tax return. The maximum amount of all contributions to an account for all tax years is \$20,000. An account shall not contain more than \$30,000.

The title of any home purchased with moneys from an account may not transfer for at least two years, absent reasonable circumstances.

Moneys withdrawn from an account shall be subject to recapture if at the time of withdrawal it has been less than one year since the first deposit in the account, or if the moneys are used for any purpose other than those specified in the act.

No financial institution shall be required to designate an account as a first-time home buyer savings account in its contracts or systems, to track the use of moneys withdrawn from an account, or to report any information that it is not otherwise required to by law.

The income tax deduction created by this act shall sunset December 31, 2024, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 887 (2018), SB 444 (2017), and HB 563 (2017).

This act additionally requires the owner, seller, landlord, or other transferor of any premises that is or was previously contaminated with radioactive or hazardous material to disclose in writing to the prospective lessee, purchaser, or transferee that fact if the owner, seller, landlord, or other transferor has knowledge of such radioactive or hazardous contamination. Any person who fails to disclose such information is subject to a Class A misdemeanor.

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Riddle

SCS/HB 1797 - This act establishes provisions relating to unlawful activity on nuclear power plant property.

#### USE OF FORCE BY A SECURITY GUARD (Section 563.041)

This act provides a defense for an armed nuclear security guard who has used deadly physical force when the security guard reasonably believes it is immediately necessary for self-defense, or to prevent an action that would constitute murder, voluntary manslaughter, or assault. This act also provides a defense for an armed nuclear security guard who has used physical force to prevent an action that would constitute assault, kidnapping, burglary, arson, criminal damage to property, robbery, armed criminal action, or criminal trespass. Further, an armed nuclear security guard has a defense for threatening to use force if



SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Riddle

he or she believes it to be necessary for self-defense. No such guard, employer of a guard, or owner of a nuclear power plant shall be subject to civil liability for conduct permitted under this act.

**TRESPASS (Section 569.140.3)**

This act provides that the offense of trespass in the first degree is a Class E felony if such offense occurs on the grounds of a nuclear power plant.

This act is identical to a provision of CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1633 (2018) and similar to SB 830 (2018).

MIKE WEAVER

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\*\*\* **HB 1809** \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Tate

HANDLER: Schatz

HB 1809 - This act adds Franklin County to the compact between Missouri and Illinois creating the Bi-State Development Agency and the Bi-State Metropolitan Development District.

This act is substantially similar to SB 757 (2018) and SB 411 (2017).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

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\*\*\* **HB 1831** \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Ruth

HANDLER: Wieland

HB 1831 - This act modifies several provisions relating to sales taxes.

**SALES TAX HOLIDAY**

This act adds footwear and disposable diapers for infants or adults that are eligible for the annual August sales tax holiday for certain clothing, computers, and school supplies.

**SALES TAX EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN DUES**

This act exempts nonprofit organizations exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 from sales and use taxes on charges for initiation fees or dues.

This provision is identical to SB 1003 (2018), HB 2501 (2018), SCS/SB 80 (2017), and to a provision contained in SS#2/SCS/SBs 617, 611, & 667 (2018), HCS/SCS/SBs 632 & 675 (2018), SCS/HB 245 (2017), and HCS/SB 332 (2017), and is similar to HB 276 (2017), HB 328 (2017), and HB 833 (2017).

JOSHUA NORBERG

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\*\*\* **HB 1832** \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Cornejo

HANDLER: Riddle

SS/SCS/HB 1832 - This act modifies provisions relating to merchandising practices.

**SCRAP METAL RECORDS (Section 407.300)** - Currently, every scrap metal dealer is required to keep a record of transactions involving certain types of materials. This act also requires that a record be kept for each transaction involving a motor vehicle, heavy equipment, or tractor battery.

This provision is identical to HB 1882 (2018).

SPONSOR: Cornejo

HANDLER: Riddle

AMERICAN INDIAN ART (Section 407.315) - This act prohibits merchants from selling articles represented as being made by American Indians unless such article is made by American Indians. Any merchant violating this act may be subject to a \$25-\$200 fine, 30-90 days in jail, or both.

This provision is substantially similar to HB 1384 (2018) and a provision contained in HCS/HB 1915 (2018).

CREDIT USER PROTECTION LAW (Sections 407.431-407.436) - Currently, no person, other than a cardholder, shall use a scanning device to access information encoded on the magnetic strip of a credit or debit card, or use a reencoder to place information encoded onto a magnetic strip without permission of the cardholder. Any person who violates such provisions is guilty of a Class E felony. This act repeals these provisions.

This act creates the offense of illegal use of a card scanner if the person uses a scanning device to obtain information stored on a credit card without the permission of the cardholder, credit card issuer, or merchant; possesses a scanning device with the intent to defraud or with the knowledge that some other person intends to use the device to defraud; uses a reencoder to copy a credit card without the permission of the cardholder and with the intent to defraud; or possesses a reencoder with the intent to defraud or with the knowledge that another person intends to use the reencoder to defraud. The offense of illegal use of a card scanner is a Class D felony for the first offense and any subsequent offense arising from a separate incident is a Class C felony.

This act also creates the offense of defacing a credit card reader if the person damages, defaces, alters, or destroys a scanning device and the person has no right to do so. The offense of defacing a credit card reader is a Class A misdemeanor.

This provision is similar to SB 959 (2018).

KAYLA HAHN

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\*\*\* **HB 1838** \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Bernskoetter

HANDLER: Kehoe

SS/SCS/HB 1838 - This act authorizes the conveyance of certain state properties located in Jefferson City, Independence, St. Louis, Mack's Creek, and Butler County.

This act is identical to SCS/SB 907 (2018), and several provisions of this act are identical to the perfected SB 488 (2017).

KAYLA HAHN

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\*\*\* **HB 1858** \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Christofanelli

HANDLER: Eigel

CCS/SS/HB 1858 - This act modifies several provisions relating to the Department of Revenue.

SALES TAX MAPPING

This act requires the Department of Revenue to create and maintain a mapping feature on its website that displays certain sales tax information of political subdivisions in the state, as described in the act.

SPONSOR: Christofanelli

HANDLER: Eigel

Political subdivisions shall submit mapping and geographic data to the Department by April 1, 2019, and shall certify the accuracy of such data by affidavit.

The Department shall implement the mapping feature by July 1, 2019. (Section 32.310)

#### INTEREST ON INCOME TAX REFUNDS

Beginning July 1, 2019, this act requires interest on overpayments of income taxes to be calculated in the same manner as interest on underpayments. (Section 32.069)

Beginning July 1, 2019, this act also repeals a provision prohibiting the payment of interest on overpayments of income taxes if such interest is less than one dollar. (Section 143.811)

These provisions are substantially similar to HB 2165 (2018) and HB 2314 (2018).

JOSHUA NORBERG

SPONSOR: Johnson

HANDLER: Hegeman

SS/HCS/HB 1872 - This act establishes a grant program to award grants to applicants to expand access to broadband internet service in unserved and underserved areas, as defined in this act. The Department of Economic Development shall administer the grant program. Grants awarded shall fund the acquisition and installation of infrastructure that supports broadband speeds of at least 25Mb per second download and 3Mb per second upload, but that is scalable to higher speeds.

Applicants shall submit a grant application to the Department of Economic Development, that includes certain information as set forth in this act. At least 30 days prior to the first day applications may be submitted each year, the Department of Economic Development shall publish specific criteria on its website used to evaluate such applications. Within 3 days of the close of the grant application process, the Department shall publish on its website the proposed geographic areas and internet speeds for each application. A broadband internet service provider that provides service in or adjacent to a proposed project area may submit, within 45 days, a written challenge to an application as set forth in this act. The Department shall evaluate the challenge, and shall not fund the challenged project if the existing provider currently provides, has begun construction to provide, or commits to provide broadband service at speeds of at least 25Mb per second download and 3MB per second upload. If the Department denies an applicant as a result of a challenge, and such broadband internet service provider does not fulfill its commitment to provide service, the Department shall not consider another challenge from the provider for the next 2 grant cycles unless the failure to fulfill the commitment was due to circumstances outside of the provider's control.

This act also sets forth an order of priority for applications and a quantitative weighing scheme to be used by the Department of Economic Development in ranking applications. Further, this act puts certain limitations on grants that may be awarded under the program, including that no grant may be awarded where funding from certain federal funds has been awarded, where the grant will fund more than 50% of a project, or where total grant awards will exceed \$5 million.

This act requires the Department of Economic Development, by June 30 of each year, to publish on its website and provide to the General Assembly a list of all applications and challenges for the previous year, and certain information relating to such applications as set forth in this act.

SPONSOR: Johnson

HANDLER: Hegeman

This act shall expire in 3 years unless reauthorized by an act of the General Assembly.

This act is identical to provisions contained in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1456 (2018), and is similar to SB 922 (2018), HB 2256 (2018), and HB 2741 (2016).

KAYLA HAHN

SPONSOR: Fraker

HANDLER: Cunningham

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1879 - This act modifies several provisions relating to financial transactions involving public entities.

#### SECURITY-COLLATERAL LIST (Sections 30.270 and 95.530)

Under current law, the State Treasurer and the Treasurer of the City of St. Louis are limited in the types of securities they may require as collateral from banks or financial institutions selected and approved for the safekeeping and payment of deposits. With regard to out-of-state municipal bonds, it must be determined that the bonds are rated in the highest category by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating agency to be qualified as collateral. This act requires such bonds to be rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating agency to be qualified as collateral.

This act additionally adds brokered or negotiable certificates of deposit that are fully insured by the FDIC or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund to the collateral list.

#### STATE PURCHASES - HIGHER EDUCATION (Section 34.010)

The act stipulates that the provisions of law regulating public purchases on behalf of state departments shall not apply to public institutions of higher education.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to provisions in the truly agreed to CCS/HCS/SCS/SBs 807 & 577 (2018) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2140 (2018).

#### SHELTERED WORKSHOPS (Section 34.165)

The act changes the bidding preference for state purchasing from qualified nonprofit organizations for the blind and sheltered workshops from a flat 10-point bonus award to a sliding scale from 5 to 15 bonus points based on the revenue generation for and utilization of the qualified nonprofit organizations for the blind and sheltered workshops, as determined in rule by the Commissioner of Administration.

This provision is identical to SB 703 (2018).

#### COMPETITIVE BIDDING FOR COUNTIES (Sections 50.660 and 50.783)

Current law provides that counties must advertise a request for bids for contracts and purchases of more than \$4,500 with any one person or corporation during a 90-day period. This act provides that the bidding requirement applies to contracts or purchases involving expenditures of more than \$6,000.

Current law requires a county commission to seek competitive bids or proposals on single feasible source purchases of \$3,000 or more, and advertise for bids on such purchases of \$5,000 or more. This act requires the commission to seek bids and advertise on single feasible source purchases of more than \$6,000.

SPONSOR: Fraker

HANDLER: Cunningham

These provisions are identical to SB 770 (2018) and provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 769 (2018), SCS/HB 1442 (2018), and HCS#2/SS/SB 704 (2018).

#### INVESTMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS (Section 67.085)

Under current law, any public entity or political subdivision may invest public deposits if, among other things, on the same date that the public funds are deposited the financial institution also receives an amount of deposits from other financial institutions equal to the amount of the public funds deposited. This act repeals this requirement.

#### DEPOSITARIES FOR PUBLIC FUNDS (Section 110.010)

Current law provides restrictions on the security of the public funds of specific political subdivisions. This act stipulates that the requirements apply to all political subdivisions of the state. Furthermore, the act also allows banks serving as a depository for public funds to invest in the same manner as the State Treasurer is constitutionally permitted.

#### CERTIFIED CHECK REQUIREMENTS (Sections 110.080, 110.140, 165.221, 165.231, and 165.271)

Current law requires certain bids made by banks, associations, or trust companies to be accompanied by a certified check. This act repeals those requirements.

#### REAL ESTATE BOOKS (Section 137.225)

Under current law, real estate books in all counties, except St. Louis City, are required to contain certain information related to all lands subject to assessment in the county. Specifically, all real estate books shall contain the residence of the owner. This act permits, upon written consent of the owner, an alternate address to be used for the purpose of mailing ad valorem property tax assessments to someone other than an owner, family trust, or mortgage holder receiving escrow payments.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS#2/SS/SCS/SB 704 (2018).

#### DORMANT BANK ACCOUNTS (Section 447.200)

Under this act, whenever a consumer deposit account with a banking organization or financial organization has been inactive for 12 months or more and inactivity fees apply to the account, the organization is required to notify the account holder of such inactivity through first class mail postage prepaid marked "Address Correction Requested" or through electronic notice if the consumer has agreed to receive such notices under the federal Truth in Savings Act. Additionally, the bank is required to send annual statements for such account and charge a fee up to \$5 per statement. Such fee shall be withdrawn from the inactive account.

The act also stipulates that the funds of any bank account which has been inactive for a period of five years shall be remitted to the Abandoned Fund Account administered by the State Treasurer.

Several provisions in this act are identical or substantially similar to the truly agreed to HCS/SCS/SB 769 (2018).

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Trent

HANDLER: Cunningham

SS#2/SCS/HB 1880 - This act modifies provisions relating to broadband communications services provided by rural electric cooperatives.

SPONSOR: Trent

HANDLER: Cunningham

Currently, rural electric cooperatives have certain powers, including the power to construct electric transmission and distribution lines or systems. Under this act, such "electric transmission and distribution lines or systems" is defined to include copper and fiber optic cable, facilities, and technology that carries light signals and data beyond that necessary for the transmission and distribution of electricity. Further, this act specifies that if a property owner prevails against a rural electric cooperative or cooperative subsidiary in a suit in trespass or inverse condemnation filed after August 28, 2018, the trespass shall be deemed permanent and the actual damages awarded shall be the fair market value and fixed at the time of the initial trespass, punitive damages may be assessed, and the property owner may be compensated for property damage resulting from such trespass and reasonable attorneys' fees. This act further specifies that power conferred upon rural electric cooperatives shall be subject to a certain antitrust provision of law.

Under this act, the General Assembly declares that expanding and accelerating access to high-speed broadband communications services is in the best interests of citizens. In recognition of this capital intensive deployment, the General Assembly encourages rural electric cooperatives to enter into agreements or contracts with certain entities set forth in this act. Such agreements may provide for the non-exclusive use of rural electric cooperative infrastructure and easements for the deployment of such services.

Further, this act requires a distribution cooperative that provides broadband service to provide such service to a landowner if such cooperative's broadband infrastructure traverses such landowner's property.

This act is similar to SCS/SB 820 (2018).

KAYLA HAHN

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**\*\*\* HB 1887 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Bahr

HANDLER: Onder

HB 1887 - This act specifies that no deed restriction, covenant, or similar agreement running with the land shall prohibit the display of political signs.

A homeowners' association may remove a political sign if the sign is located on common ground, threatens public health or safety, violates an applicable law, is accompanied by sound or music, or if any other materials are attached to the sign. Subject to this provision, a homeowners' association shall not remove a political sign or impose any fine or penalty on the homeowner unless it has given three days' written notice specifically identifying the rule and nature of the violation.

This act is identical to HB 355 (2017), HB 1754 (2016), HB 462 (2015), and HB 1364 (2014).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

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**\*\*\* HB 1953 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Neely

HANDLER: Onder

SS/HB 1953 - Under this act, each primary care provider and urgent care physician may inquire of new patients, 18-45 years old, on a new patient intake form as to whether the patient is registered with the Bone Marrow Registry, and shall provide information developed by the Department of Health and Senior Services if the patient is not registered.

SPONSOR: Neely

HANDLER: Onder

Additionally, this act establishes an "Advisory Council on Rare Diseases and Personalized Medicine" in the MO HealthNet Division to assist the Drug Utilization Review Board when making recommendations or determinations regarding prior authorization and reauthorization criteria for rare disease drugs and other topics relating to rare diseases. The act specifies the Council's membership and requires the Council to meet no later than February 28, 2019. The Council's recommendations to the board shall be in writing. All members of the Council shall sign a conflict of interest statement each year and at least 20% of the members shall not have a conflict of interest with any insurer, pharmaceutical benefits manager, or pharmaceutical manufacturer.

Provisions of this act are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 718 (2018), CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 826 (2018), and SCS/SB 995(2018) and similar to HB 2407 (2018).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Rhoads

HANDLER: Rowden

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1991 - This act modifies provisions relating to the deployment of wireless facilities infrastructure.

PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY (Sections 67.1830 & 67.1846) - This act modifies the definition of "managing the public right-of-way" to include that permitting requirements for wireless communications facilities shall be consistent with the Uniform Wireless Communications Infrastructure Deployment Act and the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act.

Currently, certain political subdivisions may enact ordinances charging a public utility right-of-way user a linear foot fee if the right-of-way user does not pay gross receipts taxes. This act prohibits political subdivisions from assessing a linear foot fee or antenna fee if the right-of-way user pays business license fees, or business license taxes that are not nominal that are imposed specifically on communications-related revenue, services, or equipment.

UNIFORM SMALL WIRELESS FACILITY DEPLOYMENT ACT (Sections 67.5110-67.5121) - This act establishes the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act.

WIRELESS PROVIDERS WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY (Section 67.5112) - This act prohibits an authority, defined as the state or any political subdivision thereof excluding municipal electric utilities, from entering into an exclusive arrangement with any person for the use of the right-of-way for the collocation of small wireless facilities or the installation or replacement of utility poles. This act also allows wireless providers to collocate small wireless facilities and install and replace utility poles in the public right-of-way, except for in single-family residential neighborhoods or historic neighborhoods. Small wireless facilities collocated outside the right-of-way on property not zoned for residential use shall be classified as permitted and not subject to zoning review or approval. The new or replaced utility poles shall meet certain criteria as set forth in this act. Small wireless facility collocations shall not interfere with existing utility facilities, and an authority may require a wireless provider to repair all damage to the right-of-way caused by the provider's activities. If such provider does not make the required repairs, the authority may affect those repairs and charge the provider accordingly.

PERMITTING OF SMALL WIRELESS FACILITIES AND UTILITY POLES (Section 67.5113) -

SPONSOR: Rhoads

HANDLER: Rowden

This act prohibits an authority from prohibiting, regulating, or charging for the collocation of small wireless facilities, except as provided under this act.

An authority may require a wireless provider to obtain a permit to collocate a small wireless facility or install or replace a utility pole. Such authority shall receive applications and issue permits, subject to certain requirements and permit issuance timelines set forth in this act. An authority shall not require an application for routine maintenance on previously permitted small wireless facilities, the replacement of small wireless facilities, or the installation of micro wireless facilities strung between utility poles. No approval for the installation of a small wireless facility shall be construed to confer authorization for the provision of cable TV service, or the installation of a wireline backhaul facility or communications facility, in the right-of-way. This act also prohibits an authority from enforcing any ordinance requiring holders of a franchise or video service authorization to obtain additional authorization or pay additional fees for service for facilities in the right-of-way.

**COLLOCATIONS ON AUTHORITY POLES AND SUPPORT STRUCTURES OUTSIDE THE RIGHT-OF-WAY (Section 67.5114)** - This act requires an authority to authorize the collocation of small wireless facilities on authority wireless support structures and utility poles to the same extent the authority permits access to such structures for other commercial projects or uses. Further, this act prohibits an authority from entering into an exclusive agreement with a wireless provider concerning authority poles or support structures, including stadiums and enclosed arenas, unless the agreement meets certain requirements set forth in this act.

**WIRELESS PROVIDER ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY (Section 67.5115)** - This act prohibits a person owning, managing, or controlling authority utility poles in the right-of-way from entering into an exclusive arrangement with any person for the right to attach to such poles, and further requires the authority to allow the collocation of small wireless facilities on authority poles. An authority may require, as part of an application, engineering and construction drawings, and an estimate of cost of any make-ready work needed, for which the applicant shall be responsible.

Under this act, make-ready work shall be addressed as follows: rates, fees, terms, and conditions for make-ready work to collocate on an authority pole shall be nondiscriminatory, the authority shall provide a good faith estimate for any make-ready work necessary and work within the timelines set forth in this act, and the person owning or managing the authority utility pole shall not require more make-ready work than required to meet applicable codes or industry standards. Fees for make-ready work shall not exceed actual costs.

When a small wireless facility is located in the right-of-way on the state highway system, equipment and facilities associated with such facility shall remain in the utility corridor except to reach a utility pole outside the corridor where a small wireless facility is collocated.

**AUTHORITY RATES AND FEES FOR PLACEMENT OF A WIRELESS FACILITY, SUPPORT STRUCTURE, OR UTILITY POLE (Section 67.5116)** - This act prohibits an authority from requiring a wireless provider to pay any rates, fees, or compensation to the authority for the right to use the right-of-way, for collocation of small wireless facilities, or for the installation and replacement of utility poles in the right-of-way. The rates to collocate on authority poles shall be nondiscriminatory regardless of the services provided by the collocating person.

Further, this act sets forth criteria for application fees that may be assessed by an authority, including



SPONSOR: Rhoads

HANDLER: Rowden

that application fees shall be based on actual administrative costs and any such costs recovered by existing fees, rates, licenses, or taxes paid by a wireless services provider shall not be included in setting the application fee. An application fee shall not include travel expenses incurred by a third party, and the total fee for any application for the collocation of a small wireless facility on an existing utility pole shall not exceed \$100 per small wireless facility, including for consolidated applications. Total application fees for the installation, modification, or replacement of a utility pole and collocation of a small wireless facility shall not exceed \$500 per pole, and the rate for collocation of a small wireless facility to an authority pole shall not exceed \$150 per pole per year.

Under this act, an authority shall not demand any fees for small wireless facilities except those authorized under this act, applicable taxes, applicable linear foot fees, and right-of-way permit fees. Right-of-way permit fees shall be competitively neutral, and shall not be in the form of a franchise fee or tax, or other fee based on non-cost related factors.

SCOPE OF ACT (Section 67.5117) - Nothing in this act shall be interpreted to allow any entity to provide service regulated under certain provisions of federal law, without compliance with such federal provisions. Further, nothing in this act shall be interpreted to impose new requirements on cable providers for the provision of such service.

AUTHORITY PLANNING AND ZONING (Section 67.5118) - Subject to the provisions of this act, an authority may continue to exercise zoning, land use, planning, and permitting authority within its boundaries, including with respect to wireless support structures and utility poles. An authority shall not have jurisdiction over the installation or operation of any small wireless facility in an interior structure, or upon the site of any campus, stadium, or athletic facility not owned or controlled by the authority.

AUTHORITY ORDINANCES, POLE ATTACHMENT AGREEMENTS, AND JURISDICTION (Sections 67.5119 & 67.5120) - This act requires, within a certain timeline, an authority to adopt an ordinance or develop an agreement that makes available to wireless providers rates, fees, and terms that comply with this act. Nothing in this act shall nullify a mutual agreement between an authority and wireless provider entered into prior to August 28, 2018.

A court of competent jurisdiction shall have jurisdiction to determine all disputes arising under this act.

INDEMNIFICATION, INSURANCE, AND BONDING (Section 67.5121) - This act allows an authority to adopt indemnification, insurance, and bonding requirements related to small wireless facility permits, except an authority may only require a wireless provider to indemnify and hold harmless the authority in certain claims. Further, an authority may require a wireless provider to obtain and have proof of insurance coverage, or a comparable self-insurance program, prior to the effective date of any permit issued for a small wireless facility, but the authority shall not require such provider to name the authority or its officers or employees as additionally insured. An authority may adopt bonding requirements for small wireless facilities if the authority imposes similar requirements in connection with permits issued for other similarly situated utility right-of-way users. Such bonds shall provide for the removal of abandoned or improperly maintained small wireless facilities, restore the right-of-way in connection with such abandoned facilities, and shall assist in recouping rates or fees that have not been paid by a wireless provider in over 12 months. Such bonding requirements shall not exceed \$1,500 per small wireless facility, and shall not exceed \$75,000 across all facilities within the jurisdiction of a single authority. Entities that have at least \$25 million in assets and do not have a history of permitting noncompliance

SPONSOR: Rhoads

HANDLER: Rowden

shall be exempt from insurance and bonding requirements set forth under this act. Further, this act requires any contractor or wireless infrastructure provider to be under contract with a wireless services provider in order to perform work in the right-of-way.

The State Highways and Transportation Commission may apply the same indemnification, insurance, and bonding requirements to small wireless facility permits as it imposes on other users of the Commission right-of-way.

The Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act shall become effective January 1, 2019, and shall expire on January 1, 2021, except that the collocation rate for small wireless facilities shall remain in effect for the duration of the permit authorizing the collocation.

REPORT (Section 67.5125) - This act requires the Department of Revenue, by December 31, 2018, to prepare a report for the General Assembly on the amount of revenue collected by local governments from certain service providers.

This act contains a severability clause.

This act is similar to SB 837 (2018) and HB 1948 (2018).

KAYLA HAHN

\*\*\* HB 2001 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HCS/HB 2001 - Public Debt

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 22,779,846	\$ 22,779,846
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	1,275,213	1,275,213
.		
TOTAL	\$ 24,055,059	\$ 24,055,059

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 22,779,846	\$ 22,779,846
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	1,275,213	1,275,213
.		
TOTAL	\$ 24,055,059	\$ 24,055,059

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

\*\*\* HB 2002 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2002 - Elementary and Secondary Education

.	Governor	House
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**\*\*\* HB 2002 \*\*\* (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

GR	\$3,424,167,080	\$3,459,128,379
FEDERAL	1,111,379,031	1,111,498,640
OTHER	1,569,492,568	1,576,494,154
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$6,105,038,679</u>	<u>\$6,147,121,173</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$3,437,465,981	\$3,469,525,202
FEDERAL	1,111,193,646	1,111,243,646
OTHER	1,576,687,943	1,576,487,593
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$6,125,347,570</u>	<u>\$6,157,487,593</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

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**\*\*\* HB 2003 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2003 - Higher Education

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 810,437,047	\$ 889,792,712
FEDERAL	2,249,457	2,249,506
OTHER	285,844,966	285,352,809
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$1,098,531,470</u>	<u>\$1,177,395,027</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 891,135,651	\$ 881,779,163
FEDERAL	2,249,157	2,249,157
OTHER	297,704,288	297,704,288
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$1,191,089,096</u>	<u>\$1,181,732,608</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

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**\*\*\* HB 2004 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2004 - Revenue &amp; Transportation

.	REVENUE	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 69,809,905	\$ 64,938,101
FEDERAL	4,114,654	4,115,983
OTHER	453,639,892	452,542,254

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

.		
TOTAL	\$ 527,564,451	\$ 521,596,338

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 64,422,290	\$ 64,422,290
FEDERAL	4,113,778	4,113,778
OTHER	452,291,149	452,391,149
.		
TOTAL	\$ 520,827,217	\$ 520,927,217

.	TRANSPORTATION	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 9,794,129	\$ 13,294,130
FEDERAL	134,919,098	134,922,837
OTHER	2,389,585,399	2,391,049,737
.		
TOTAL	\$2,534,298,626	\$2,539,266,704

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 15,294,130	\$ 15,294,130
FEDERAL	134,917,498	134,917,498
OTHER	2,390,096,608	2,390,096,608
.		
TOTAL	\$2,540,308,236	\$2,540,308,236

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2005 - Office of Administration

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 489,519,845	\$ 219,420,711
FEDERAL	81,110,641	81,856,887
OTHER	66,655,195	66,651,094
.		
TOTAL	\$ 637,285,681	\$ 367,928,692

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 223,863,847	\$ 221,464,689
FEDERAL	84,197,024	83,520,050
OTHER	68,000,221	67,454,003

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

.		
TOTAL	\$ 376,061,092	\$ 372,438,742

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 651,447,403	\$ 642,694,578
FEDERAL	238,192,176	234,712,055
OTHER	206,666,992	204,802,786
.		
TOTAL	\$1,096,306,571	\$1,082,209,419

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 650,323,791	\$ 650,323,791
FEDERAL	237,427,645	237,427,645
OTHER	205,210,783	205,210,783
.		
TOTAL	\$1,092,962,219	\$1,092,962,219

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2006 - Agriculture, Natural Resources & Conservation

.	AGRICULTURE	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 6,131,752	\$ 8,900,658
FEDERAL	5,124,771	5,635,847
OTHER	23,690,242	24,743,724
.		
TOTAL	\$ 35,946,765	\$ 39,280,229

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 9,119,579	\$ 9,119,579
FEDERAL	5,618,606	5,618,606
OTHER	24,826,144	24,826,144
.		
TOTAL	\$ 39,564,329	\$ 39,564,329

.	NATURAL RESOURCES	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 12,216,293	\$ 12,640,533

\*\*\* HB 2006 \*\*\* (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

FEDERAL	47,933,165	47,783,384
OTHER	532,681,266	516,931,182
.		
TOTAL	\$592,830,724	\$557,335,099

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 15,770,324	\$ 14,770,324
FEDERAL	47,864,062	47,864,062
OTHER	532,853,237	525,228,236
.		
TOTAL	\$596,487,623	\$587,862,622

. CONSERVATION

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 0	\$ 0
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	161,731,853	158,059,297
.		
TOTAL	\$161,731,853	\$158,059,297

.	Senate	Final
GR	0	0
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	\$163,068,517	\$161,068,519
.		
TOTAL	\$ 163,068,517	\$161,068,519

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

\*\*\* HB 2007 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2007 - Economic Development, Insurance & Labor and Industrial Relations

. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 89,055,569	\$ 70,221,304
FEDERAL	159,490,566	159,609,938
OTHER	68,555,169	38,663,571
.		
TOTAL	\$317,101,304	\$298,494,813

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 70,813,153	\$ 69,813,153

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

FEDERAL	225,229,366	225,229,366
OTHER	68,875,428	68,775,428
.		
TOTAL	\$364,917,947	\$363,817,947

INSURANCE		
	Governor	House
GR	\$ 0	\$ 0
FEDERAL	1,250,000	1,250,000
OTHER	44,508,785	44,725,085
.		
TOTAL	\$ 45,758,785	\$ 45,975,085

	Senate	Final
GR	0	\$ 0
FEDERAL	1,250,000	1,250,000
OTHER	44,514,796	44,514,796
.		
TOTAL	\$ 45,764,796	\$ 45,764,796

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS		
	Governor	House
GR	\$ 2,024,620	\$ 2,158,006
FEDERAL	53,601,048	53,675,088
OTHER	146,660,227	146,568,394
.		
TOTAL	\$202,285,895	\$202,401,488

	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 2,150,828	\$ 2,150,828
FEDERAL	53,475,860	53,475,860
OTHER	151,411,552	151,401,552
.		
TOTAL	\$207,038,240	\$207,028,240

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2008 - Public Safety

	Governor	House
GR	\$ 71,591,529	\$ 73,811,625

**\*\*\* HB 2008 \*\*\* (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

FEDERAL	213,029,202	216,802,764
OTHER	434,200,217	442,682,604
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$718,820,948</u>	<u>\$733,296,993</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 73,368,440	\$ 72,189,898
FEDERAL	212,979,677	213,629,677
OTHER	440,004,047	440,657,439
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$726,352,164</u>	<u>\$726,477,014</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

**\*\*\* HB 2009 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2009 - Corrections

.	Governor	House
GR	\$695,249,096	\$697,107,846
FEDERAL	4,719,989	4,750,089
OTHER	78,462,044	78,528,433
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$778,431,129</u>	<u>\$780,386,368</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$692,648,259	\$690,443,952
FEDERAL	4,735,039	4,735,039
OTHER	81,127,192	80,439,167
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$778,510,490</u>	<u>\$775,618,158</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

**\*\*\* HB 2010 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2010 - Mental Health &amp; Health

.	MENTAL HEALTH	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 807,085,543	\$ 817,878,009
FEDERAL	1,352,135,502	1,374,410,157
OTHER	48,385,831	48,760,429
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$2,207,606,876</u>	<u>\$2,241,048,595</u>



SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 808,158,354	\$ 812,560,798
FEDERAL	1,368,101,286	1,369,899,271
OTHER	48,752,530	48,752,530
.		
TOTAL	\$2,225,012,170	\$2,231,212,599

.	HEALTH	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 389,269,371	\$ 379,939,893
FEDERAL	1,014,593,055	996,962,354
OTHER	22,626,563	15,315,719
.		
TOTAL	\$1,426,488,989	\$1,392,217,966

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 381,717,540	\$ 381,771,049
FEDERAL	1,000,104,233	999,652,867
OTHER	22,645,497	22,645,497
.		
TOTAL	\$1,404,467,270	\$1,404,069,413

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2011 - Social Services

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 1,836,647,097	\$1,627,428,017
FEDERAL	4,997,797,506	4,857,492,223
OTHER	2,866,217,128	2,710,112,569
.		
TOTAL	\$ 9,700,661,731	\$9,195,032,809

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 1,739,034,921	\$1,651,031,157
FEDERAL	5,046,340,536	4,940,169,320
OTHER	2,862,142,514	2,709,853,630
.		
TOTAL	\$ 9,647,517,971	\$9,301,054,107

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2012 - Elected Officials, Judiciary, Public Defender  
& General Assembly

.	ELECTED OFFICIALS	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 54,421,848	\$ 57,583,306
FEDERAL	21,120,496	21,132,996
OTHER	52,056,982	68,895,503
.		
TOTAL	\$127,599,326	\$147,611,805

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 62,408,845	\$ 57,408,845
FEDERAL	29,098,200	29,098,200
OTHER	78,509,520	78,509,927
.		
TOTAL	\$170,016,672	\$165,016,672

.	JUDICIARY	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 195,543,474	\$ 193,028,364
FEDERAL	14,578,743	14,478,318
OTHER	12,443,691	12,421,916
.		
TOTAL	\$ 222,565,908	\$ 219,928,598

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 190,699,896	\$ 191,699,896
FEDERAL	14,478,318	14,478,318
OTHER	14,421,916	12,421,916
.		
TOTAL	\$ 219,600,130	\$ 218,600,130

.	PUBLIC DEFENDER	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 42,625,391	\$ 45,067,860
FEDERAL	125,000	125,000
OTHER	2,986,593	2,987,593
.		
TOTAL	\$ 45,736,984	\$ 48,180,453

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 46,991,464	\$ 46,501,315
FEDERAL	125,000	125,000
OTHER	2,986,768	2,986,768
.		
TOTAL	\$ 50,103,232	\$ 49,613,083

.	GENERAL ASSEMBLY	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 35,966,195	\$ 37,793,819
FEDERAL	0	248,250
OTHER	396,389	1,397,358
.		
TOTAL	\$ 36,362,584	\$ 39,439,427

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 36,173,877	\$ 36,448,877
FEDERAL	0	75,000
OTHER	396,549	396,549
.		
TOTAL	\$ 36,570,426	\$ 36,920,436

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

SCS/HCS/HB 2013 - Statewide Leasing

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 73,471,712	\$ 73,567,924
FEDERAL	19,408,156	19,418,171
OTHER	14,220,544	14,226,591
.		
TOTAL	\$107,100,412	\$107,212,686

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 73,692,484	\$ 73,692,484
FEDERAL	19,397,477	19,397,477
OTHER	14,214,116	14,214,116
.		
TOTAL	\$107,174,077	\$107,174,077

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

**\*\*\* HB 2014 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

## HCS/HB 2014 - Supplemental Appropriations - Various Departments

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 63,664,729	\$162,072,421
FEDERAL	209,976,456	344,933,088
OTHER	60,751,279	197,638,587
.		
TOTAL	\$334,392,464	\$704,644,096

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$162,072,421	\$162,072,421
FEDERAL	344,933,088	344,933,088
OTHER	197,638,587	197,638,587
.		
TOTAL	\$704,644,096	\$704,644,096

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

**\*\*\* HB 2015 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

HB 2015 - This supplemental appropriations bill provides \$10,000,000 in funding for projects awarded before July 1, 2017, from the Department of Economic Development - Community Development Block Grant (pass-through fund).  
ADAM KOENIGSFELD

**\*\*\* HB 2017 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

## HCS/HB 2017 - Reappropriations

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 37,501,177	\$ 5,066,308
FEDERAL	46,167,174	49,491,238
OTHER	712,520,583	292,817,799
.		
TOTAL	\$796,188,934	\$347,375,345

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 5,006,308	\$ 5,066,308
FEDERAL	49,491,238	49,491,238
OTHER	292,817,799	292,817,799
.		
TOTAL	\$347,375,345	\$347,375,345

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

\*\*\* HB 2018 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

HCS/HB 2018 - Capital Improvements

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 92,597,292	\$ 82,153,823
FEDERAL	42,500,000	500,000
OTHER	135,803,602	91,213,508
.		
TOTAL	\$270,900,894	\$173,867,331

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 82,153,823	\$ 82,153,823
FEDERAL	500,000	500,000
OTHER	91,213,508	91,213,508
.		
TOTAL	\$173,867,331	\$173,867,331

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

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\*\*\* HB 2019 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Brown

HCS/HB 2019 - Capital Improvements

.	Governor	House
GR	\$	\$ 18,460,525
FEDERAL		42,500,000
OTHER		41,420,094
.		
TOTAL	\$	\$102,380,619

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 18,460,525	\$ 18,460,525
FEDERAL	42,500,000	42,500,000
OTHER	41,420,094	41,420,094
.		
TOTAL	\$102,380,619	\$102,380,619

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

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\*\*\* HB 2034 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Curtman

HANDLER: Munzlinger

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2034 - This act modifies provisions relating to industrial hemp.

Currently, marijuana and marihuana are considered Schedule I drugs for purposes of the Comprehensive Drug Control Act. This act defines industrial hemp and illegal industrial hemp, and exempts industrial hemp from the Comprehensive Drug Control Act.

SPONSOR: Curtman

HANDLER: Munzlinger

This act creates an industrial hemp agricultural pilot program to be implemented by the Department of Agriculture to study the growth, cultivation, processing, feeding, and marketing of industrial hemp. Under this act, growers and handlers of industrial hemp are required to obtain a registration, and growers and handlers of agricultural hemp seed are required to obtain a permit, from the Department of Agriculture. An application for an industrial hemp registration or agricultural hemp seed production permit shall be accompanied by an application fee and shall include certain information as set forth in this act. Upon fulfilling the application requirements, completing a satisfactory state and federal fingerprint criminal history background check, signing an acknowledgment that industrial hemp is an experimental crop, and signing a waiver holding the Missouri Department of Agriculture harmless, the Department shall issue a registration or permit. All information relating to registration and permit holders shall be forwarded to the Missouri State Highway Patrol. Any registration or permit is nontransferable except to certain family members, is valid for 3 years, and is renewable.

Under this act, the Department may revoke, refuse to issue, or refuse to renew an industrial hemp registration or agricultural hemp seed production permit, and may impose a civil penalty of not less than \$2,500 and not more than \$50,000 for violating registration or permit requirements, Department rules, industrial hemp plant monitoring system requirements, or certain Department of Agriculture orders. A registration or permit shall not be issued to any person that has been found guilty of, or pled guilty to, any felony offense under any state or federal law regarding a controlled substance within the previous 5 years. The Department shall refuse to issue an industrial hemp registration or agricultural hemp seed permit if approving such registration or permit would authorize the growth or cultivation of such hemp or seed on a plot of land that is less than 10 acres or more than 40 acres by any single registrant or permittee, or over 2000 acres of land statewide.

Under this act, any person growing industrial hemp who does not have a valid registration shall be subject to an administrative fine of \$500 and shall have 30 days to obtain such registration. If such person receives such registration within 30 days, he or she shall have their fine refunded in full. However, if such person fails to obtain such registration within 30 days, he or she shall be fined \$1,000 per day, and such person shall destroy the crop. Such destruction shall be verified by the Missouri State Highway Patrol.

Under this act, any grower may retain seed from each industrial hemp crop to ensure a sufficient supply of seed for that grower for the following year without the requirement to obtain an agricultural hemp seed production permit. Such seed shall not be sold or transferred, and does not have to meet hemp seed standards established by the Department of Agriculture. Further, this act provides that in the growing or handling of industrial hemp, no retailer of pesticides or agricultural chemicals shall be liable for the sale, application, or handling of such products in any manner not approved by state and federal agencies.

Each grower and handler shall be subject to an industrial hemp plant monitoring system and shall keep certain records as required by the Department of Agriculture. Upon 3 days notice, the Department may require an inspection or audit for purposes of ensuring compliance with industrial hemp laws, regulations, registration and permit requirements, monitoring system requirements, and Department orders. Additionally, this act allows the Department to inspect any industrial hemp crop during the crop's growth phase. If such crop contains an average THC concentration exceeding 0.3%, or the maximum amount allowed under federal law, the Department may order such grower or handler to destroy the crop. If the grower or handler does not destroy the crop within 15 days, such grower or handler may be fined

SPONSOR: Curtman

HANDLER: Munzlinger

\$5,000 per day. The Missouri State Highway Patrol may perform aerial surveillance to ensure illegal industrial hemp and marijuana plants are not being cultivated on or near legal industrial hemp plantings, and they may coordinate with local law enforcement to certify the destruction of any such plants. The Department of Agriculture shall also notify the Highway Patrol and local law enforcement of the need to certify the destruction of illegal industrial hemp.

Under this act, the Department of Agriculture may charge growers and handlers reasonable fees for administering the pilot program created under this act. All fees shall be deposited in the Industrial Hemp Fund created under this act, which shall be used by the Department of Agriculture only for administering this act, and shall not provide additional revenue to the Department or provide staff to the Department for any other program.

Further, this act allows an institution of higher education, in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, to engage in the study of the growth, cultivation, or marketing of industrial hemp and seed. Such institutions shall obtain a registration or permit from the Department for such study. The Department shall refuse to issue such registration or permit if approval would authorize the growth or cultivation of industrial hemp or agricultural hemp seed by institutions of higher education on over 20 acres of land statewide.

This act also allows the Missouri Crop Improvement Association, in collaboration with the Department, to establish and administer a certification program for agricultural hemp seed. Under the program, the Department may breed, plant, grow, cultivate, and harvest cannabis, and collect seeds from wild cannabis plants. Such program shall be voluntary for growers of industrial hemp.

The Department of Agriculture shall execute its responsibilities as they relate to industrial hemp in the most cost-efficient manner possible.

Currently, a food is considered adulterated if it meets certain criteria. Under this act, a food shall not be considered adulterated solely for containing industrial hemp, or an industrial hemp commodity or product.

This act is similar to SCS/SB 547 (2018) and HB 170 (2017).

KAYLA HAHN

SPONSOR: Beard

HANDLER: Hoskins

HB 2101 - Under current law, when a party is represented in a civil action by a legal aid society, a legal services or other certain nonprofit organizations, a law school clinic, or a private attorney working on behalf of such entities, all costs and expenses may be waived without needing a motion and court approval if the society or organization determines, and files with the court a certification, that the party is unable to pay such costs and expenses.

This act excludes guardian ad litem (GAL) fees from this provision of current law and instead requires an updated certification to be filed prior to a trial commencing when a GAL has been appointed. A party requesting the court to apportion GAL fees may make a motion to the court upon the conclusion of the action to review the fee waiver. Any party may present additional evidence on the financial condition of the parties and, based upon that evidence, the court may order the certifying party to pay a portion of the GAL fees if the court finds that party has the present ability to pay such fees.

SPONSOR: Beard

HANDLER: Hoskins

Any failure to pay GAL fees shall not preclude a certifying party from filing future suits and shall not be used as a basis to limit the certifying party's prosecution or defense of the action.

This provision is identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HB 2562 (2018) and SCS/HB 1249 (2018).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Ross

HANDLER: Schatz

SCS/HCS/HB 2116 - This act modifies provisions relating to watercraft.

**PERSONAL FLOTATION DEVICES (Section 306.100)**

The act specifies that violation of the requirements for boats to have personal flotation devices onboard shall be an infraction and shall be fined a maximum of \$25. The act prohibits the imposition of court costs for violations of this provision.

**NO-WAKE ZONES (Section 306.125)**

In addition, violations of the statute requiring careful and prudent operation of vessels, including exceeding slow-no wake speed in a no wake zone, shall be an infraction and the operator shall be fined a maximum of \$25. If the operator can not be identified, the owner of vessel shall be subject to the penalty. The Department of Public Safety shall promulgate rules necessary to implement a no wake zone for vessels 40 feet and over in coves with main junctures of less than 800 feet at the main channel. The act prohibits the imposition of court costs for violations of this provision.

**BOAT PASSENGERS (Section 306.126)**

This act specifies that the requirement for boat passengers to ride only within adequate guards or railing when underway shall not apply to vessels propelled by propellers or jet motors when such vessels are operating on a stretch of waterway not created or widened by impoundment.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected SS#2/SCS/SB 1050 (2018) and HCS/HB 1591 (2018), and to SS/SCS/SB 752 (2018), and similar to SB 65 (2017), HB 558 (2017), HB 2230 (2016), and HB 836 (2015).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Cookson

HANDLER: Romine

SS#2/HCS/HB 2129 - This act states that if a state or nationally recognized program or organization that provides unbiased information on organ, eye, and tissue donation requests to present information on organ, eye, and tissue donation to a school board or governing board of a charter school, the school board or governing board shall allow a presentation to be given, and shall allot no less than thirty minutes for the presentation. School boards and governing boards shall then consider the information presented and make a decision on whether to present such information to students and parents in the district or charter schools and the manner in which such information shall be presented.

No student shall be required to participate in any instruction relating to information about organ, eye,



SPONSOR: Cookson

HANDLER: Romine

and tissue donation if the student has any sincerely held religious or emotional belief which is contrary to such instruction.

JAMIE ANDREWS

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SPONSOR: Wood

HANDLER: Sater

HCS/HB 2171 - Under this act, a person who owns property valued \$30,000 or more, excluding the first \$100,000 in an ABLE account; who obtains, maintains, or renews a valid driver's license, who operates a motor vehicle, who is not blind, or who has violated a particular state law regarding the Blind Pension Fund shall not be entitled to a blind pension. Additionally, a person whose sighted spouse's annual income equals or exceeds 500% of the federal poverty level shall not be eligible. The Department of Social Services may require any applicant for or recipient of the blind pension to submit to a vision test or reexamination if there is reason to believe the person is not eligible for the pension.

This act requires vision tests to determine eligibility for a blind pension to measure vision in both eyes. A person is "blind" for the purposes of qualifying for a pension if his or her vision cannot be corrected to better than five two-hundredths, in the better eye, or if his or her visual field is less than or equal to five degrees as tested with five millimeter target on perimeter in the better eye, for a period that lasted or is expected to last at least twelve months. The Department shall determine the appropriate vision test and may require a recipient to be retested in less than five years if the Department reasonable believes that the person's vision would make the person ineligible for a pension. Additionally, the ophthalmologist, physician, or optometrist who conducted the vision test may indicate if retesting in less than five years is recommended.

Finally, this act requires the Department to submit to the General Assembly a projected estimate of the monthly pension payment for each upcoming fiscal year based on the Department's estimate of projected revenue from the blind pension tax levied, the projected balance in the Blind Pension Fund, the projected cash flow estimates to the Fund, and estimates of the number of eligible persons. The estimated change in the monthly payment for the upcoming fiscal year shall be calculated as one-twelfth of the quotient obtained by dividing seventy-five percent of the annual change in the amount of funds in the Fund for the preceding fiscal year by the projected number of eligible persons.

This act is substantially similar to SCS/SB 910 (2018).

SARAH HASKINS

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SPONSOR: Bondon

HANDLER: Crawford

HB 2183 - Under this act, an applicant or holder of a hospital license may define or revise the premises of a hospital campus to include property adjacent to the campus but for a single intersection.

Additionally, hospital licensure regulations may incorporate by reference Medicare conditions of participation.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (2018).

SPONSOR: Bondon

HANDLER: Crawford

This act changes the definition of "new institutional health service", as it applies to changes in licensed bed capacity, to apply only to long-term care facilities.

Currently, a health care facility seeking to increase its total number of beds by ten or less or ten percent or less of its total bed capacity over a two-year period may be eligible for a non-applicability review under the certificate of need program. Under this act, a long-term care facility shall only be eligible for a non-applicability review if the facility has had no patient care class I deficiencies within the last eighteen months and has maintained at least an 85% average occupancy rate for the previous six quarters.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 951 (0281) and substantially similar to SB 1040 (2018).

SARAH HASKINS

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\*\*\* **HB 2280** \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Haefner

HANDLER: Sater

SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 2280, 2120, 1468, & 1616 - Currently, certain pregnant women receiving MO HealthNet benefits continue to be eligible for all pregnancy-related and postpartum benefits for 60 days following the last day of their pregnancy. Under this act, pregnant women receiving substance abuse treatment within 60 days of giving birth shall be, subject to appropriations and federal approval, eligible for MO HealthNet benefits for substance abuse treatment and mental health services related to substance abuse treatment for no more than 12 additional months, as long as the woman remains adherent with treatment. No later than 15 months following the receipt of any necessary waivers or state plan amendments from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Social Services shall report to the House Budget Committee and the Senate Appropriations Committee on compliance with federal cost neutrality requirements.

SARAH HASKINS

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\*\*\* **HB 2330** \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Beck

HANDLER: Sifton

HB 2330 - This act designates the portion of State Highway 30 from State Highway 21 continuing east to State Highway P in St. Louis County the "Officer Blake Snyder Memorial Highway".

ERIC VANDER WEERD

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\*\*\* **HB 2347** \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Davis

HANDLER: Wallingford

SCS/HB 2347 - This act enacts provisions relating to the designation of memorial infrastructure.

DEPUTY EDWARD CULVER MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.538)

This act designates the portion of State Highway 45 Spur from State Highway 45 continuing north to State Highway 92 in Platte County the "Deputy Edward Culver Memorial Highway".

This provision is identical to HB 2318 (2018).

OFFICER BLAKE SNYDER MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.539)

SPONSOR: Davis

HANDLER: Wallingford

This act designates the portion of State Highway 30 from State Highway 21 continuing east to State Highway P in St. Louis County the "Officer Blake Snyder Memorial Highway".

This provision is identical to HB 2330 (2018).

**CAPTAIN AARON J. EIDEM MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.540)**

This act designates the portion of Interstate 44 from State Highway 360 west to State Highway PP in Greene County the "Captain Aaron J. Eidem Memorial Highway".

**HIGHWAY PATROL SGT. BENJAMIN BOOTH MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.541)**

This act designates the portion of Interstate 70 from Rangeline Street continuing west to Business Loop 70 in Boone County the "Highway Patrol Sgt. Benjamin Booth Memorial Highway".

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/SBs 999 & 1000 (2018).

**SHERIFF ROGER I. WILSON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.542)**

This act designates the portion of Interstate 70 from the eastern edge of the intersection of U.S. Highway 63 and Interstate 70 continuing west to Rangeline Street in Boone County the "Sheriff Roger I. Wilson Memorial Highway".

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/SBs 999 & 1000 (2018).

**PFC RALPH A. BRANSON, JR. MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.544)**

This act designates the portion of State Highway 42 within Maries County that is located within the city limits of Vienna the "PFC Ralph A. Branson, Jr. Memorial Highway".

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 1049 (2018).

**ERIC VANDER WEERD**

SPONSOR: Haahr

HANDLER: Eigel

SCS/HCS/HB 2540 - This act modifies several provisions relating to individual income taxes.

**INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX**

Current law provides for a reduction in the top rate of income tax over a period of years from 6% to 5.5%, with each cut becoming effective if net general revenue collections meet a certain trigger. In addition to such reductions, beginning in the 2019 calendar year, this act provides that the top rate of tax shall be reduced by 0.4%. The Director of Revenue shall adjust the tax tables as provided in the act.

This act provides that when an income bracket is eliminated from the tax table, the top remaining tax rate shall apply to all income in excess of the second highest remaining income bracket.

This act also creates a definition for "net general revenue collected", which includes all revenue deposited into the general revenue fund, less refunds and revenues originally deposited into the general revenue fund but designated by law for a specific distribution or transfer to another state fund. (Section 143.011)

This provision is similar to a provision contained in CCS/SB 884 (2018) and HCS/SS#2/SB 674

SPONSOR: Haahr

HANDLER: Eigel

(2018), and is substantially similar to a provision contained in SS#2/SCS/SBs 617, 611, & 667 (2018).

This act provides that Missouri personal and dependency exemptions shall not be allowed if the federal exemption amount is zero. (Sections 143.151 and 143.161)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SS#2/SCS/SBs 617, 611, & 667 (2018) and is substantially similar to a provision contained in HCS/SS#2/SB 674 (2018), HCS/HB 1964 (2018), and HB 2472 (2018).

#### INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS

Current law provides for an individual income tax deduction in the amount of 20% of a taxpayer's business income, which is phased in at 5% increments over a period of years if net general revenue collections meet a certain trigger. This act modifies such deduction by reducing the maximum deduction from 25% to 20%. (Section 143.022)

This provision is similar to a provision contained in HCS/SS#2/SB 674 (2018) and HCS/HB 1964 (2018).

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, this act also modifies the income tax deduction for federal tax liability paid by indexing the amount that may be deducted to the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income, as described in the act. The deduction is allowed at 35% for adjusted gross income of \$25,000 or less, and is phased out to 0% for adjusted gross income of \$125,001 or more. (Section 143.171)

This provision is substantially similar to HB 2691 (2018) and to a provision contained in SS#2/SCS/SBs 617, 611, & 667 (2018), and is similar to a provision contained in HB 1824 (2018) and HB 2734 (2018).

#### EFFECTIVE DATES

This act shall become effective on January 1, 2019. (Section B)

JOSHUA NORBERG

SPONSOR: Austin

HANDLER: Dixon

SS/SCS/HB 2562 - This act modifies provisions regarding nuisance abatement, abandoned properties, municipal courts, treatment courts, court reporter costs, guardian ad litem fees, sealing of civil judgments, and prosecutors serving as circuit attorneys.

#### NUISANCE ABATEMENT (67.398, 67.410, 82.1025, 82.1027, 82.1028)

Currently, cities and counties may enact an ordinance to provide for the abatement of nuisances, and the ordinance must require notice to the property owner and, if the owner does not occupy the premises, to any occupant. This act removes the requirement that notice is to be given to the occupant.

Additionally, cities may currently enact ordinances providing for vacation and mandatory demolition of buildings determined to be dangerous to the health, safety or welfare of residents and declared to be a public nuisance, which must include notice by certified mail, personal service, or publication. This act provides that notice to interested parties may be served by a private delivery service, substantially equivalent to certified mail.

SPONSOR: Austin

HANDLER: Dixon

This provision is similar to a provision of SS/SCS/SB 553 (2018).

The act establishes the Neighborhood Restoration Act. Under current law, a property owner or a neighborhood organization in certain cities and counties may bring a nuisance action for damages or injunctive relief. This act includes the City of Springfield among those cities and counties which are regulated by these provisions.

These provisions are identical to SB 554 (2018) and SB 393 (2017) and to provisions in SCS/HB 1249 (2018).

#### ABANDONED PROPERTY (82.462)

This act allows a person in a home rule city who is not the owner of the property or who is a creditor holding a lien interest on the property, and who suspects that the real property may be abandoned, to enter the premises to visually inspect the property to determine whether it is abandoned. If the person makes a good faith determination based on the inspection that the property is abandoned, the person may secure the property, remove trash or debris from the grounds, landscape, maintain, or mow the grounds, and remove or paint over graffiti.

This act defines what it means for a property to be "abandoned", and provides immunity for the person entering the property from claims of civil and criminal trespass and all other civil immunity unless the act or omission constitutes gross negligence or willful, wanton, or intentional misconduct.

This act specifies that, in the case of real property that is subject to a mortgage or deed of trust, the creditor holding the debt secured by the mortgage or deed of trust may not enter the premises of the real property if entry is barred by an automatic stay issued by a bankruptcy court.

This provision is similar to a provision in SB 780 (2018), SB 299 (2017), SB 742 (2016), and SB 228 (2015).

#### SALARIES OF KANSAS CITY POLICE OFFICERS (84.510)

This act raises the maximum compensation level for lieutenant colonels, majors, captains, sergeants, master patrol officers, master detectives, detectives, investigators, and police officers in Kansas City.

This provision is identical to SB 973 (2018) and HB 2070 (2018), and a provision of HCS/SS/SB 704 (2018), HCS/SB 780 (2018), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 966 (2018), SS/SCS/HB 1355 (2018), SCS/HB 1442 (2018), and of HCB 23 (2018).

#### PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE PROCEEDINGS (452.430)

The act provides that notwithstanding current law which provides that it is misdemeanor for refusing to make government records open for inspection, dissolution of marriage court records are prohibited from being available to the public for inspection until 72 years following filing.

TREATMENT COURTS (208.151, 217.703, 478.001, 478.003, 478.004, 478.005, 478.007, 478.009, 478.446, 478.550, 478.600, 478.716, 488.2230, 488.5358, 577.001)

This act modifies provisions relating to speciality courts including DWI courts, drug courts, and veterans treatment courts.

SPONSOR: Austin

HANDLER: Dixon

This act allows judicial circuits to establish treatment court divisions. Such divisions shall have jurisdiction to hear cases involving substance-involved offenders and to make use of comprehensive supervision, drug or alcohol testing, and treatment services. The treatment court divisions may contain specialized courts such as adult treatment court, DWI court, family treatment court, juvenile treatment court, or veterans treatment court. Upon successful completion of the treatment court program, the charges or penalty against the offender may be dismissed, reduced, or modified.

The juvenile division of any circuit court may establish a juvenile treatment court. The juvenile division may refer juveniles to such court when the juvenile is determined to have committed acts that violate the criminal laws of the state and has a substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder, as defined in the act, which contributed to the commission of the offense.

A majority of the judges of the circuit court may designate one judge to hear cases in the treatment court division and act as a treatment court commissioner. The Supreme Court may assign a treatment court commissioner to serve in another treatment court division of another circuit, upon the approval of the presiding circuit judge of the receiving court.

Prior to each treatment court session, the treatment court team shall meet to discuss the treatment of a treatment court participant. A treatment court team shall consist of the judge, the treatment court administrator, the prosecutor, a public defender or member of the criminal defense bar, a representative from probation and parole, a representative from law enforcement, substance use disorder providers, and any other person selected by the treatment court team. The court shall make the final decision regarding the appropriate incentive or sanction to be applied to the participant based on information presented in the meeting.

When a defendant in a criminal case is determined eligible, the judge may order the defendant to the treatment court division for treatment 1) prior to the entry of the sentence; 2) as a condition of probation; or 3) upon consideration of a motion to revoke probation. A circuit that has a treatment court division may accept participants from any other jurisdiction based upon the residency of the participant in the receiving circuit or the unavailability of a treatment court in the transferring circuit. A transfer must be agreed upon by the parties to the action, the judge of the transferring court, and the judge of the receiving treatment court.

Each treatment court within a treatment court division shall establish criteria for determining eligibility of a participant in a treatment court and for determining successful completion of that treatment court program.

The Drug Courts Coordinating Commission is renamed the Treatment Courts Coordinating Commission, which is tasked with coordinating the allocation of resources to all treatment courts in the state. Likewise, the Drug Court Resources Fund is also renamed the Treatment Court Resources Fund. The Commission shall establish standards and practices for the courts of the treatment court divisions. Each treatment court shall adopt policies consistent with the standards established by the Commission. Treatment courts that do not comply with the Commission's standards shall be prohibited from accepting new participants and must submit a written plan for the completion of treatment for existing participants to the Commission and the Office of State Courts Administrator.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in SCS/HB 1249 (2018).

SPONSOR: Austin

HANDLER: Dixon

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE AND MINOR TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS (479.020, 479.190, 479.353, 479.354, 479.355, 479.357, 479.360)

Currently, a judge cannot serve as a municipal judge in more than five municipalities at one time. This act states that a court serving multiple municipalities shall be treated as a single municipality for the purposes of this requirement.

Excluding in the City of Lee's Summit, municipal judges and municipal court personnel, including prosecutors, are prohibited from supervising, hiring, firing, or disciplining a probation officer or probation personnel assigned by the municipality.

When an individual has been held in custody on a notice to show cause warrant for a minor traffic violation, this act allows the court to waive or reduce the original fine or sentence when reasonable.

A defendant must be given the date and time to appear in court at the same time he or she is given a notice to appear in court, citation, or summons for a minor traffic violation, and failure to provide such information shall render the notice to appear void.

Additionally under current law, counties and towns with a municipal court must file with the State Auditor a report demonstrating compliance with certain municipal court procedures. One procedure is that the municipal court is to make use of community service alternatives at no cost to the defendant. This act removes the provision stating that the community service alternatives are to be offered at no cost to the defendant.

Certain provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 1249 (2018) and substantially similar to provisions in SCS/HB 2562 (2018), the perfected version of SB 553 (2018), the truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 128 (2017), HCS/SS/SB 124 (2017), SCS/HCB 1 (2017), and HCS/HB 380 (2017).

#### CIRCUIT CLERKS (483.075)

The act provides that provisions requiring the clerk of the county commission to perform the duties of the circuit clerk when the circuit clerk is named a party to a suit do not apply when the circuit clerk is named a party in an expungement proceeding.

#### COURT REPORTERS (488.2250)

Currently for the preparation of all appellate transcripts of testimony or for proceedings in any circuit court, the court report shall receive three dollars and fifty cents per page. This act repeals the specification that the court reporter is to receive three dollars and fifty cents per page in circuit court proceedings. Also, the act repeals the provision specifying that the court reporter is to be reimbursed three dollars and fifty cents per legal page for the preparation of such transcripts.

This provision is identical to SB 871 (2018), to a provision of SCS/HB 1249 (2018), HB 1487 (2018), and SCS/SB 169 (2017) and to provisions contained in HCS/HB 380 (2017), HCS/HB 597 (2017), SCS/HCB 1 (2017), and the truly agreed to and perfected version of SB 218 (2017).

#### GUARDIAN AD LITEM FEES (514.040)

Under current law, when a party is represented in a civil action by a legal aid society, a legal services, or other certain nonprofit organization all costs and expenses may be waived without needing a motion and court approval if the society or organization files with the court a certification that the party is unable

SPONSOR: Austin

HANDLER: Dixon

to pay such costs and expenses.

This act excludes guardian ad litem (GAL) fees from this provision of current law and requires an updated certification to be filed prior to a trial commencing when a GAL has been appointed. A party requesting the court to apportion GAL fees may make a motion to the court upon the conclusion of the action to review the fee waiver. Any party may present additional evidence on the financial condition of the parties and, based upon that evidence, the court may order the certifying party to pay a portion of the GAL fees if the court finds that party has the present ability to pay such fees.

Any failure to pay GAL fees shall not preclude a certifying party from filing future suits and shall not be used as a basis to limit the certifying party's prosecution or defense of the action.

These provisions are identical to HB 2101 (2018) and to provisions in SCS/HB 1249 (2018).

#### SERVICE OF PROCESS AFTER EXPIRATION OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS (516.105, 537.100)

The act provides that in a claim against a health care provider for damages for malpractice or negligence when the defendant is served after the statute of limitations has expired, if such service is not made within one hundred eighty days of filing the petition, then the court shall dismiss the action.

Likewise, in an action for wrongful death when a defendant is served after the statute of limitations has expired and such service is not made within one hundred eighty days of the petition being filed, then the court shall dismiss the action.

In both circumstances the dismissal shall be without prejudice, unless the plaintiff has previously taken or suffered a nonsuit.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 809 (2018) and SCS/SB 524 (2017).

#### PRIVATE PROBATION SERVICES (559.600)

The act provides that in cases of private misdemeanor drug probation services, the entity providing the private probation service shall utilize the Department of Corrections standards of drug screening. Additionally, the entity providing such services shall not require the clients to travel more than 50 miles to attend regular probation meetings.

This provision is identical to HB 1344 (2018).

#### PROSECUTORS (Section 1)

In counties with a population of more than 250,000 people, a person is prohibited from serving as a municipal prosecuting attorney and city attorney for the same political subdivision.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SCS/HB 1249 (2018).

JESSI JAMES

SPONSOR: Haefner

HANDLER: Wieland

HCR 63 - This resolution recognizes Missouri DeMolay as an institution of higher education and designates March 18th of each year as DeMolay Day.

JAMIE ANDREWS



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**\*\*\* HCR 70 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Franks Jr.

HANDLER: Nasheed

HCR 70 - This resolution declares youth violence a public health epidemic and supports the establishment of statewide trauma-informed education in schools. Additionally, this resolution makes June 7th of every year "Christopher Harris Day" in Missouri to remember children in St. Louis and throughout the state of Missouri lost to violence.

This resolution is identical to SCR 44 (2018).

MIKE WEAVER

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**\*\*\* HJR 59 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Romine

HJR 59 - This proposed constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, reduces the time period after which new members of an organization are allowed to participate in managing a bingo game from two years to six months.

This amendment also repeals language prohibiting advertising of a bingo game.

This amendment is identical to SJR 25 (2018) and SCS/SJR 9 (2017), is substantially similar to HJR 58 (2016), and is similar to HB 1776 (2016).

JOSHUA NORBERG

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**Administration, Office of**

- SB 802 - Modifies provisions relating to women's and minority business enterprises  
SB 1007 - Modifies the merit system  
HB 1517 - Requires the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Administration to submit to the General Assembly a monthly report of all settlements paid from the State Legal Expense Fund  
HB 1729 - Modifies provision relating to prevailing wage  
HB 1879 - Modifies provisions relating to financial transactions by public entities
- 

**Administrative Law**

- HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
- 

**Administrative Rules**

- SB 683 - Modifies provisions relating to the transportation of construction cranes  
SB 951 - Modifies provisions relating to health care  
HB 2183 - Modifies provisions relating to hospital regulations and certificate of need
- 

**Adoption**

- SB 800 - Modifies provisions relating to juvenile court proceedings  
SB 819 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the protection of children  
HB 1713 - Modifies provisions relating to birth parent and adoptee access to original birth certificates
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**Advertising and Signs**

- HB 1887 - Prohibits a property owners' association from preventing a property owner from placing political signs on his or her property
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**Agriculture**

- SB 627 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture  
HB 1625 - Establishes the Missouri Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program  
HB 2034 - Modifies provisions relating to industrial hemp
- 

**Agriculture, Department of**

- SB 627 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture  
SB 659 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources  
HB 1364 - Modifies provisions relating to petroleum products  
HB 1625 - Establishes the Missouri Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program  
HB 2034 - Modifies provisions relating to industrial hemp
- 

**Ambulances and Ambulance Districts**

- SB 775 - Extends the sunset on certain healthcare provider reimbursement allowance taxes and modifies the hospital reimbursement allowance tax  
SB 870 - Modifies provisions of law relating to emergency medical services
- 

**Animals**

- SB 627 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture  
SB 782 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources
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**Annexation**

- HB 1809 - Authorizes the addition of Franklin County to the interstate compact creating the Bi-State Metropolitan Development District
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**Appropriations**

- SB 659 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources
- SB 782 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources
- HB 1456 - Modifies provisions relating to communication services
- HB 1872 - Establishes a grant program to expand broadband internet access in unserved and underserved areas of the state
- HB 2001 - Appropriates money to the Board of Fund Commissioners
- HB 2002 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the State Board of Education and Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
- HB 2003 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Higher Education
- HB 2004 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Revenue and Department of Transportation
- HB 2005 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Office of Administration, Department of Transportation, and Department of Public Safety
- HB 2006 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Natural Resources, and Department of Conservation
- HB 2007 - Appropriates money for the departments of Economic Development; Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration; and Labor and Industrial Relations
- HB 2008 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Public Safety
- HB 2009 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Corrections
- HB 2010 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Mental Health, Board of Public Buildings, and Department of Health and Senior Services
- HB 2011 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, and distributions of the Department of Social Services
- HB 2012 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of statewide elected officials, the Judiciary, Office of the State Public Defender, and General Assembly
- HB 2013 - Appropriates money for real property leases and related services
- HB 2014 - To appropriate money for supplemental purposes for the several departments and offices of state government
- HB 2015 - To appropriate money for supplemental purposes for the expenses, grants and distributions of the Department of Economic Development
- HB 2017 - To appropriate money for capital improvement and other purposes for the several departments of state government
- HB 2018 - To appropriate money for purposes for the several departments and offices of state government; for projects involving the maintenance, repair, replacement, and improvement of state buildings and facilities
- HB 2019 - To appropriate money for purposes for the several departments and offices of state government; for planning and capital improvements
- HB 2171 - Modifies Blind Pension Fund eligibility and payment

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**Arts and Humanities**

- HB 1832 - Modifies provisions relating to merchandising practices
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**Attorney General**

- HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety  
HB 1517 - Requires the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Administration to submit to the General Assembly a monthly report of all settlements paid from the State Legal Expense Fund  
HB 1832 - Modifies provisions relating to merchandising practices
- 

**Attorneys**

- SB 800 - Modifies provisions relating to juvenile court proceedings  
SB 892 - Modifies provisions relating to various retirement plans for public employees  
HB 2101 - Modifies provisions relating to the payment of guardian ad litem fees in certain cases  
HB 2562 - Modifies provisions regarding nuisance actions in the City of Springfield, municipal courts, treatment courts, court reporter costs, guardian ad litem fees, sealing of civil judgments, and prosecutors serving as circuit attorneys
- 

**Banks and Financial Institutions**

- SB 769 - Modifies provisions relating to financial transactions by public entities  
HB 1250 - Modifies provisions relating to trusts, powers of appointment, gifts in fraud of marital rights, and commercial receivership, and establishes the Missouri Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act  
HB 1832 - Modifies provisions relating to merchandising practices  
HB 1879 - Modifies provisions relating to financial transactions by public entities
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**Bingo**

- HB 1484 - Modifies provisions relating to bingo  
HJR 59 - Proposes a constitutional amendment to reduce the amount of time a person is required to be a member of an organization in order to participate in the management of a bingo game
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**Boards, Commissions, Committees, and Councils**

- SB 598 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Transportation utility corridor  
SB 683 - Modifies provisions relating to the transportation of construction cranes  
SB 782 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources  
SB 814 - Modifies provisions relating to driver's licenses for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing  
SB 819 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the protection of children  
SB 843 - Modifies the composition, duties or repeals outright certain administrative boards, commissions, and councils  
SB 862 - Modifies provisions relating to electrical contractors  
SB 1007 - Modifies the merit system  
HB 1500 - Modifies provisions relating to certain occupations and professions  
HB 1953 - Establishes procedures for dissemination of information about the bone marrow registry and establishes an Advisory Council on Rare Diseases and Personalized Medicine
- 

**Boats and Watercraft**

- HB 2116 - Modifies provisions of law relating to watercraft
- 

**Bonds - General Obligation and Revenue**

- SB 707 - Modifies provisions relating to vehicle sales
-

**Bonds - Surety**

- SB 743 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education  
HB 1991 - Establishes the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act
- 

**Buses**

- SB 743 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
- 

**Business and Commerce**

- SB 564 - Modifies provisions relating to public utilities  
SB 594 - Exempts certain types of commercial insurance lines from filing requirements with respect to rates, rate plans, modifications, and manuals  
SB 608 - Modifies provisions regarding sovereign immunity and the liability of property owners when criminal conduct occurs on the property  
SB 705 - Modifies provisions relating to rate adjustments outside of general rate proceedings for certain public utilities  
SB 707 - Modifies provisions relating to vehicle sales  
SB 891 - Designates the week beginning the second Saturday in October as "Buy Missouri Week"  
HB 1246 - Requires certain locations and businesses to post information regarding human trafficking  
HB 1456 - Modifies provisions relating to communication services  
HB 1809 - Authorizes the addition of Franklin County to the interstate compact creating the Bi-State Metropolitan Development District  
HB 1831 - Changes the laws regarding the sales tax holiday that occurs in early August by adding an exemption for disposable diapers  
HB 1872 - Establishes a grant program to expand broadband internet access in unserved and underserved areas of the state  
HB 1880 - Modifies provisions relating to broadband communications services provided by rural electric cooperatives  
HB 1991 - Establishes the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act  
HB 2034 - Modifies provisions relating to industrial hemp
- 

**Campaign Finance**

- HB 1413 - Creates new provisions relating to public sector collective bargaining
- 

**Certificate of Need**

- SB 951 - Modifies provisions relating to health care  
HB 2183 - Modifies provisions relating to hospital regulations and certificate of need
- 

**Children and Minors**

- SB 655 - Removes the statutes of limitation on prosecutions involving sexual offenses requiring registration and sexual offenses against children  
SB 793 - Modifies provisions relating to court proceedings  
SB 800 - Modifies provisions relating to juvenile court proceedings  
SB 806 - Modifies various provisions regarding guardianship and conservator proceedings  
SB 819 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the protection of children  
HB 1350 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal history records, including criminal record reviews and background checks for in-home service providers and child care providers  
HB 1461 - Modifies provisions relating to the Address Confidentiality Program  
HB 1713 - Modifies provisions relating to birth parent and adoptee access to original birth certificates

**Children and Minors (cont'd)**

- HB 2101 - Modifies provisions relating to the payment of guardian ad litem fees in certain cases
- HB 2101 - Modifies provisions relating to the payment of guardian ad litem fees in certain cases
- HB 2562 - Modifies provisions regarding nuisance actions in the City of Springfield, municipal courts, treatment courts, court reporter costs, guardian ad litem fees, sealing of civil judgments, and prosecutors serving as circuit attorneys
- HCR 70 - Declares youth violence as a public health epidemic and declares June 7th as "Christopher Harris Day" in Missouri
- 

**Children's Division**

- SB 793 - Modifies provisions relating to court proceedings
- SB 800 - Modifies provisions relating to juvenile court proceedings
- SB 819 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the protection of children
- HB 1350 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal history records, including criminal record reviews and background checks for in-home service providers and child care providers
- 

**Chiropractors**

- HB 1516 - Requires licensed chiropractors to be reimbursed for the provision of MO HealthNet services
- HB 1719 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
- 

**Cities, Towns, and Villages**

- SB 592 - Modifies several provisions relating to elections
- HB 1446 - Modifies provisions relating to elections
- HB 1456 - Modifies provisions relating to communication services
- HB 1729 - Modifies provision relating to prevailing wage
- HB 1991 - Establishes the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act
- 

**Civil Penalties**

- SB 793 - Modifies provisions relating to court proceedings
- HB 1769 - Creates the offense of filing false documents
- HB 1832 - Modifies provisions relating to merchandising practices
- HB 2034 - Modifies provisions relating to industrial hemp
- 

**Civil Procedure**

- SB 581 - Repeals provisions requiring a landlord to keep security deposits in a trust and authorizes the right to a trial de novo in rent and possession actions
- SB 608 - Modifies provisions regarding sovereign immunity and the liability of property owners when criminal conduct occurs on the property
- SB 806 - Modifies various provisions regarding guardianship and conservator proceedings
- SB 871 - Modifies provisions relating to the cost of a court reporter to prepare transcripts and judicial positions in certain circuits
- HB 1250 - Modifies provisions relating to trusts, powers of appointment, gifts in fraud of marital rights, and commercial receivership, and establishes the Missouri Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act
- HB 1531 - Provides that an insurer who deposits the limits of coverage amount with the court shall not be liable for an amount in excess of such limits in an interpleader action

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**Civil Procedure (cont'd)**

- HB 2562 - Modifies provisions regarding nuisance actions in the City of Springfield, municipal courts, treatment courts, court reporter costs, guardian ad litem fees, sealing of civil judgments, and prosecutors serving as circuit attorneys
- HB 2562 - Modifies provisions regarding nuisance actions in the City of Springfield, municipal courts, treatment courts, court reporter costs, guardian ad litem fees, sealing of civil judgments, and prosecutors serving as circuit attorneys
- 

**Civil Rights**

- HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
- 

**Compacts**

- HB 1719 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
- HB 1809 - Authorizes the addition of Franklin County to the interstate compact creating the Bi-State Metropolitan Development District
- 

**Conservation, Department of**

- HB 1517 - Requires the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Administration to submit to the General Assembly a monthly report of all settlements paid from the State Legal Expense Fund
- 

**Constitutional Amendments**

- HJR 59 - Proposes a constitutional amendment to reduce the amount of time a person is required to be a member of an organization in order to participate in the management of a bingo game
- 

**Construction and Building Codes**

- HB 1729 - Modifies provision relating to prevailing wage
- HB 1991 - Establishes the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act
- 

**Consumer Protection**

- SB 593 - Enacts provisions relating to financial solvency of insurance companies
- SB 594 - Exempts certain types of commercial insurance lines from filing requirements with respect to rates, rate plans, modifications, and manuals
- SB 627 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
- HB 1832 - Modifies provisions relating to merchandising practices
- 

**Contracts and Contractors**

- SB 564 - Modifies provisions relating to public utilities
- SB 705 - Modifies provisions relating to rate adjustments outside of general rate proceedings for certain public utilities
- HB 1729 - Modifies provision relating to prevailing wage
- HB 1879 - Modifies provisions relating to financial transactions by public entities
- HB 1880 - Modifies provisions relating to broadband communications services provided by rural electric cooperatives
- 

**Cooperatives**

- HB 1456 - Modifies provisions relating to communication services
- HB 1872 - Establishes a grant program to expand broadband internet access in unserved and underserved areas of the state
- HB 1880 - Modifies provisions relating to broadband communications services provided by rural electric cooperatives
-

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**Corporations**

- SB 564 - Modifies provisions relating to public utilities
  - SB 593 - Enacts provisions relating to financial solvency of insurance companies
  - SB 659 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources
  - SB 705 - Modifies provisions relating to rate adjustments outside of general rate proceedings for certain public utilities
  - SB 802 - Modifies provisions relating to women's and minority business enterprises
  - SB 884 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
  - HB 1250 - Modifies provisions relating to trusts, powers of appointment, gifts in fraud of marital rights, and commercial receivership, and establishes the Missouri Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act
  - HB 1456 - Modifies provisions relating to communication services
  - HB 1872 - Establishes a grant program to expand broadband internet access in unserved and underserved areas of the state
- 

**Corrections, Department of**

- SB 1007 - Modifies the merit system
  - HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
- 

**Cosmetology**

- HB 1500 - Modifies provisions relating to certain occupations and professions
  - HB 1719 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
- 

**Counseling**

- HB 1719 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
- 

**Counties**

- SB 623 - Modifies provisions relating to foreclosure proceeds
  - SB 892 - Modifies provisions relating to various retirement plans for public employees
  - HB 1291 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
  - HB 1456 - Modifies provisions relating to communication services
  - HB 1504 - Allows certain counties to pass ordinances regulating land surrounding National Guard training centers
  - HB 1646 - Modifies provisions of law relating to brush control on roads in certain counties
  - HB 1729 - Modifies provision relating to prevailing wage
  - HB 1809 - Authorizes the addition of Franklin County to the interstate compact creating the Bi-State Metropolitan Development District
- 

**County Government**

- SB 568 - Modifies provisions relating to salaries for certain county officials
  - SB 592 - Modifies several provisions relating to elections
  - HB 1428 - Modifies process for filling vacancies in county elected offices
  - HB 1446 - Modifies provisions relating to elections
  - HB 1456 - Modifies provisions relating to communication services
  - HB 1504 - Allows certain counties to pass ordinances regulating land surrounding National Guard training centers
  - HB 1879 - Modifies provisions relating to financial transactions by public entities
- 

**County Officials**

- SB 568 - Modifies provisions relating to salaries for certain county officials
- SB 592 - Modifies several provisions relating to elections
- SB 623 - Modifies provisions relating to foreclosure proceeds



**County Officials (cont'd)**

- SB 652 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs
  - SB 652 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs
  - SB 806 - Modifies various provisions regarding guardianship and conservator proceedings
  - SB 807 - Modifies provisions relating to higher education
  - SB 892 - Modifies provisions relating to various retirement plans for public employees
  - SB 990 - Modifies provisions relating to the attachment of school districts to community college districts
  - HB 1428 - Modifies process for filling vacancies in county elected offices
  - HB 1446 - Modifies provisions relating to elections
  - HB 1769 - Creates the offense of filing false documents
- 

**Courts**

- SB 581 - Repeals provisions requiring a landlord to keep security deposits in a trust and authorizes the right to a trial de novo in rent and possession actions
  - SB 660 - Modifies the law relating to mental health
  - SB 806 - Modifies various provisions regarding guardianship and conservator proceedings
  - SB 819 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the protection of children
  - SB 871 - Modifies provisions relating to the cost of a court reporter to prepare transcripts and judicial positions in certain circuits
  - HB 1350 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal history records, including criminal record reviews and background checks for in-home service providers and child care providers
  - HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
  - HB 1461 - Modifies provisions relating to the Address Confidentiality Program
  - HB 1531 - Provides that an insurer who deposits the limits of coverage amount with the court shall not be liable for an amount in excess of such limits in an interpleader action
  - HB 2101 - Modifies provisions relating to the payment of guardian ad litem fees in certain cases
  - HB 2562 - Modifies provisions regarding nuisance actions in the City of Springfield, municipal courts, treatment courts, court reporter costs, guardian ad litem fees, sealing of civil judgments, and prosecutors serving as circuit attorneys
- 

**Courts, Juvenile**

- SB 793 - Modifies provisions relating to court proceedings
  - SB 800 - Modifies provisions relating to juvenile court proceedings
  - HB 2101 - Modifies provisions relating to the payment of guardian ad litem fees in certain cases
- 

**Credit Unions**

- HB 1832 - Modifies provisions relating to merchandising practices
- 

**Crimes and Punishment**

- SB 644 - Creates new provisions relating to unclaimed property
- SB 655 - Removes the statutes of limitation on prosecutions involving sexual offenses requiring registration and sexual offenses against children
- SB 793 - Modifies provisions relating to court proceedings
- SB 800 - Modifies provisions relating to juvenile court proceedings
- SB 819 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the protection of children
- SB 954 - Allows individuals found guilty of certain offenses of unlawful use of a weapon to expunge records relating to such offense

**Crimes and Punishment (cont'd)**

- HB 1246 - Requires certain locations and businesses to post information regarding human trafficking
- HB 1246 - Requires certain locations and businesses to post information regarding human trafficking
- HB 1350 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal history records, including criminal record reviews and background checks for in-home service providers and child care providers
- HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
- HB 1558 - Creates the offense of nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images and threatening the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images
- HB 1769 - Creates the offense of filing false documents
- HB 1797 - Establishes provisions relating to unlawful activity on nuclear power plant property
- HB 1832 - Modifies provisions relating to merchandising practices
- 

**Criminal Procedure**

- SB 655 - Removes the statutes of limitation on prosecutions involving sexual offenses requiring registration and sexual offenses against children
- SB 793 - Modifies provisions relating to court proceedings
- SB 800 - Modifies provisions relating to juvenile court proceedings
- SB 954 - Allows individuals found guilty of certain offenses of unlawful use of a weapon to expunge records relating to such offense
- HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
- HB 2562 - Modifies provisions regarding nuisance actions in the City of Springfield, municipal courts, treatment courts, court reporter costs, guardian ad litem fees, sealing of civil judgments, and prosecutors serving as circuit attorneys
- 

**Dentists**

- SB 826 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 982 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance
- HB 1268 - Modifies provisions relating to the Missouri Dental Board
- HB 1719 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
- 

**Disabilities**

- SB 814 - Modifies provisions relating to driver's licenses for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing
- SB 881 - Modifies provisions of law relating to transportation
- SB 882 - Modifies provisions of the Missouri Higher Education Savings Program
- HB 1350 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal history records, including criminal record reviews and background checks for in-home service providers and child care providers
- HB 1635 - Modifies provisions relating to mandated abuse and neglect reporting in long-term care facilities
- HB 2171 - Modifies Blind Pension Fund eligibility and payment
- 

**Domestic Relations**

- SB 800 - Modifies provisions relating to juvenile court proceedings
- SB 819 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the protection of children
- HB 1461 - Modifies provisions relating to the Address Confidentiality Program
- HB 2101 - Modifies provisions relating to the payment of guardian ad litem fees in certain cases

**Domestic Relations (cont'd)**

- HB 2562 - Modifies provisions regarding nuisance actions in the City of Springfield, municipal courts, treatment courts, court reporter costs, guardian ad litem fees, sealing of civil judgments, and prosecutors serving as circuit attorneys
- HB 2562 - Modifies provisions regarding nuisance actions in the City of Springfield, municipal courts, treatment courts, court reporter costs, guardian ad litem fees, sealing of civil judgments, and prosecutors serving as circuit attorneys
- 

**Drugs and Controlled Substances**

- SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 826 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 951 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- HB 2034 - Modifies provisions relating to industrial hemp
- HB 2562 - Modifies provisions regarding nuisance actions in the City of Springfield, municipal courts, treatment courts, court reporter costs, guardian ad litem fees, sealing of civil judgments, and prosecutors serving as circuit attorneys
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**Drunk Driving/Boating**

- HB 2562 - Modifies provisions regarding nuisance actions in the City of Springfield, municipal courts, treatment courts, court reporter costs, guardian ad litem fees, sealing of civil judgments, and prosecutors serving as circuit attorneys
- 

**Easements and Conveyances**

- SB 907 - Authorizes the conveyance of a certain state properties
- HB 1646 - Modifies provisions of law relating to brush control on roads in certain counties
- HB 1838 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state properties
- HB 1880 - Modifies provisions relating to broadband communications services provided by rural electric cooperatives
- HB 1887 - Prohibits a property owners' association from preventing a property owner from placing political signs on his or her property
- 

**Economic Development**

- SB 564 - Modifies provisions relating to public utilities
- HB 1415 - Modifies provisions relating to workforce development
- HB 1858 - Requires the Department of Revenue to maintain a map with certain tax information
- 

**Economic Development, Department of**

- SB 1007 - Modifies the merit system
- HB 1415 - Modifies provisions relating to workforce development
- HB 1456 - Modifies provisions relating to communication services
- HB 1492 - Modifies the law regarding the Show-Me Heroes program
- HB 1729 - Modifies provision relating to prevailing wage
- HB 1872 - Establishes a grant program to expand broadband internet access in unserved and underserved areas of the state
- 

**Education, Elementary and Secondary**

- SB 592 - Modifies several provisions relating to elections
- SB 603 - Modifies provisions relating to virtual education
- SB 687 - Modifies provisions relating to student transportation and allocation of school funds
- SB 743 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

**Education, Elementary and Secondary (cont'd)**

- SB 894 - Modifies provisions relating to education curriculum involving science and technology
  - SB 894 - Modifies provisions relating to education curriculum involving science and technology
  - SB 990 - Modifies provisions relating to the attachment of school districts to community college districts
  - HB 1415 - Modifies provisions relating to workforce development
  - HB 1446 - Modifies provisions relating to elections
  - HB 1606 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
  - HB 1665 - Authorizes the granting of a visiting scholars certificate to teachers in public schools
  - HB 1744 - Modifies provisions relating to higher education
  - HB 2129 - Establishes provisions relating to information on organ, eye, and tissue donation presented to students
- 

**Education, Higher**

- SB 592 - Modifies several provisions relating to elections
  - SB 807 - Modifies provisions relating to higher education
  - SB 870 - Modifies provisions of law relating to emergency medical services
  - SB 882 - Modifies provisions of the Missouri Higher Education Savings Program
  - SB 894 - Modifies provisions relating to education curriculum involving science and technology
  - SB 990 - Modifies provisions relating to the attachment of school districts to community college districts
  - HB 1268 - Modifies provisions relating to the Missouri Dental Board
  - HB 1415 - Modifies provisions relating to workforce development
  - HB 1446 - Modifies provisions relating to elections
  - HB 1465 - Modifies provisions relating to degree offerings at public institutions of higher education
  - HB 1744 - Modifies provisions relating to higher education
  - HB 1879 - Modifies provisions relating to financial transactions by public entities
  - HB 2034 - Modifies provisions relating to industrial hemp
- 

**Elderly**

- HB 1350 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal history records, including criminal record reviews and background checks for in-home service providers and child care providers
  - HB 1625 - Establishes the Missouri Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program
  - HB 1635 - Modifies provisions relating to mandated abuse and neglect reporting in long-term care facilities
- 

**Elections**

- SB 592 - Modifies several provisions relating to elections
  - SB 990 - Modifies provisions relating to the attachment of school districts to community college districts
  - SCR 49 - Moves referendum election date for SS#2/SB 19
  - HB 1446 - Modifies provisions relating to elections
  - HB 1887 - Prohibits a property owners' association from preventing a property owner from placing political signs on his or her property
-

**Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of**

- SB 603 - Modifies provisions relating to virtual education  
SB 687 - Modifies provisions relating to student transportation and allocation of school funds  
SB 894 - Modifies provisions relating to education curriculum involving science and technology  
HB 1415 - Modifies provisions relating to workforce development  
HB 1606 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education  
HB 1665 - Authorizes the granting of a visiting scholars certificate to teachers in public schools
- 

**Emergencies**

- SB 627 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture  
SB 870 - Modifies provisions of law relating to emergency medical services  
SB 982 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance  
HB 1364 - Modifies provisions relating to petroleum products  
HB 1456 - Modifies provisions relating to communication services
- 

**Eminent Domain and Condemnation**

- HB 1646 - Modifies provisions of law relating to brush control on roads in certain counties
- 

**Employees - Employers**

- SB 660 - Modifies the law relating to mental health  
SCR 49 - Moves referendum election date for SS#2/SB 19  
HB 1350 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal history records, including criminal record reviews and background checks for in-home service providers and child care providers  
HB 1413 - Creates new provisions relating to public sector collective bargaining  
HB 1719 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
- 

**Energy**

- SB 564 - Modifies provisions relating to public utilities  
SB 917 - Modifies provisions relating to coal ash  
HB 1797 - Establishes provisions relating to unlawful activity on nuclear power plant property  
HB 1880 - Modifies provisions relating to broadband communications services provided by rural electric cooperatives
- 

**Entertainment, Sports and Amusements**

- HB 1388 - Modifies provisions relating to certain sports contests
- 

**Environmental Protection**

- SB 564 - Modifies provisions relating to public utilities  
SB 659 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources  
SB 782 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources  
SB 917 - Modifies provisions relating to coal ash  
HB 1364 - Modifies provisions relating to petroleum products
- 

**Estates, Wills and Trusts**

- SB 581 - Repeals provisions requiring a landlord to keep security deposits in a trust and authorizes the right to a trial de novo in rent and possession actions  
SB 806 - Modifies various provisions regarding guardianship and conservator proceedings

**Estates, Wills and Trusts (cont'd)**

- HB 1250 - Modifies provisions relating to trusts, powers of appointment, gifts in fraud of marital rights, and commercial receivership, and establishes the Missouri Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act
- HB 1250 - Modifies provisions relating to trusts, powers of appointment, gifts in fraud of marital rights, and commercial receivership, and establishes the Missouri Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act
- 

**Ethics**

- SB 843 - Modifies the composition, duties or repeals outright certain administrative boards, commissions, and councils
- 

**Evidence**

- SB 608 - Modifies provisions regarding sovereign immunity and the liability of property owners when criminal conduct occurs on the property
- 

**Excavation**

- HB 1286 - Modifies the per ton fee that is paid to the Division of Fire Safety for the use of explosives under the Missouri Blasting Safety Act
- 

**Family Law**

- SB 800 - Modifies provisions relating to juvenile court proceedings
- SB 819 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the protection of children
- HB 1713 - Modifies provisions relating to birth parent and adoptee access to original birth certificates
- 

**Federal - State Relations**

- SCR 40 - Applies to Congress for the calling of an Article V convention of states to propose an amendment to the United States Constitution regarding term limits for members of Congress
- SCR 50 - Requests the U.S. Congress to replace the statue of Thomas Hart Benton in the Statuary Hall of the U.S. Capitol with a statue of Harry S Truman
- 

**Fees**

- SB 659 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources
- SB 782 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources
- SB 793 - Modifies provisions relating to court proceedings
- SB 881 - Modifies provisions of law relating to transportation
- SB 917 - Modifies provisions relating to coal ash
- HB 1286 - Modifies the per ton fee that is paid to the Division of Fire Safety for the use of explosives under the Missouri Blasting Safety Act
- HB 1364 - Modifies provisions relating to petroleum products
- HB 1991 - Establishes the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act
- HB 2034 - Modifies provisions relating to industrial hemp
- HB 2101 - Modifies provisions relating to the payment of guardian ad litem fees in certain cases
- 

**Fences and Enclosures**

- SB 782 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources
-

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**Fire Protection**

- HB 1286 - Modifies the per ton fee that is paid to the Division of Fire Safety for the use of explosives under the Missouri Blasting Safety Act
- HB 1413 - Creates new provisions relating to public sector collective bargaining
- 

**Firearms**

- SB 954 - Allows individuals found guilty of certain offenses of unlawful use of a weapon to expunge records relating to such offense
- 

**Food**

- SB 627 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
- HB 1625 - Establishes the Missouri Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program
- HB 2034 - Modifies provisions relating to industrial hemp
- 

**Funerals and Funeral Directors**

- HB 1719 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
- 

**Gambling**

- HB 1388 - Modifies provisions relating to certain sports contests
- 

**General Assembly**

- SB 564 - Modifies provisions relating to public utilities
- SB 705 - Modifies provisions relating to rate adjustments outside of general rate proceedings for certain public utilities
- SB 775 - Extends the sunset on certain healthcare provider reimbursement allowance taxes and modifies the hospital reimbursement allowance tax
- SB 819 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the protection of children
- SB 843 - Modifies the composition, duties or repeals outright certain administrative boards, commissions, and councils
- SCR 36 - Designates the month of August as Shingles Awareness and Prevention Month
- HB 1500 - Modifies provisions relating to certain occupations and professions
- HB 1517 - Requires the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Administration to submit to the General Assembly a monthly report of all settlements paid from the State Legal Expense Fund
- 

**Governor and Lt. Governor**

- HB 1469 - Renames the "Missouri reserve military force" the "Missouri state defense force"
- 

**Guardians**

- SB 806 - Modifies various provisions regarding guardianship and conservator proceedings
- SB 819 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the protection of children
- HB 2562 - Modifies provisions regarding nuisance actions in the City of Springfield, municipal courts, treatment courts, court reporter costs, guardian ad litem fees, sealing of civil judgments, and prosecutors serving as circuit attorneys
- 

**Health and Senior Services, Department of**

- SB 826 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 843 - Modifies the composition, duties or repeals outright certain administrative boards, commissions, and councils
- SB 870 - Modifies provisions of law relating to emergency medical services
- SB 951 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 1007 - Modifies the merit system

**Health and Senior Services, Department of (cont'd)**

- SCR 36 - Designates the month of August as Shingles Awareness and Prevention Month
- SCR 36 - Designates the month of August as Shingles Awareness and Prevention Month
- HB 1350 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal history records, including criminal record reviews and background checks for in-home service providers and child care providers
- HB 1713 - Modifies provisions relating to birth parent and adoptee access to original birth certificates
- HB 1953 - Establishes procedures for dissemination of information about the bone marrow registry and establishes an Advisory Council on Rare Diseases and Personalized Medicine
- HB 2183 - Modifies provisions relating to hospital regulations and certificate of need
- 

**Health Care**

- SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 775 - Extends the sunset on certain healthcare provider reimbursement allowance taxes and modifies the hospital reimbursement allowance tax
- SB 826 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 870 - Modifies provisions of law relating to emergency medical services
- SB 951 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 982 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance
- SCR 36 - Designates the month of August as Shingles Awareness and Prevention Month
- HB 1252 - Modifies an insurance mandate relating to low-dose mammography screening
- HB 1268 - Modifies provisions relating to the Missouri Dental Board
- HB 1350 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal history records, including criminal record reviews and background checks for in-home service providers and child care providers
- HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
- HB 1516 - Requires licensed chiropractors to be reimbursed for the provision of MO HealthNet services
- HB 1617 - Modifies provisions relating to telehealth
- HB 1719 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
- HB 1953 - Establishes procedures for dissemination of information about the bone marrow registry and establishes an Advisory Council on Rare Diseases and Personalized Medicine
- HB 2129 - Establishes provisions relating to information on organ, eye, and tissue donation presented to students
- HB 2183 - Modifies provisions relating to hospital regulations and certificate of need
- HB 2280 - Modifies provisions relating to MO HealthNet benefits for pregnant women receiving substance abuse treatment
- 

**Health Care Professionals**

- SB 660 - Modifies the law relating to mental health
- SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 775 - Extends the sunset on certain healthcare provider reimbursement allowance taxes and modifies the hospital reimbursement allowance tax
- SB 819 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the protection of children
- SB 826 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 840 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
- SB 870 - Modifies provisions of law relating to emergency medical services
- SB 951 - Modifies provisions relating to health care



**Health Care Professionals (cont'd)**

- SB 982 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance
  - SB 982 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance
  - SCR 36 - Designates the month of August as Shingles Awareness and Prevention Month
  - HB 1268 - Modifies provisions relating to the Missouri Dental Board
  - HB 1350 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal history records, including criminal record reviews and background checks for in-home service providers and child care providers
  - HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
  - HB 1516 - Requires licensed chiropractors to be reimbursed for the provision of MO HealthNet services
  - HB 1617 - Modifies provisions relating to telehealth
  - HB 1719 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
  - HB 1953 - Establishes procedures for dissemination of information about the bone marrow registry and establishes an Advisory Council on Rare Diseases and Personalized Medicine
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**Health, Public**

- SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
  - HB 1252 - Modifies an insurance mandate relating to low-dose mammography screening
  - HB 1953 - Establishes procedures for dissemination of information about the bone marrow registry and establishes an Advisory Council on Rare Diseases and Personalized Medicine
  - HCR 70 - Declares youth violence as a public health epidemic and declares June 7th as "Christopher Harris Day" in Missouri
- 

**Higher Education, Department of**

- SB 807 - Modifies provisions relating to higher education
  - SB 894 - Modifies provisions relating to education curriculum involving science and technology
  - HB 1465 - Modifies provisions relating to degree offerings at public institutions of higher education
- 

**Highway Patrol**

- SB 819 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the protection of children
  - SB 870 - Modifies provisions of law relating to emergency medical services
  - HB 1350 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal history records, including criminal record reviews and background checks for in-home service providers and child care providers
  - HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
  - HB 2034 - Modifies provisions relating to industrial hemp
- 

**Historic Preservation**

- SB 590 - Modifies the Historic Preservation Tax Credit
  - SB 843 - Modifies the composition, duties or repeals outright certain administrative boards, commissions, and councils
  - HB 1991 - Establishes the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act
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**Holidays and Observances**

- SB 891 - Designates the week beginning the second Saturday in October as "Buy Missouri Week"
- HCR 63 - Designates March 18th of each year as DeMolay Day.

**Holidays and Observances (cont'd)**

- HCR 70 - Declares youth violence as a public health epidemic and declares June 7th as "Christopher Harris Day" in Missouri
- HCR 70 - Declares youth violence as a public health epidemic and declares June 7th as "Christopher Harris Day" in Missouri
- 

**Hospitals**

- SB 660 - Modifies the law relating to mental health
- SB 775 - Extends the sunset on certain healthcare provider reimbursement allowance taxes and modifies the hospital reimbursement allowance tax
- SB 826 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 951 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 982 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance
- HB 2183 - Modifies provisions relating to hospital regulations and certificate of need
- 

**Housing**

- HB 1887 - Prohibits a property owners' association from preventing a property owner from placing political signs on his or her property
- HB 1991 - Establishes the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act
- 

**Insurance - Automobile**

- SB 708 - Increases the minimum motor vehicle liability coverage a driver must carry for others' property when operating a motor vehicle
- 

**Insurance - General**

- HB 1364 - Modifies provisions relating to petroleum products
- HB 1531 - Provides that an insurer who deposits the limits of coverage amount with the court shall not be liable for an amount in excess of such limits in an interpleader action
- HB 1690 - Modifies provisions relating to insurance guaranty associations
- HB 1991 - Establishes the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act
- 

**Insurance - Health**

- SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 951 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 982 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance
- HB 1252 - Modifies an insurance mandate relating to low-dose mammography screening
- HB 1617 - Modifies provisions relating to telehealth
- HB 1690 - Modifies provisions relating to insurance guaranty associations
- 

**Insurance - Life**

- HB 1690 - Modifies provisions relating to insurance guaranty associations
- 

**Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration,  
Department of**

- SB 593 - Enacts provisions relating to financial solvency of insurance companies
- SB 594 - Exempts certain types of commercial insurance lines from filing requirements with respect to rates, rate plans, modifications, and manuals
- HB 1388 - Modifies provisions relating to certain sports contests
- HB 1500 - Modifies provisions relating to certain occupations and professions
- HB 1690 - Modifies provisions relating to insurance guaranty associations
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**Internet and E-mail**

- HB 1456 - Modifies provisions relating to communication services  
HB 1872 - Establishes a grant program to expand broadband internet access in unserved and underserved areas of the state  
HB 1880 - Modifies provisions relating to broadband communications services provided by rural electric cooperatives
- 

**Interstate Cooperation**

- HB 1809 - Authorizes the addition of Franklin County to the interstate compact creating the Bi-State Metropolitan Development District
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**Jackson County**

- SB 907 - Authorizes the conveyance of a certain state properties  
HB 1838 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state properties
- 

**Judges**

- SB 871 - Modifies provisions relating to the cost of a court reporter to prepare transcripts and judicial positions in certain circuits  
HB 2562 - Modifies provisions regarding nuisance actions in the City of Springfield, municipal courts, treatment courts, court reporter costs, guardian ad litem fees, sealing of civil judgments, and prosecutors serving as circuit attorneys
- 

**Kansas City**

- SB 917 - Modifies provisions relating to coal ash  
HB 1456 - Modifies provisions relating to communication services
- 

**Labor and Industrial Relations, Department of**

- SB 981 - Modifies provisions relating to methods of self-insurance for workers' compensation  
SB 1007 - Modifies the merit system  
HB 1413 - Creates new provisions relating to public sector collective bargaining  
HB 1729 - Modifies provision relating to prevailing wage
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**Labor and Management**

- HB 1413 - Creates new provisions relating to public sector collective bargaining  
HB 1729 - Modifies provision relating to prevailing wage
- 

**Lakes, Rivers and Waterways**

- HB 2116 - Modifies provisions of law relating to watercraft
- 

**Landlords and Tenants**

- SB 581 - Repeals provisions requiring a landlord to keep security deposits in a trust and authorizes the right to a trial de novo in rent and possession actions
- 

**Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies**

- SB 652 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs  
SB 870 - Modifies provisions of law relating to emergency medical services  
HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety  
HB 1413 - Creates new provisions relating to public sector collective bargaining  
HB 1635 - Modifies provisions relating to mandated abuse and neglect reporting in long-term care facilities  
HB 2034 - Modifies provisions relating to industrial hemp
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**Liability**

- SB 608 - Modifies provisions regarding sovereign immunity and the liability of property owners when criminal conduct occurs on the property
- SB 659 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources
- SB 743 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
- HB 1517 - Requires the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Administration to submit to the General Assembly a monthly report of all settlements paid from the State Legal Expense Fund
- HB 1531 - Provides that an insurer who deposits the limits of coverage amount with the court shall not be liable for an amount in excess of such limits in an interpleader action
- HB 1558 - Creates the offense of nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images and threatening the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images
- HB 1797 - Establishes provisions relating to unlawful activity on nuclear power plant property
- HB 1880 - Modifies provisions relating to broadband communications services provided by rural electric cooperatives
- HB 2034 - Modifies provisions relating to industrial hemp
- HB 2562 - Modifies provisions regarding nuisance actions in the City of Springfield, municipal courts, treatment courts, court reporter costs, guardian ad litem fees, sealing of civil judgments, and prosecutors serving as circuit attorneys
- 

**Licenses - Driver's**

- SB 814 - Modifies provisions relating to driver's licenses for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing
- 

**Licenses - Miscellaneous**

- SB 707 - Modifies provisions relating to vehicle sales
- SB 884 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- HB 1388 - Modifies provisions relating to certain sports contests
- HB 2183 - Modifies provisions relating to hospital regulations and certificate of need
- 

**Licenses - Motor Vehicle**

- SB 881 - Modifies provisions of law relating to transportation
- HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
- HB 1503 - Modifies provisions regarding loans for veteran-owned small businesses, license plates for veterans, professional licensure for military spouses, and the Missouri reserve military force
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**Liens**

- SB 623 - Modifies provisions relating to foreclosure proceeds
- 

**Marriage and Divorce**

- HB 1250 - Modifies provisions relating to trusts, powers of appointment, gifts in fraud of marital rights, and commercial receivership, and establishes the Missouri Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act
- HB 1461 - Modifies provisions relating to the Address Confidentiality Program
- 

**Medicaid/MO Healthnet**

- SB 660 - Modifies the law relating to mental health
- SB 775 - Extends the sunset on certain healthcare provider reimbursement allowance taxes and modifies the hospital reimbursement allowance tax
- SB 826 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 951 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

**Medicaid/MO Healthnet (cont'd)**

- HB 1350 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal history records, including criminal record reviews and background checks for in-home service providers and child care providers
- HB 1350 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal history records, including criminal record reviews and background checks for in-home service providers and child care providers
- HB 1516 - Requires licensed chiropractors to be reimbursed for the provision of MO HealthNet services
- HB 1617 - Modifies provisions relating to telehealth
- HB 1953 - Establishes procedures for dissemination of information about the bone marrow registry and establishes an Advisory Council on Rare Diseases and Personalized Medicine
- HB 2280 - Modifies provisions relating to MO HealthNet benefits for pregnant women receiving substance abuse treatment
- 

**Medical Procedures and Personnel**

- SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 870 - Modifies provisions of law relating to emergency medical services
- SB 951 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 982 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance
- SCR 36 - Designates the month of August as Shingles Awareness and Prevention Month
- HB 1252 - Modifies an insurance mandate relating to low-dose mammography screening
- HB 1617 - Modifies provisions relating to telehealth
- HB 1953 - Establishes procedures for dissemination of information about the bone marrow registry and establishes an Advisory Council on Rare Diseases and Personalized Medicine
- 

**Mental Health**

- SB 660 - Modifies the law relating to mental health
- SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 807 - Modifies provisions relating to higher education
- SB 870 - Modifies provisions of law relating to emergency medical services
- SB 951 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
- HB 1719 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
- HB 2280 - Modifies provisions relating to MO HealthNet benefits for pregnant women receiving substance abuse treatment
- 

**Mental Health, Department of**

- SB 660 - Modifies the law relating to mental health
- SB 951 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 1007 - Modifies the merit system
- HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
- HB 2280 - Modifies provisions relating to MO HealthNet benefits for pregnant women receiving substance abuse treatment
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**Merchandising Practices**

- SB 627 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
- HB 1832 - Modifies provisions relating to merchandising practices
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**Merit System**

SB 1007 - Modifies the merit system

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**Military Affairs**

- HB 1469 - Renames the "Missouri reserve military force" the "Missouri state defense force"  
HB 1492 - Modifies the law regarding the Show-Me Heroes program  
HB 1503 - Modifies provisions regarding loans for veteran-owned small businesses, license plates for veterans, professional licensure for military spouses, and the Missouri reserve military force  
HB 1504 - Allows certain counties to pass ordinances regulating land surrounding National Guard training centers
- 

**Mining and Oil and Gas Production**

- SB 782 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources  
HB 1286 - Modifies the per ton fee that is paid to the Division of Fire Safety for the use of explosives under the Missouri Blasting Safety Act  
HB 1364 - Modifies provisions relating to petroleum products
- 

**Minorities**

- SB 802 - Modifies provisions relating to women's and minority business enterprises  
HB 1832 - Modifies provisions relating to merchandising practices
- 

**Mortgages and Deeds**

- SB 623 - Modifies provisions relating to foreclosure proceeds  
HB 1796 - Modifies the process for the conveyance of real estate
- 

**Motor Fuel**

- SB 627 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture  
SB 659 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources  
HB 1364 - Modifies provisions relating to petroleum products  
HB 1460 - Modifies provisions relating to state revenue
- 

**Motor Vehicles**

- SB 683 - Modifies provisions relating to the transportation of construction cranes  
SB 707 - Modifies provisions relating to vehicle sales  
SB 708 - Increases the minimum motor vehicle liability coverage a driver must carry for others' property when operating a motor vehicle  
SB 881 - Modifies provisions of law relating to transportation  
HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety  
HB 1832 - Modifies provisions relating to merchandising practices
- 

**National Guard**

- SB 573 - Modifies several provisions relating to the armed services  
HB 1504 - Allows certain counties to pass ordinances regulating land surrounding National Guard training centers
- 

**Natural Resources, Department of**

- SB 659 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources  
SB 782 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources  
SB 907 - Authorizes the conveyance of a certain state properties  
SB 917 - Modifies provisions relating to coal ash  
SB 1007 - Modifies the merit system

**Natural Resources, Department of (cont'd)**

HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

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**Nurses**

SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

SB 826 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

HB 1350 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal history records, including criminal record reviews and background checks for in-home service providers and child care providers

HB 1719 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration

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**Nursing Homes and Long-term Care Facilities**

SB 775 - Extends the sunset on certain healthcare provider reimbursement allowance taxes and modifies the hospital reimbursement allowance tax

HB 1635 - Modifies provisions relating to mandated abuse and neglect reporting in long-term care facilities

HB 2183 - Modifies provisions relating to hospital regulations and certificate of need

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**Optometry**

SB 826 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

HB 1719 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration

HB 2171 - Modifies Blind Pension Fund eligibility and payment

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**Parks and Recreation**

SB 659 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources

SB 782 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources

SB 907 - Authorizes the conveyance of a certain state properties

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**Pharmacy**

SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

SB 775 - Extends the sunset on certain healthcare provider reimbursement allowance taxes and modifies the hospital reimbursement allowance tax

SB 826 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

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**Physicians**

SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

SB 819 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the protection of children

SB 826 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

SB 951 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

HB 1617 - Modifies provisions relating to telehealth

HB 1719 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration

HB 1953 - Establishes procedures for dissemination of information about the bone marrow registry and establishes an Advisory Council on Rare Diseases and Personalized Medicine

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**Planning and Zoning**

HB 1991 - Establishes the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act

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**Political Subdivisions**

SB 592 - Modifies several provisions relating to elections

SB 627 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture

**Political Subdivisions (cont'd)**

- SB 769 - Modifies provisions relating to financial transactions by public entities
  - SB 769 - Modifies provisions relating to financial transactions by public entities
  - SB 862 - Modifies provisions relating to electrical contractors
  - HB 1413 - Creates new provisions relating to public sector collective bargaining
  - HB 1446 - Modifies provisions relating to elections
  - HB 1456 - Modifies provisions relating to communication services
  - HB 1646 - Modifies provisions of law relating to brush control on roads in certain counties
  - HB 1729 - Modifies provision relating to prevailing wage
  - HB 1809 - Authorizes the addition of Franklin County to the interstate compact creating the Bi-State Metropolitan Development District
  - HB 1858 - Requires the Department of Revenue to maintain a map with certain tax information
  - HB 1872 - Establishes a grant program to expand broadband internet access in unserved and underserved areas of the state
  - HB 1879 - Modifies provisions relating to financial transactions by public entities
  - HB 1991 - Establishes the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act
  - HB 2562 - Modifies provisions regarding nuisance actions in the City of Springfield, municipal courts, treatment courts, court reporter costs, guardian ad litem fees, sealing of civil judgments, and prosecutors serving as circuit attorneys
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**Probation and Parole**

- HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
- 

**Professional Registration and Licensing**

- SB 593 - Enacts provisions relating to financial solvency of insurance companies
  - SB 840 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
  - SB 843 - Modifies the composition, duties or repeals outright certain administrative boards, commissions, and councils
  - SB 862 - Modifies provisions relating to electrical contractors
  - HB 1268 - Modifies provisions relating to the Missouri Dental Board
  - HB 1388 - Modifies provisions relating to certain sports contests
  - HB 1500 - Modifies provisions relating to certain occupations and professions
  - HB 1503 - Modifies provisions regarding loans for veteran-owned small businesses, license plates for veterans, professional licensure for military spouses, and the Missouri reserve military force
  - HB 1719 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
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**Property, Real and Personal**

- SB 581 - Repeals provisions requiring a landlord to keep security deposits in a trust and authorizes the right to a trial de novo in rent and possession actions
- SB 608 - Modifies provisions regarding sovereign immunity and the liability of property owners when criminal conduct occurs on the property
- SB 623 - Modifies provisions relating to foreclosure proceeds
- SB 644 - Creates new provisions relating to unclaimed property
- SB 659 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources
- SB 782 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources
- SB 907 - Authorizes the conveyance of a certain state properties
- HB 1250 - Modifies provisions relating to trusts, powers of appointment, gifts in fraud of marital rights, and commercial receivership, and establishes the Missouri Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act



**Property, Real and Personal (cont'd)**

HB 1646 - Modifies provisions of law relating to brush control on roads in certain counties  
HB 1646 - Modifies provisions of law relating to brush control on roads in certain counties  
HB 1796 - Modifies the process for the conveyance of real estate  
HB 1838 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state properties  
HB 1887 - Prohibits a property owners' association from preventing a property owner from placing political signs on his or her property

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**Psychologists**

SB 660 - Modifies the law relating to mental health  
SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to health care  
SB 951 - Modifies provisions relating to health care  
HB 1719 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration

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**Public Assistance**

SB 826 - Modifies provisions relating to health care  
SB 951 - Modifies provisions relating to health care  
HB 1350 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal history records, including criminal record reviews and background checks for in-home service providers and child care providers  
HB 1617 - Modifies provisions relating to telehealth  
HB 1625 - Establishes the Missouri Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program  
HB 1953 - Establishes procedures for dissemination of information about the bone marrow registry and establishes an Advisory Council on Rare Diseases and Personalized Medicine  
HB 2171 - Modifies Blind Pension Fund eligibility and payment  
HB 2280 - Modifies provisions relating to MO HealthNet benefits for pregnant women receiving substance abuse treatment

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**Public Buildings**

SB 843 - Modifies the composition, duties or repeals outright certain administrative boards, commissions, and councils

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**Public Officers**

SB 769 - Modifies provisions relating to financial transactions by public entities  
HB 1879 - Modifies provisions relating to financial transactions by public entities

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**Public Records, Public Meetings**

HB 1350 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal history records, including criminal record reviews and background checks for in-home service providers and child care providers  
HB 1991 - Establishes the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act

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**Public Safety, Department of**

SB 1007 - Modifies the merit system  
HB 1246 - Requires certain locations and businesses to post information regarding human trafficking  
HB 1286 - Modifies the per ton fee that is paid to the Division of Fire Safety for the use of explosives under the Missouri Blasting Safety Act  
HB 2116 - Modifies provisions of law relating to watercraft

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**Public Service Commission**

- SB 564 - Modifies provisions relating to public utilities  
SB 705 - Modifies provisions relating to rate adjustments outside of general rate proceedings for certain public utilities  
HB 1880 - Modifies provisions relating to broadband communications services provided by rural electric cooperatives
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**Retirement - Local Government**

- SB 892 - Modifies provisions relating to various retirement plans for public employees
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**Retirement Systems and Benefits - General**

- SB 870 - Modifies provisions of law relating to emergency medical services  
SB 892 - Modifies provisions relating to various retirement plans for public employees
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**Revenue, Department of**

- SB 707 - Modifies provisions relating to vehicle sales  
SB 881 - Modifies provisions of law relating to transportation  
HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety  
HB 1503 - Modifies provisions regarding loans for veteran-owned small businesses, license plates for veterans, professional licensure for military spouses, and the Missouri reserve military force  
HB 1831 - Changes the laws regarding the sales tax holiday that occurs in early August by adding an exemption for disposable diapers  
HB 1858 - Requires the Department of Revenue to maintain a map with certain tax information  
HB 1991 - Establishes the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act
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**Revision Bills**

- SRB 975 - Repeals expired, ineffective, and obsolete statutory provisions
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**Roads and Highways**

- SB 592 - Modifies several provisions relating to elections  
SB 598 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Transportation utility corridor  
SB 683 - Modifies provisions relating to the transportation of construction cranes  
SB 708 - Increases the minimum motor vehicle liability coverage a driver must carry for others' property when operating a motor vehicle  
SB 999 - Designates certain memorial infrastructure  
HB 1291 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions  
HB 1446 - Modifies provisions relating to elections  
HB 1646 - Modifies provisions of law relating to brush control on roads in certain counties  
HB 2330 - Designates a portion of State Highway 30 in St. Louis County as the "Officer Blake Snyder Memorial Highway"  
HB 2347 - Designates memorial infrastructure
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**Saint Louis City**

- SB 652 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs  
SB 769 - Modifies provisions relating to financial transactions by public entities  
SB 907 - Authorizes the conveyance of a certain state properties  
HB 1456 - Modifies provisions relating to communication services  
HB 1838 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state properties  
HB 1879 - Modifies provisions relating to financial transactions by public entities
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**Salaries**

SB 568 - Modifies provisions relating to salaries for certain county officials

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**Science and Technology**

SB 894 - Modifies provisions relating to education curriculum involving science and technology

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**Search and Seizure**

HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

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**Secretary of State**

SB 592 - Modifies several provisions relating to elections

HB 1246 - Requires certain locations and businesses to post information regarding human trafficking

HB 1446 - Modifies provisions relating to elections

HB 1461 - Modifies provisions relating to the Address Confidentiality Program

HB 1769 - Creates the offense of filing false documents

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**Sewers and Sewer Districts**

SB 659 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources

SB 705 - Modifies provisions relating to rate adjustments outside of general rate proceedings for certain public utilities

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**Sexual Offenses**

SB 655 - Removes the statutes of limitation on prosecutions involving sexual offenses requiring registration and sexual offenses against children

HB 1558 - Creates the offense of nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images and threatening the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images

HB 1635 - Modifies provisions relating to mandated abuse and neglect reporting in long-term care facilities

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**Social Services, Department of**

SB 775 - Extends the sunset on certain healthcare provider reimbursement allowance taxes and modifies the hospital reimbursement allowance tax

SB 800 - Modifies provisions relating to juvenile court proceedings

SB 819 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the protection of children

SB 826 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

SB 1007 - Modifies the merit system

HB 1350 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal history records, including criminal record reviews and background checks for in-home service providers and child care providers

HB 1516 - Requires licensed chiropractors to be reimbursed for the provision of MO HealthNet services

HB 1617 - Modifies provisions relating to telehealth

HB 1953 - Establishes procedures for dissemination of information about the bone marrow registry and establishes an Advisory Council on Rare Diseases and Personalized Medicine

HB 2171 - Modifies Blind Pension Fund eligibility and payment

HB 2280 - Modifies provisions relating to MO HealthNet benefits for pregnant women receiving substance abuse treatment

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**Social Workers**

SB 819 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the protection of children

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**Sovereign or Official Immunity**

SB 608 - Modifies provisions regarding sovereign immunity and the liability of property owners when criminal conduct occurs on the property

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**State Departments**

SB 807 - Modifies provisions relating to higher education

HB 1413 - Creates new provisions relating to public sector collective bargaining

HB 2014 - To appropriate money for supplemental purposes for the several departments and offices of state government

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**State Employees**

SB 1007 - Modifies the merit system

HB 1413 - Creates new provisions relating to public sector collective bargaining

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**Surveyors**

HB 1719 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration

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**Tax Credits**

SB 590 - Modifies the Historic Preservation Tax Credit

SB 773 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation

SB 884 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation

HB 1288 - Modifies provisions relating to tax credits for contributions to certain benevolent organizations

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**Tax Incentives**

SB 629 - Modifies provisions relating to tax increment financing

HB 1796 - Modifies the process for the conveyance of real estate

HB 1858 - Requires the Department of Revenue to maintain a map with certain tax information

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**Taxation and Revenue - General**

SB 627 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture

SB 629 - Modifies provisions relating to tax increment financing

SB 743 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

SB 769 - Modifies provisions relating to financial transactions by public entities

SB 870 - Modifies provisions of law relating to emergency medical services

HB 1291 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions

HB 1456 - Modifies provisions relating to communication services

HB 1831 - Changes the laws regarding the sales tax holiday that occurs in early August by adding an exemption for disposable diapers

HB 1858 - Requires the Department of Revenue to maintain a map with certain tax information

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**Taxation and Revenue - Income**

SB 573 - Modifies several provisions relating to the armed services

SB 773 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation

SB 884 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation

HB 1460 - Modifies provisions relating to state revenue

HB 1796 - Modifies the process for the conveyance of real estate

**Taxation and Revenue - Income (cont'd)**

HB 2540 - Modifies provisions relating to individual income taxes

HB 2540 - Modifies provisions relating to individual income taxes

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**Taxation and Revenue - Property**

SB 627 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture

SB 743 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

SB 768 - Allows telephone companies to select an alternate method of property tax assessment

HB 1858 - Requires the Department of Revenue to maintain a map with certain tax information

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**Taxation and Revenue - Sales and Use**

SB 592 - Modifies several provisions relating to elections

SB 627 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture

SB 884 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation

HB 1446 - Modifies provisions relating to elections

HB 1456 - Modifies provisions relating to communication services

HB 1831 - Changes the laws regarding the sales tax holiday that occurs in early August by adding an exemption for disposable diapers

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**Teachers**

SB 894 - Modifies provisions relating to education curriculum involving science and technology

HB 1413 - Creates new provisions relating to public sector collective bargaining

HB 1415 - Modifies provisions relating to workforce development

HB 1665 - Authorizes the granting of a visiting scholars certificate to teachers in public schools

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**Telecommunications**

HB 1456 - Modifies provisions relating to communication services

HB 1558 - Creates the offense of nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images and threatening the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images

HB 1872 - Establishes a grant program to expand broadband internet access in unserved and underserved areas of the state

HB 1991 - Establishes the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act

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**Tourism**

HB 1388 - Modifies provisions relating to certain sports contests

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**Transportation**

SB 592 - Modifies several provisions relating to elections

SB 598 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Transportation utility corridor

SB 683 - Modifies provisions relating to the transportation of construction cranes

SB 687 - Modifies provisions relating to student transportation and allocation of school funds

SB 708 - Increases the minimum motor vehicle liability coverage a driver must carry for others' property when operating a motor vehicle

SB 814 - Modifies provisions relating to driver's licenses for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing

SB 881 - Modifies provisions of law relating to transportation

SB 999 - Designates certain memorial infrastructure

**Transportation (cont'd)**

- HB 1364 - Modifies provisions relating to petroleum products
  - HB 1364 - Modifies provisions relating to petroleum products
  - HB 1446 - Modifies provisions relating to elections
  - HB 1646 - Modifies provisions of law relating to brush control on roads in certain counties
  - HB 2116 - Modifies provisions of law relating to watercraft
  - HB 2330 - Designates a portion of State Highway 30 in St. Louis County as the "Officer Blake Snyder Memorial Highway"
  - HB 2347 - Designates memorial infrastructure
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**Transportation, Department of**

- HB 1517 - Requires the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Administration to submit to the General Assembly a monthly report of all settlements paid from the State Legal Expense Fund
  - HB 1991 - Establishes the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act
  - HB 2330 - Designates a portion of State Highway 30 in St. Louis County as the "Officer Blake Snyder Memorial Highway"
  - HB 2347 - Designates memorial infrastructure
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**Treasurer, State**

- SB 644 - Creates new provisions relating to unclaimed property
  - SB 708 - Increases the minimum motor vehicle liability coverage a driver must carry for others' property when operating a motor vehicle
  - SB 769 - Modifies provisions relating to financial transactions by public entities
  - SB 882 - Modifies provisions of the Missouri Higher Education Savings Program
  - HB 1503 - Modifies provisions regarding loans for veteran-owned small businesses, license plates for veterans, professional licensure for military spouses, and the Missouri reserve military force
  - HB 1744 - Modifies provisions relating to higher education
  - HB 1879 - Modifies provisions relating to financial transactions by public entities
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**Trees and Other Plants**

- SB 627 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
  - HB 2034 - Modifies provisions relating to industrial hemp
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**Utilities**

- SB 564 - Modifies provisions relating to public utilities
  - SB 592 - Modifies several provisions relating to elections
  - SB 598 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Transportation utility corridor
  - SB 659 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources
  - SB 705 - Modifies provisions relating to rate adjustments outside of general rate proceedings for certain public utilities
  - SB 768 - Allows telephone companies to select an alternate method of property tax assessment
  - SB 782 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources
  - SB 917 - Modifies provisions relating to coal ash
  - HB 1446 - Modifies provisions relating to elections
  - HB 1797 - Establishes provisions relating to unlawful activity on nuclear power plant property
  - HB 1880 - Modifies provisions relating to broadband communications services provided by rural electric cooperatives
  - HB 1991 - Establishes the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act
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**Veterans**

- SB 573 - Modifies several provisions relating to the armed services  
SB 881 - Modifies provisions of law relating to transportation  
HB 1492 - Modifies the law regarding the Show-Me Heroes program  
HB 1503 - Modifies provisions regarding loans for veteran-owned small businesses, license plates for veterans, professional licensure for military spouses, and the Missouri reserve military force  
HB 2562 - Modifies provisions regarding nuisance actions in the City of Springfield, municipal courts, treatment courts, court reporter costs, guardian ad litem fees, sealing of civil judgments, and prosecutors serving as circuit attorneys
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**Victims of Crime**

- HB 1355 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety  
HB 1461 - Modifies provisions relating to the Address Confidentiality Program
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**Vital Statistics**

- SB 819 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the protection of children  
HB 1713 - Modifies provisions relating to birth parent and adoptee access to original birth certificates
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**Waste - Hazardous**

- SB 659 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources  
SB 782 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources
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**Waste - Radioactive**

- SB 659 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources  
SB 782 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources
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**Waste - Solid**

- SB 659 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources  
SB 782 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources  
SB 917 - Modifies provisions relating to coal ash
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**Water Patrol**

- HB 2116 - Modifies provisions of law relating to watercraft
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**Water Resources and Water Districts**

- SB 659 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources  
SB 705 - Modifies provisions relating to rate adjustments outside of general rate proceedings for certain public utilities  
SB 782 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources
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**Weapons**

- SB 954 - Allows individuals found guilty of certain offenses of unlawful use of a weapon to expunge records relating to such offense
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**Workers Compensation**

- SB 981 - Modifies provisions relating to methods of self-insurance for workers' compensation
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**Youth Services, Division of**

- SB 800 - Modifies provisions relating to juvenile court proceedings  
SB 819 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the protection of children